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ANUARY 1924

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BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

COMING PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCES OF IMPORTANCE

CUBA AS MARKET FOR AMERICAN FARM PRODUCTS

SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF SOCIAL WELFARE

PRECOLUMBIAN ART AND ARCHITECTURE IN AMERICAN UNIVERSITY COURSES

FOREIGN TRADE OF LATIN AMERICA

PUEBLA: THIRD CITY IN THE MEXICAN UNION

BRAZIL'S INCREASING FOREIGN COMMERCE

JANUARY, 1924

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[1]Absent.

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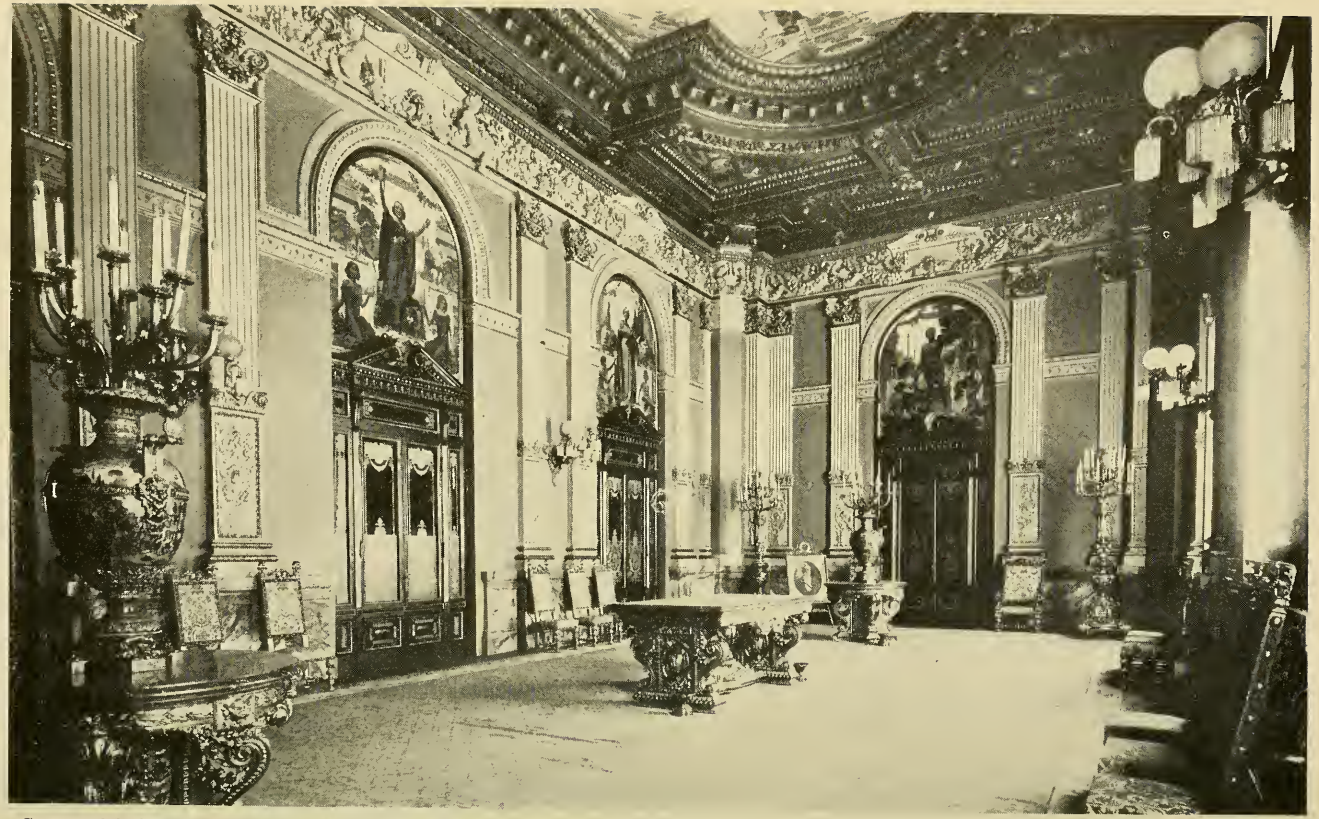
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Courtesy of the Secretary of Communications and Public Works.

RECEPTION HALL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC WORKS, MEXICO CITY.

In which the Inter-American Electrical Communications Commission will meet March 27, 1924.

BULLETIN
OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

VOL. LVIII JANUARY, 1924 No. 1

COMING INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCES

I.

INTER-AMERICAN ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION TO MEET AT MEXICO CITY.

IN ACCORDANCE with the provisions of the resolution on electrical communications adopted by the Fifth International Conference of American States, held at Santiago, Chile, in March and April, 1923, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union on Wednesday, November 7, designated Mexico City as the place of meeting of the Inter-American Electrical Communications Commission. At the same time the chairman of the board was authorized to appoint a special committee to consider the date of the meeting, in agreement with the authorities of the Government of Mexico, the said committee having the power to make the necessary arrangements. The hope was expressed that it might be possible to hold the meeting in the early part of 1924, preferably in January or February.[1]

Realizing that the question of the cooperation of the Governments of the American Republics in matters of wireless communication in America is one which should receive the careful consideration of experts, the delegates to the conference at Santiago adopted a resolution establishing an inter-American technical commission. This commission, which is to consist of not more than three delegates from each State, member of the Pan American Union, will meet at Mexico City for the purpose of studying the most effective means of applying

[1] As the BULLETIN goes to press, it is announced that March 27, 1924, has been fixed as the date of the opening session of this Conference.

in each State the following general principles, outlined in the resolution:

I. International electrical communication forms an essential part of the public service and, consequently, should be under the supervision of the interested Governments.

II. Internal electrical communication, in so far as it affects or forms part of international communication, should be under the supervision of the Government.

III. In exercising this control, Governments should be guided by the principle of maximum efficiency in communications.

IV. Electrical communication for public use, whether national or international, should be open to all users alike without discrimination of any sort.

The commission is also intrusted with the preparation of a convention which shall establish equitable proportional rates and uniformity of rules governing inter-American electrical communications, including communications by radio telegraphy, submarine cables, land telegraph lines, and land and submarine telephone lines. At the termination of the sessions of the commission, which shall not continue longer than three months, the conclusions at which it may have arrived shall be presented to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, which in turn shall submit them to the consideration of the States which form the Union.

The regulation of radio communication generally throughout the world to-day is conducted in accordance with the provisions of the London Radio Convention of 1912, to which the following American Republics are signatories: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, the United States, and Venezuela. The tremendous progress made in all kinds of electrical communications during the past 11 years, and especially in the field of radio, has brought about the need of a revision of this convention. This fact was realized as early as 1919, when the five principal allied and associated powers adopted a resolution to arrange for the convoking of an international congress to consider all international aspects of communication by land telegraphs, cables, or wireless telegraphy, and to make recommendations to the principal allied and associated powers with a view to providing the entire world with adequate facilities of this nature on a fair and equitable basis.

A conference preliminary to such an international conference and composed of representatives of the principal allied and associated powers convened at Washington on the 8th of October, 1920. Among the subjects which it considered in connection with the above-mentioned resolution was a proposal for the amalgamation of the telegraph and radiotelegraph convention and regulations. The delegates drew up a draft of a universal electrical communications union, which it is proposed to submit to the forthcoming World Conference on Electrical Communications for consideration.



Courtest of the Secretary of Communications and Public Works.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC WORKS, MEXICO CITY.

In which the Inter-American Electrical Communications Commission will meet March 27, 1924.

To consider a number of questions left unsettled by the Washington gathering, another conference was called at Paris in June, 1921. The conclusions reached at this conference were not conclusive, but recommendations were made by the conferees to each of the five principal and associated powers represented.



Courtesy of the Secretary of Communications and Public Works.

MAIN STAIRWAY, DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC WORKS, MEXICO CITY.

Realizing that peculiar geographical or political circumstances may make it advisable for two or more of the contracting parties to enter into a special agreement for the regulation of electrical communications, the framers of the draft convention on electrical communications which is to be submitted to the forthcoming world conference have inserted a provision in the draft convention to the effect that "the parties reserve to themselves respectively the right

to make separately, among themselves, special arrangements of any kind in matters of service which do not concern the contracting States generally." It is further provided that "in cases where the conditions of the communication service in the countries concerned are of a distinctive character owing to geographical, political, or other circumstances, subordinate regimés may be established by a restricted number of the high contracting parties for the purpose of encouraging the improvement of facilities and administration." "Each subordinate regimé," it is further stipulated, "may determine the limit of its own membership."

In view of the urgent need for modernizing the existing regulations governing electrical communications, it is confidently expected that the forthcoming conference at Mexico will mark a new epoch in the development of communication facilities between the American Republics and that the results achieved will serve as an example to the delegates to the forthcoming World Conference on Electrical Communications.

II.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS.

Three Governments have communicated to the Pan American Union the names of their representatives on the International Commission of Jurists, in accordance with the provisions of a resolution adopted by the Fifth International Conference of American States, held at Santiago, Chile, in March and April last. The Government of Guatemala has named Sr. Lic. don Antonio Batres and Sr. Dr. don José Matos; the delegates of Panama are Sr. Dr. Eusebio A. Morales and Sr. Dr. Horacio F. Alfaro, while the United States will be represented on the commission by Dr. James Brown Scott and Prof. Jesse S. Reeves. All are prominent in the affairs of their respective countries, and have held positions of trust and responsibility.

The commission, which is to meet at Rio de Janerio in 1925 on the date to be determined by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union in agreement with the Government of Brazil, was originally created by the Third International Conference of American States, which adopted a convention providing for an international commission of jurists, to prepare a draft of a code of private international law and one of public international law. The commission met at Rio de Janeiro from June 26 to July, 1912, with delegates of 16 countries in attendance.

Six distinct committees were organized at the first meeting of the commission to meet in different capitals of the American Republics, to consider various phases of international law, and committees were also appointed to report at once upon a tentative draft of two conventions covering extradition and the execution of foreign judgments.

The consideration of the convention on the execution of foreign judgments were referred to one of the special committees, while the convention on extradition, although adopted by the commission, has never been acted upon by any of the Governments represented at the conference.

The commission then adjourned to meet again in 1914, but owing to the outbreak of the European war this meeting never took place, nor has any meeting been held since that time.

With the object of continuing the work started in 1912, the Fifth International Conference of American States adopted a resolution reorganizing the commission and requesting each Government of the American Republics to appoint thereon two delegates. In addition to the program mapped out in 1912, the commission has been intrusted by the Santiago Conference with a number of additional functions, among them consideration of the status of children of foreigners born within the jurisdiction of any of the American Republics; the rights of aliens resident within the jurisdiction of any of these Republics; and the study of the project submitted by the Costa Rican delegation to the Fifth International Conference of American States for the creation of a permanent American court of justice. The resolutions of the commission will be submitted to the Sixth International Conference of American States, to meet at Habana, Cuba, in order that, if approved, they may be communicated to the respective Governments and incorporated in conventions.



THIRD INTERNATIONAL INTERCHANGE OF HEALTH OFFICERS

THE Third Interchange of Health Officers, conducted under the auspices of the health section of the League of Nations, is now being held in the United States. Representative health officials and sanitarians from 18 different countries in Europe and South and Central America came to this country early in September for a period of three months to observe health conditions in the United States and to study the activities of the organizations devoted to their control. The delegates first studied the national health organization as administered by the United States Public Health Service. Other national agencies performing important functions related to public health of interest to the visitors took part in the program.

On September 22 the delegates separated into three groups, one of which proceeded to Virginia, another to North Carolina, and a third to Alabama, where about a month was spent in the study of public health problems and methods of administration of State and local health departments. Richmond (Virginia), Raleigh (North Carolina), and Montgomery (Alabama) were the southern cities selected for study. The parties reassembled in Baltimore for a three days' study of the School of Public Health of Johns Hopkins University and the city health department.

The groups are now in three of the Northern States—New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts—where the activities of the State health organizations have already been studied. The health departments of Syracuse (New York), Allentown (Pennsylvania), and New Bedford (Massachusetts), as representative small city organizations, will be observed for a short period. The groups will then study the health administration of three of the large cities of the East, namely, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. The visitors will finally meet in New York City for observation of the immigration and quarantine work of the Government, after which the course will be terminated. The delegation is accompanied by Dr. Norman V. Lothian, of the health section of the League of Nations.

The participants in the interchange are as follows:

France: Dr. L. Aublant, Principal Inspector of the Health Services, Deputy from the Herault; Dr. F. Bussiere, Director of Health Services of Montlucon.

England: Dr. Thos. Carnwath, D. S. O. M. D., Ministry of Health, London, S. W. I.; Dr. Chas. Porter, M. D. M. O. H., St. Marylebone, London.

Italy: Dr. F. Piccininni, Port Sanitary Officer of Porto Napoli.

Russia: Dr. S. Slonewski, San. Epid. Bureau, Public Health Office, Moscow, Russia; Dr. A. Marzeew, Chief of San. Epid. Service, Technical Inspector, Public Health Office, Kharkof; M. Voeykoff, Sanitary Engineer, Public Health Office, Moscow, Russia.

Spain: Dr. R. Fernandez Cid, Provincial Inspector of Public Health, San Sebastian.

Holland: Dr. D. J. Hulshoff Pol, Government Inspector of Public Health, The Hague.

Belgium: Dr. van Boeckel, Director of the Laboratory of the Health Administration, Brussels; Dr. Ensch, Chief of the Health Service, Schaerbeck, Brussels.

Greece: Dr. Prigos, Director, State Bacteriological Laboratory, Athens. a. b. s. Greek Legation, Paris.

Poland: Dr. J. Batko, Provincial Health Office, Cracow.

Yugoslavia: Dr. Ivo Kuhn, Consultant to the Ministry of Public Health, Belgrade.

Germany: Dr. K. Sannemann, Port Medical Officer, Hamburg, C/o American Line, 1 Broadway, New York City.

Switzerland: Dr. J. Hunziker, Chief of the Health Service of the Canton of Bale-City.

Norway: Dr. E. Andersen, Physician of the District of Lillehammer, Norway.

Mexico: Dr. Enrique Orvañanos, Government Inspector of Hygiene, Mexico City.

San Salvador: Dr. J. Segovia, Director of Health of San Salvador, Salvador.

Brazil: Dr. Vasconcellas.

Chile: Dr. J. Ducci, of the Faculty of Medicine, Santiago, Chile; Dr. C. Mayers, Director, League of Social Hygiene, Santiago.

Canada: Dr. M. M. Seymour, Deputy Minister of Public Health and Director of Venereal Disease Control, Saskatchewan.



SECRETARIAT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF SOCIAL WELFARE[1]

THE Second International Congress of Social Welfare, held at Rio de Janeiro from July 13 to July 23, 1923, constituted a fitting conclusion to the series of notable international events included in the official program organized in connection with the Brazilian Centennial Exposition. As its name indicates, this congress was devoted to the consideration of matters bearing on mutual benefit and cooperative organizations, and on other social welfare subjects which day by day are acquiring greater importance throughout the Brazilian Republic and, indeed, throughout the Americas as a whole.

The congress, held under the auspices of the Brazilian Government, met in the Festival Palace in the exposition grounds, the preliminary meeting taking place July 13. At this first meeting, which was attended by delegates from the American countries,[2] representatives of the Federal and State Governments of Brazil, and also by a brilliant concourse of Rio de Janeiro society, the officers of the congress were elected and a draft of regulations was duly approved. Dr. Arthur Bernardes, President of Brazil, was made an honorary president of the congress. In his opening address Senhor Andrade Bezerra, chairman of the meeting and president of the congress, stated that it was hardly necessary to dwell on the importance of the gathering, since this was clearly shown by the presence of foreign delegations, representatives of the Brazilian Government, and of the employees and employers of important industrial concerns, all united in one great brotherhood intent upon the solution of the important problems at issue.

The inaugural session took place on July 16 and was attended by high Government officials, the various delegations from foreign countries, and a numerous and select assemblage of invited guests. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Miguel Calmon, Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, an honorary president of the congress, who welcomed the delegates in the name of the Brazilian Government and explained the motives and aims of the congress.

[1] Translated from *Brazil Ferro Carril*, Rio de Janeiro, July 26, 1923.

[2] Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay.

Dr. Calmon said in part:

This congress marks the end of the series of events held in commemoration of the centennial of our political independence, in all of which the nations of the world have cordially cooperated. Although attended by American nations only, its aims are of a universal order and well calculated to render our continent worthy of the lofty purposes to which our ancestors dedicated it.

God intended America to be a neutral meeting place for all the peoples of the earth, in which humanity might flourish, protected from the influences and precariousness of the past—glorious, it is true, but marked by hard struggles and unforgettable sacrifices. And it is but right that it should be so, because humanity, after so may centuries spent in the quest of civilization, has need of a haven, such as was the island in the great Lusitanian epic, as a reward for the struggles of successive generations devoted to the cause of human solidarity.

Delegates from foreign countries, you have demonstrated by the generous impulse which led you to respond to our call, that this is the sincere and ardent desire of all the peoples of America, whose aspirations for peace among men find expression in assemblages such as this we are inaugurating to-night, assemblages which have for their only object the common good and welfare.

In Brazilian legislation a number of provisions have been made well calculated to promote the aims of social welfare. Among them I might mention those bearing on—

Civil equality for foreigners and equality of treatment in labor matters.

Organization of associated activities through trades unions, mutual benefit societies, rural credit banks, and cooperative associations calculated to stimulate the spirit of solidarity and economy among our people.

Reduction in the cost of living by means of cooperative stores, free markets, and mutual credit.

Construction of low-priced homes for workers.

Homesteading, provided for in our civil code.

The agricultural laborer's right to wages in cash.

Construction workers' right to an adequate wage.

Labor accident compensation guaranteed to the victim even if of foreign nationality, irrespective of reciprocal arrangements in his native country.

Pension and retirement funds for railroad workers.

Elimination of social vices: Morphine, cocaine, etc.

Social regeneration of ex-convicts.

Welfare of vagrant children.

Vocational training of children.

Inspection of dwellings and factories.

Rural prophylaxis and sanitation.

Campaign against white slavery.

Campaign against child labor in factories.

Employment for foreign and native agricultural laborers.

Regulation of working hours.

In addition to these laws, each State has enacted a considerable body of similar social legislation, while a great number of relief agencies of a private character exist everywhere throughout the country, many of them having been in operation for a century or more. * * *

In view of the complex nature of labor and social welfare questions in a country of vast territorial extent such as Brazil, and in consideration of the necessitv of fulfilling the international obligations arising from the conventions to which Brazil is a signatory, the Government recently created the National Council of Labor

for the frequent investigation of questions relating to labor in its various phases, and the supervision of the execution of all Federal legislative provisions bearing on such questions, in addition to serving as the connecting link between Brazil and the International Labor Office of the League of Nations.

It is impossible to deny the benefits resulting from the conferences which have been promoted by the International Labor Office, notwithstanding the difficulty of conciliating interests so divergent as those of the Oriental and Western countries. * * *

To the delegates of Brazil I would say that the Government has full confidence in a happy outcome of your efforts, in which you will enjoy the valuable cooperation of the eminent representatives of foreign countries here present, and whose help will be invaluable in elucidating our doubts and difficulties. To these visitors I offer, in the name of the Government, our sincere gratitude.

At the various group meetings and plenary sessions a large number of papers were submitted, both by the Brazilian delegates and by the representatives of foreign countries, dealing with the matters of vital interest on the official agenda. Many of these papers served as the basis of discussions leading to the adoption of a number of important recommendations which can not be quoted in full within the brief compass of this summary. We can not, however, forego mention of those of outstanding importance, such as labor accidents; the housing of workmen and their families; assistance for workmen's families; social reform councils; Government birth premiums; pensions and relief; greater diffusion of agricultural knowledge; adoption of the eight-hour day; the worker and fatigue; cooperation between official labor bureaus; student protection bureaus; vocational regroupings; hygiene of home and factory; and many others.

The congress brought its labors to a successful conclusion on the evening of July 23 under the chairmanship of Senhor Josino de Araujo before an audience no less brilliant than that which marked the inaugural session.

During the congress and following its close, the delegates were the objects of many social attentions in Rio de Janeiro and the hospitality for which the Brazilian people are justly famous, thus affording her distinguished guests many opportunities for social intercourse and many delightful excursions to places of interest and beauty.

CUBA AS A MARKET FOR AMERICAN FARM PRODUCTS[1]

By Luis Marino Perez,

Commercial Attaché, Cuban Legation, Washington, D. C.

CUBA purchases from the United States, on the average, about $260,000,000 of merchandise a year, a large part of which consists of farm products.

Exports of domestic merchandise from the United States to Cuba, 1918–1922.

1918	$214,004,000
1919	266,960,000
1920	503,199,000
1921	183,987,000
1922	124,148,000

In the years 1921 and 1922 Cuba passed through a serious economic depression, which was naturally reflected in her imports. A very great improvement has, however, taken place in Cuban economic conditions, and the imports of the Republic have increased during 1923 in a marked degree. The imports for the first eight months of the present year (January to August, 1923) from the United States have amounted to $128,579,031, as compared with $78,423,694 in the corresponding period of 1922.

Taking the figures for the fiscal year 1922–23, as given in Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States for June, 1923, pages 73–74, it will be seen that the only countries that exceeded or approximated Cuba as a market for American goods in said fiscal year were—

United Kingdom	$823,398,503	Italy	$173,422,000
Canada	658,204,375	Cuba	163,514,748
Germany	293,131,640	Mexico	113,727,420
France	269,045,174	Netherlands	113,606,647
All South America	258,684,390	Argentine	109,384,460
Japan	212,975,967		

[1] Unless otherwise stated all figures are from United States official publications, namely, "Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1921"; "Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1921"; "U. S. Trade with Latin America in 1922" (published by the U. S. Dept. of Commerce); "Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture, 1922"; and "Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States" for recent months.

Cuba's rank in the export trade of the United States is the more significant in view of her small population (3,123,000 inhabitants in 1922, according to the Cuban Census Office).

Cuba consumes, among other American farm products, relatively large quantities of lard, bacon, cured hams and shoulders, pickled pork, condensed and evaporated milk, eggs, potatoes, beans, rice, onions, corn, wheat flour, coffee (from Porto Rico), codfish, and cottonseed oil, and, to a lesser degree, lard compounds, canned and fresh beef, butter, cheese, fresh and canned fruits, dried peas, oats, canned vegetables, and canned fish. The following statistics will give an idea of the importance of the Cuban purchases of a number of the above-mentioned articles:

Principal farm products exported to Cuba from the United States, 1919–1922.

Article and year.	Quantity.	Dollars.
Bacon:		
1919 pounds	15,956,981	4,179,328
1920 do	21,190,518	4,378,657
1921 do	27,241,037	3,808,969
1922–23 do	24,829,609	3,197,562
Hams and shoulders, cured:		
1919 pounds	9,863,103	3,112,929
1920 do	15,612,342	5,033,220
1921 do	10,192,526	2,436,288
1922–23 do	12,784,118	2,222,641
Pickled pork:		
1919 do	6,560,984	1,702,245
1920 do	4,775,388	1,082,474
1921 do	1,375,787	213,241
1922–23 do	1,379,111	173,096
Eggs, in the shell:		
1919 dozen	10,463,181	4,607,199
1920 do	12,440,565	6,347,594
1921 do	15,015,726	4,892,260
1922–23 do	11,542,575	2,730,220
Milk, evaporated and condensed:		
1919 pounds	33,461,993	4,899,391
1920 do	50,430,447	8,146,333
1921–22 do	26,200,623	4,052,433
1922–23 do	19,833,852	2,556,754
Butter:		
1919 do	554,116	337,016
1920 do	858,783	539,241
1921–22 do	780,001	311,414
1922–23 do	767,108	349,719
Cheese:		
1919 do	2,348,575	814,423
1920 do	2,875,070	1,006,199
1921–22 do	1,448,039	385,043
1922–23 do	1,496,424	391,478
Lard:		
1919 do	44,766,460	14,111,770
1920 do	65,720,975	15,907,936
1921 do	72,310,640	9,650,327
1921–22 do	73,926,475	9,013,976
1922–23 do	87,897,540	11,135,788
Lard compounds:		
1919 do	8,611,137	2,333,358
1920 do	6,918,040	1,601,336
1921–22 do	3,965,013	463,012
1922–23 do	1,413,857	175,755
Sausage:		
1919 do	3,657,115	1,138,893
1920 do	7,160,134	2,474,522
1921 do	2,433,143	908,043
Total meat products:		
1919		27,855,130
1920		32,591,136
1921		18,827,749
Coffee, green or raw:		
1919 pounds	16,206,322	4,293,432
1920 do	27,063,968	7,128,218
1921 do	21,775,319	3,585,384
Beans:		
1919 bushels	511,495	2,290,891
1920 do	875,385	4,226,759
1921 do	909,320	3,543,552
Onions:		
1919 do	400,500	1,155,342
1920 do	485,266	1,164,783
1921 do	473,203	755,454
Potatoes (except sweet potatoes):		
1919 bushels	2,325,097	4,394,344
1920 do	2,679,684	7,151,772
1921 do	2,391,576	3,396,559
Rice:		
1919 pounds	77,788,040	7,386,218
1920 do	64,191,586	7,331,009
1921 do	36,670,062	1,480,712
1922–23 do	14,075,942	405,386
Corn:		
1919 bushels	1,964,540	3,441,163
1920 do	1,893,793	3,530,258
1921 do	2,308,746	1,971,857
1921–22 do	2,694,132	1,977,708
1922–23 do	2,778,141	2,394,320
Oats:		
1919 do	2,126,272	1,844,482
1920 do	1,606,224	1,608,685
1921 do	918,046	493,325
1922–23 do	1,233,522	686,514
Wheat flour:		
1919 barrels (196 lbs.)	1,408,698	15,648,989
1920 do	1,389,990	17,044,543
1921 do	1,065,581	8,969,019
1922–23 do	1,088,582	6,762,206
Total breadstuffs:		
1919		29,426,315
1920		32,017,306
1921		13,806,632

According to Cuban official figures, there were imported into Cuba in 1922 from the United States $44,201,076 of foodstuffs, out of a

total from all countries of $78,243,994. The different groups of foodstuffs making up this total are as follows:

Imports of foodstuffs into Cuba in the calendar year 1922, by groups.

Article.	Total imports.	From United States.
Meats	$20,929,344	$16,291,230
Fish	2,692,626	934,511
Cereals	24,601,056	12,546,177
Fruits	1,254,907	925,451
Vegetables	11,508,322	6,888,785
Oils and beverages	5,125,299	483,603
Dairy products	5,557,685	2,982,113
Miscellaneous	6,574,755	3,149,206
Total	78,243,994	44,201,076

These figures show that the United States have an opportunity to sell to Cuba a larger proportion of farm products than they are now selling, and it should be noted that about 36 per cent of Cuba's imports consist of foodstuffs.

United States food products are obliged to compete in the Cuban market, among others, with potatoes from Canada; with corn from Argentina; with rice from Siam, French China, British India, and Japan; with dried beef (or "tasajo") from Uruguay and Argentina; with codfish from Canada and Norway; with butter from Denmark and Spain; with cheese from Holland; with biscuits and preserved fruits from England; with preserved and dried fruits, canned vegetables, preserved meats, and fish and onions from Spain; with beans from Mexico and Japan, and to a lesser degree with other countries in these and in other lines of foodstuffs.

There are, on the other hand, certain foodstuffs in which the United States meet practically no competition in Cuba. Such articles are evaporated and condensed milk, wheat flour (Canada may at times compete in this article), eggs, cured hams and shoulders, lard, and others of lesser importance.

The importation of foodstuffs by Cuba on such a large scale is due to the fact that the agricultural and industrial activities of the people are concentrated on the production of raw sugar. Cuba contributes over one-fifth of the world's sugar crop, or nearly 4,000,000 tons per year, which is an enormous production for a country having only about 3,000,000 inhabitants. Cuba's imports are therefore dependent on the price obtained for her sugar crop, about 80 per cent of which is shipped to the United States.

The Cuban trade is not only profitable to the American producer of the exported goods, but is also a source of income to the railways of the United States (since a large part is transported long distances to the seaports or via Key West on the ferry to Habana); to American steamship lines, which carry about three-fourths of the exports to

Cuba (in 1921, out of a total of $183,986,941 of domestic exports to Cuba, $140,879,325 was carried in American-owned vessels); to American bankers, who furnish a considerable part of the credits and handle nearly all the exchange to which the trade gives rise; and to American insurance companies, which insure the goods. Moreover, a large proportion of the merchandise exported to Cuba from the United States is distributed there by American citizens acting as agents and representatives of the American manufacturers and wholesalers or by subsidiary companies, and in this way a large part of the middlemen's profits are obtained by the exporters themselves or other American citizens. As regards the sugar which Cuba sells to the United States, since it is all raw sugar, it is refined here, and not only leaves a profit to the refining companies but also gives employment to thousands of laborers in the eastern part of the United States. The Cuban sugar producers are to a large extent financed by American banks, American ships transport the greater part of the sugar, and American brokers and dealers in sugar handle the sales of a considerable proportion of the crop.

There has thus been created a network of commercial activities which binds the United States and Cuba in peculiarly close and mutually profitable relations of trade and industry, which we all no doubt wish to see enlarged and strengthened for the benefit of both peoples.

PRECOLUMBIAN ART AND ARCHITECTURE IN UNIVERSITY COURSES[1]

ONE of the most significant and far-reaching steps taken in the Primer Congreso Pan Americano de Arquitectos, held in the city of Montevideo in March, 1920, was the unanimous adoption by that body of a resolution submitted by the Uruguayan architect, Fernando Capurro, pleading for the introduction, in the university faculties of architecture, of the history of architecture in the American Continent.

This resolution, unlike many others passed in similar congresses and conferences, was not in itself an objective, but merely the beginning of activities on the part of Señor Capurro which, backed by the faculty of architecture of the University of Montevideo, culminated

[1] From *Arquitectura*, Montevideo, August, 1923.

in the drafting and delivery in that institution of a cycle of lectures upon the general subject embodied in the resolution mentioned. These lectures were a matter of widespread interest, not alone because of the subjects with which they deal but also because of the method and clarity with which the themes were developed and the abundant graphic material with which they were accompanied.

Señor Capurro opened the series of lectures with the following words:[1]

GENTLEMEN: In this same hall, three years ago, during one of the plenary sessions of the First Pan American Congress of Architects, I was honored by the unanimous approval which met my suggestion that the history of architecture on the American Continent should be included in the curriculum of American universities.

In my student days the arts of the ancient American civilizations so deeply impressed my spirit that ever since I have cherished a never-faltering desire of studying them and thus attaining an appreciation of their real value and the place they should occupy in the universal history of art. This aspiration I have through good fortune been able to realize, partly through personal observation, and therefore I was enabled not only to present information on this subject to the congress but to sponsor the proposal in regard to the history of architecture on the American Continents already mentioned, since in my estimation it is an absolutely indispensable branch of art knowledge for every American architect.

My present object is not to give an outline of American art, but rather to induce you, as true Americans, to consider the importance and beneficial results of this subject, first, in the education of the architect, and later, in his works, to which he would be thus fitted to give a national cast, developing along modern lines those ancient arts of acknowledged merit and beauty, opening a new fount of inspiration and, finally, enriching the historic documentation on which the art of architecture always has been and will be based.

In the schools of architecture of this continent the history of architecture is taught from a purely European standpoint, the history of American architecture being either omitted or passed over as of little importance. To my mind, however, no reason can be adduced against the investigation and study of the works of those who have preceded us, from the valuable remains of prehistoric times, through the magnificent monuments we have inherited from the races surprised by European civilization, and the admirable structures of the colonial epoch, to those erected by our ancestors in spite of troublous times and many difficulties, many of which remain as noble examples of art expressive of the history of our civilization.

In the pursuit of this idea and purpose I am inaugurating this year what might be called a general course of American art, which will give a bird's-eye view of the arts which flourished in America before the civilizations found by the Spaniards, and of these other arts bequeathed to us by the peoples crushed by colonization.

I believe firmly in the importance of all these arts, not only because of their generally acknowledged significance and beauty, but also because of the possibility of their future adaptation and application to our arts in general. It is necessary, however, to study them deeply in order to discern what is of real interest and applicability to our use.

I believe that nationalism or an exclusive tendency in art is a great mistake, and that therefore the art of America should be called upon to enrich our museums and libraries, broaden our higher education and stimulate the lesser arts in the industrial schools, not to the exclusion of the old, but as a valuable new factor complementing others

[1] From *Arquitectura*, Montevideo, August, 1923.

already utilized. On this basis, without *parti pris* but with faith and enthusiasm, I begin to-day this series of lectures.

The themes to be covered in the course are the following:

PRE-INCAIC ART.

Pre-Incaic civilizations.
High plateau.
Lake Titicaca.
Valley of Tihuanacu.
Antiquity of the ruins.
Destructive agents.
Great metropolis of Tihuanacu.
Temple of Kalassasaya.
The Apakama.
Other buildings.
Gate of the Sun.
Monolith of Chavín.
Church of Tihuanacu.
Chulpas (or towers) of Sillustani and Titicaca.
Sculpture of Tihuanacu.

INCAIC ART.

Peru.
Chroniclers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.
Modern historians and archeologists.
Empire of the Incas.
City of Cuzco.
Temples—Temple of the Sun; Temple of Viracocha.
Fortifications—Paramonga Sacsahuaman.
Conquest of Peru.
Caxamarca—House of Atahualpa.
Dwellings—House of the Inca.
Construction on the islands in Lake Titicaca.)
Huacas (Funerary pottery and implements.)
City of Ollantaitambo.
Fountains.
Cultivated mountains.
Intihuanas, or equinoctial marking point.
Engineering works.
Quipos—Incaic theater.
Arms.
Mummies.
Metallurgy.
Textiles.
Musical instruments.
Ceramics and its importance.
Ceramics of Chimú.
Ceramics of the Lima Valley.
Ceramics of Ica and Changay.
Ceramics of Nazca.
Conclusion.

MAYAN ART.

Maya-Kiché civilization.
Peninsula of Yucatan.
Importance of Maya art—Its preservation.
Conquest of Yucatan.
Cities:
- Chichén-Itzá.
- Uxmal.
- Labna.
- Chacmultun.
- Kabah.
- Hochob.

Stelae and lintels of Ceibal and Piedras Negras.
City of Yaxchilan.
City of Nakun.
Xuabpak, Xkichanol, and Sayil.
Science among the Mayas.
Religion, calendar.
Mayan writing in the codices.
Minor arts.
City of Copán.
Hieroglyphic stairway of Copán.
Towers.
Sacrificial altars.
Bas-reliefs.

MEXICAN ART.

Post-Maya civilizations in Mexico.
Zapotecan, Toltec, and Aztec cultures.
Valley of Teotihuacan.
Temple of Quetzalcoatl.
Ruins of Xochicalco.
Ruins of Mitla.
Cholula pyramid.
Tenochtitlan.
Mexican calendar and codices.
Mexican painting and sculpture.
Conclusion.

DEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES ON LATIN AMERICA[1]

THE man who was positive that the United States was sufficient unto itself sat down to his breakfast. After a rapid glance at the front page of his newspaper he said to his wife: "If we as a nation kept more to ourselves we'd be better off. We don't need to meddle with other countries. We need neither them nor their products. All this talk about 'Pan Americanism' and the value of commercial intercourse between North and South America is rot. We don't need anyone else when we are raising enough crops and manufacturing enough goods to take care of a hundred million people."

The chair he was actually sitting in as he thus spoke was made of mahogany which was once part of a tree in a Santo Domingo forest, as were also the other pieces of furniture in the room. On one of the chairs lay a cushion stuffed with kapok from Ecuador and Java; the colors for the dyes used in the rug on the floor originally came from Central America; the steaming coffee was blended from the coffee berries of Brazil, Guatemala, and Colombia, while in front of his wife was a cup of chocolate made from cocoa beans brought down the mountainside of Venezuela on muleback. Their sugar, of course, came from Cuba, and the table silver was at one time crude Peruvian or Bolivian ore. There were bananas from Costa Rica, as well as honey and raisins from Chile. Most of the other food on the table came from crops which had been fertilized and aided in their growth by Chilean nitrate of soda.

The wool in the suit the speaker was wearing was clipped from the back of a sheep in Uruguay and mixed with other qualities from Australia, and the leather in his shoes was made from Argentine calfskin. When the leather was tanned, quebracho extract from Paraguay and Chile was used in the process. In his vest pocket there reposed a watch, the case of which was made of gold from Colombia.

Breakfast over, he lit a cigar (he never would smoke other than a Habana) and suggested to his wife that they take a drive. As he helped her into her nutria fur coat over an alpaca sweater it never occurred to him that the pelts for the coat came from the mountains of Chile or that the alpaca wool of the sweater came from Peru.

[1] *The Grace Log*, New York, January–February, 1923.

Most of the steel parts in the motor of his car had been manufactured with tungsten and vanadium from Peru. The wires in the ignition and lighting systems were made of Chilean copper and the hard-rubber parts of Para rubber, while the fabric in his tires contained Brazilian as well as East Indian rubber and Peruvian long-staple cotton.

They entered the car and drove off. As they sped along he delivered this firmly rooted opinion: "The sales manager of our company wants me to start an export department to sell our goods in South America, but I can't say I think much of the idea. If they want our goods, they'll come and tell us about it, and we don't need theirs!"

THE NEW TEPIC RAILWAY[1]

BY FAR the most extensive piece of railroad work now being done in the Republic of Mexico is the Southern Pacific of Mexico line between Tepic and La Quemada in Jalisco. This undertaking involves the sum of $15,000,000 and will result in a direct outlet to the west coast from Mexico City and Central Mexico.

The need for such a direct outlet can be readily understood when it is considered that at the present time the trip from Guadalajara to Tepic involves, first, 7 hours of railroad travel from Guadalajara to San Marcos, then 11 hours of actual riding over the mountains on horseback from San Marcos to Ixtlan del Rio. Here transportation can, as a rule, be had by auto, the trip requiring from 8 to 10 hours. During the rainy season, however, the automobile service is suspended and the journey from Ixtlan del Rio to Tepic requires some three days or more on horseback. In coming out of Guadalajara, the trip over the mountains to Ixtlan del Rio can also be made from La Quemada, which is the present railhead of the Southern Pacific on the Guadalajara side, but mounts are more conveniently obtained at San Marcos, and hotel accommodations are better there than in Ixtlan del Rio.

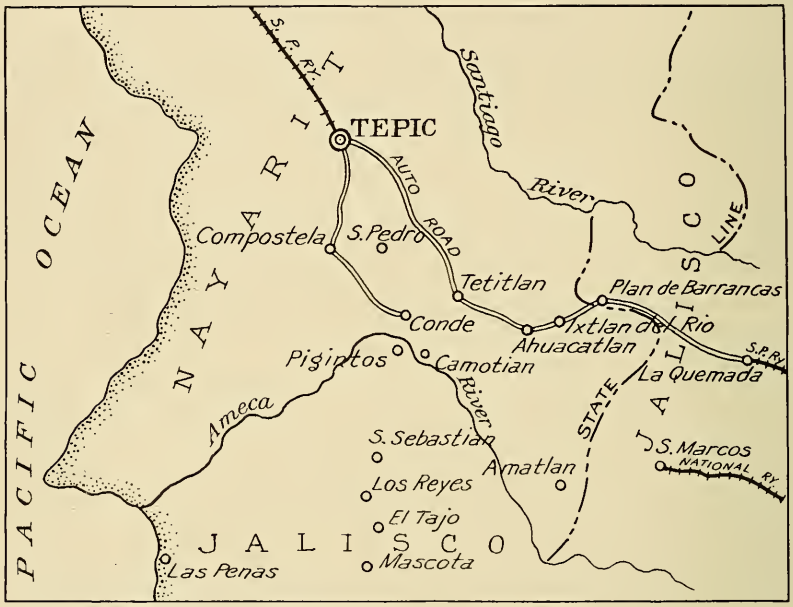
The completion of the gap in the railroad service from Tepic to La Quemada will therefore greatly facilitate transportation to and from the west coast, and will in fact make possible that which before was well-nigh impossible.

The Southern Pacific of Mexico on May 15 opened bids at Tepic, Nayarit, for the building of the line between that point and La

[1] *The Pulse of Mexico*, Mexico City, July, 1923.

Quemada, Jalisco. The Utah Construction Co., of San Francisco, Calif., was the successful bidder, and the contract was awarded on May 17. Mr. E. O. Wattis, the president of the construction company, was present at the awarding of the contract, and left immediately for California to make arrangements for beginning work.

The distance between Tepic and La Quemada is approximately 103 miles. From Tepic to Ixtlan del Rio the work will be comparatively light, as it consists mainly in cutting and filling, with only one tunnel to be constructed. This work is being pushed to the limit, with the intention of getting the railhead up to Ixtlan del Rio and on to Porteguelo, where the barranca begins, within the next



Courtesy of Pulse of Mexico.

ROUTE OF THE NEW TEPIC RAILWAY.

12 months. At this writing, July 1, some 15 miles of the gap have been completed, leaving about 65 to be built within the next year.

The completion of this 80-mile stretch will enable the contractor to bring material for the heavy tunnel work by rail to within 25 miles of the most distant part of the tunneling. In the last 25 miles of the line 35 tunnels will have to be constructed. One of these is 900 meters long.

Some of the material will be transported by water to Manzanillo and from there to Guadalajara by rail, but practically all of the building material and machinery will be brought through Nogales, Ariz., to Tepic and from there to the railhead.

The calculations as to the time necessary for the completion of the work are that trains will be running between Mexico City and Nayarit, through Guadalajara, by January of 1926, and that the contract will be fully performed by the end of March of that year. This is a very reasonable length of time when it is taken into consideration that upward of 35 tunnels must be dug and that bridges must be built over the Miravalles River and over a canyon of great width and depth.

As the work has already begun in earnest on the road from Tepic to Ixtlan del Rio, Tepic has become the scene of great activity. It is one of the oldest cities on the west coast, being a thriving village when it was visited in 1535 by the Spaniards. At the present time it has a population of some 15,000 people. It is located in the heart of the Sierra Madre Mountains 3,069 feet above sea level. But with the coming of the engineers and laborers the entire aspect of the city has been changed, and Tepic is now the "boom town" of western Mexico. The completion of the railroad will make it an important shipping center and will greatly increase land values in its vicinity. The widely known coffee of Compostela, rubber, precious woods, gold, silver, and vanilla are among the products that will be brought to Tepic from neighboring localities and from there sent to the coast or to Central Mexico.



FOREIGN TRADE OF LATIN AMERICA IN 1921—A GENERAL SURVEY

FOR the year 1922 the foreign commerce of Latin America amounted to $3,637,092,865; imports, $1,569,999,216; exports, $2,067,093,649. There was a decrease over the preceding year of $505,836,255 in imports and an increase of $19,239,294 in exports, together showing a decrease in total trade of $486,596,961.

LATIN AMERICAN FOREIGN COMMERCE.

[Ten-year table.]

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1913	$1,321,861,199	$1,552,750,952	$2,874,612,151
1914	907,841,133	1,275,312,612	2,183,153,745
1915	809,925,700	1,658,469,301	2,468,395,001
1916	1,040,662,174	1,866,966,627	2,907,628,801
1917	1,367,211,849	2,062,424,202	3,429,636,051
1918	1,494,131,101	2,409,036,805	3,903,167,906
1919	1,947,948,717	3,086,212,082	5,034,160,799
1920	2,801,192,503	3,292,937,776	6,094,130,279
1921	2,075,835,471	2,047,854,355	4,123,689,826
1922	1,569,999,216	2,067,093,649	3,637,092,865

1922 marks the first year since the war when it can be said with much confidence that Latin American commerce on the whole approaches the normal. The proportion between imports is not far from what it should be to insure stability. The increase in Latin American foreign commerce extending over long periods has been, under normal conditions, about 5 or 6 per cent a year. The table above shows that this increase did not occur over the whole period from 1913 to 1922. The effect of the war was to decrease the trade during the war and to unduly inflate it after the close.

Latin America, in common with all other neutral and producing sections of the world, accumulated large credits during the continuance of the war. Just after its close the market for exports was extended and with inflated prices Latin American exports for 1918, 1919, and 1920 amounted to over $8,788,000,000. This fact in connection with the accumulated credits up to 1918 gave the countries an enormous buying capacity and full advantage was taken thereof. Latin America, beginning in November, 1918, and continuing into 1921, bought to the full limit, and in some of the countries beyond

LATIN AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE IN 1922—A GENERAL SURVEY.

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.			Total foreign trade.		
	1921	1922	Increase.	1921	1922	Increase.	1921	1922	Increase.
Mexico [1]	$253,397,100	[2] $135,000,000	[3] $118,397,100	$363,580,046	[2] $300,000,000	[3] $63,580,046	$616,977,146	[2] $435,000,000	[3] $181,977,146
Guatemala	13,369,611	10,751,660	[3] 2,617,951	12,140,826	11,646,415	[3] 494,411	25,510,437	22,398,075	[3] 3,112,362
Salvador	8,486,453	7,639,296	[3] 847,157	8,479,548	16,213,805	7,734,257	16,966,001	23,853,101	6,887,100
Honduras	16,722,700	12,804,259	[3] 3,918,441	5,428,587	5,386,407	[3] 42,180	22,151,287	18,190,666	[3] 3,960,621
Nicaragua	5,309,902	5,123,505	[3] 186,397	8,070,949	7,903,446	[3] 167,503	13,380,851	13,026,951	[3] 353,900
Costa Rica	9,177,802	8,342,584	[3] 835,218	11,883,981	14,220,776	2,336,795	21,061,783	22,563,360	1,501,577
Panama	11,660,769	10,268,550	[3] 1,392,219	2,495,407	2,487,479	[3] 7,928	14,156,176	12,756,029	[3] 1,400,147
Cuba	356,435,099	179,804,154	[3] 176,630,945	279,317,740	320,183,593	40,865,853	635,752,839	499,987,747	[3] 135,765,092
Dominican Republic	24,585,327	14,317,497	[3] 10,267,830	20,614,048	15,231,355	[3] 5,382,693	45,199,375	29,548,852	[3] 15,650,523
Haiti	11,957,205	12,350,271	393,066	6,590,409	10,712,210	4,121,801	18,547,614	23,062,481	4,514,867
North American Republics	711,101,968	396,401,776	[3] 314,700,192	718,601,541	703,985,486	[3] 14,616,055	1,429,703,509	1,100,387,262	[3] 329,316,247
Argentina	727,047,686	665,420,000	[3] 61,627,686	650,995,537	652,422,000	1,426,463	1,378,043,223	1,317,842,000	[3] 60,201,223
Bolivia	27,632,729	20,705,930	[3] 6,926,799	26,098,583	36,960,129	10,861,546	53,731,312	57,666,059	3,934,747
Brazil	219,679,070	181,789,300	[3] 37,889,770	222,263,860	256,529,240	34,265,380	441,942,930	438,318,540	[3] 3,624,390
Chile	139,175,415	86,571,275	[3] 52,604,140	161,969,895	123,584,270	[3] 38,385,625	301,145,310	210,155,545	[3] 90,989,765
Colombia	33,068,317	42,823,583	9,755,266	63,042,132	52,201,841	[3] 10,840,291	96,110,449	95,025,424	[3] 1,085,025
Ecuador	11,414,285	16,243,509	4,829,224	16,071,485	22,407,960	6,336,475	27,485,770	38,651,469	11,165,699
Paraguay	8,108,154	5,514,245	[3] 2,593,909	8,988,450	9,599,007	610,557	17,096,604	15,113,252	[3] 1,983,352
Peru	81,012,254	51,479,812	[3] 29,532,442	80,969,952	90,847,348	9,877,396	161,982,206	142,327,160	[3] 19,655,046
Uruguay	[4] 99,162,478	[5] 85,049,786	[3] 14,112,692	73,075,862	80,556,368	7,480,506	172,238,340	165,606,154	[3] 6,632,186
Venezuela	18,433,115	[6] 18,000,000	[3] 433,115	25,777,058	[6] 38,000,000	12,222,942	44,210,173	[6] 56,000,000	11,789,827
South American Republics	1,364,733,503	1,173,597,440	[3] 191,136,063	1,329,252,814	1,363,108,163	33,855,349	2,693,986,317	2,536,705,603	[3] 157,280,714
Total Latin America	2,075,835,471	1,569,999,216	[3] 505,836,255	2,047,854,355	2,067,093,649	19,239,294	4,123,689,826	3,637,092,865	[3] 486,596,961

[1] Mexican figures for 1921, derived from semiofficial sources, are of doubtful accuracy. The estimates for 1922 have inadequate bases.
[2] Estimate.
[3] Decrease.
[4] Market value. Customs value less than one-half.
[5] Market value. Customs value a little over one-half.
[6] Estimate in part.

the limit, of its accumulated credits. This is characteristic of all these countries. When they have money, they buy, and when they have not, they stop buying. One may say that this is true of all the world, but not to the extent that it is true of Latin America. In the large industrial countries—the United States, Great Britain, France, for example—there is a fixed accumulation of credit—liquid capital—that carries over inequalities, but in Latin America commercial credit is hand to mouth. The effect of a fall in exports or prices is immediate. Buying stops. So when exports increase and prices rise, buying begins and continues until the credit is exhausted. But there are no permanent after results of this characteristic habit. Latin American spurts, forward or backward, are sudden, and, to the foreign trader, occasionally disconcerting, until he has learned that neither a panic nor a boom in Latin America is as deep seated as it would be here in the United States. Progress has been continuously forward at a substantial rate, and this fact can be depended on.

Comparing 1922 with 1921, there was a decrease in the imports of all the countries except Colombia and Ecuador. The decrease was quite large in the case of Mexico, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Brazil, and Chile. On the export side there were increases in 12 countries—Salvador, Costa Rica, Cuba, Haiti, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. The decreases were in Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Dominican Republic, Chile, and Colombia. It is proper to say that not much importance should be attached to the estimates of Mexican trade for either 1921 or 1922. The official figures have not as yet been issued for the full years by the Mexican statistical office, and the part-year figures appear not to be complete for the periods covered.

The case of Cuba is particularly enlightening as to the condition created by abnormal credits. After the war the price of sugar (Cuba's chief export) went to an abnormal height, about 20 cents a pound at the highest. On account of this high price of sugar Cuba, in 1919 and 1920, exported to the value of $1,368,000,000 for the two years. This produced a riot of buying, so that for the same two years the imports amounted to $917,000,000. This is an excessive figure for imports of a country of the limited size and wealth of Cuba, and, as might have been foreseen, was bound to produce a serious slump whenever the price of sugar fell to anywhere near normal. In 1921, Cuban imports amounted to about 27 per cent more than exports, whereas, to preserve the financial balance, exports should in the case of Cuba exceed imports by about the same percentage. The result was that Cuba expended all and more than all its accumulated credits so that in 1922 its imports fell to a little less than $180,000,000.

Very much the same thing, although in lesser degree, occurred in Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Chile, Peru, and in fact most of the Latin American countries.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TRADE.

Imports.—On the side of imports, Latin America continues to buy more from the United States than from any other country. The purchases from Great Britain were only 52 per cent of those from the United States, from Germany only 26 per cent, and from France 15 per cent. Before the war the United States and Great Britain were nearly on a par, with Germany about two-thirds of either and France one-half of Germany. In 1913, the last year before the outbreak of the war, the United States led, but before this Great Britain led. For the four years 1910–1913, inclusive, the figures were: Imports from Great Britain, $1,205,240,000; from United States, $1,160,137,000; from Germany, $785,700,000; from France, $397,437,000.

Imports from the United States more than doubled for the four years during the war, while imports from Great Britain declined by over 30 per cent and from France by 50 per cent. Imports directly from Germany disappeared after the first few months of the war. There continued to be a small importation of German goods by way of certain of the neutral European countries, but the volume was small.

Following the close of the war there was a return of trade with the United Kingdom, Germany, and France, as shown by percentages in the following table:

Percentage of Latin American imports from leading countries.

Year.	United States.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
1918	49.48	16.86	.....	3.71
1919	48.79	15.30	0.19	3.28
1920	50.15	16.70	3.39	4.80
1921	44.37	16.87	6.52	5.36
1922	36.75	19.35	9.71	5.43

There was a falling off in imports from most of the other European countries, especially Holland, the Scandinavian countries, and Spain, and, as was to be expected, a recession from the commanding position occupied by the United States.

It may be well to say at this point that the percentages above and in the other tables of this article are computed on total imports or exports, as the case may be. The total trade includes imports from (or exports to) all countries, a considerable proportion of which, including therein nearly the whole of the Inter-Latin American commerce, is noncompetitive. In any normal year from 80 to 90 per cent of the competitive imports of any Latin American country are from the four countries listed above. This condition has persisted for a long time and is likely to continue. Belgium and Canada

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE—IMPORTS.

LATIN AMERICAN IMPORTS FROM LEADING COMMERCIAL COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Total from all countries.		United Kingdom.		France.		Germany.		United States.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Mexico [1]	$253,397,100	[2] $135,000,000	$22,439,456	[2] $8,000,000	$23,319,471	[2] $9,000,000	$12,196,564	[2] $10,000,000	$169,706,425	[2] $85,000,000
Guatemala	13,369,611	10,751,660	2,289,047	1,612,749	480,143	[2] 400,000	1,240,360	1,182,683	8,177,442	6,666,029
Salvador	8,486,453	7,639,296	1,239,014	[2] 1,000,000	363,183	[2] 200,000	215,131	[2] 250,000	5,901,244	[2] 6,000,000
Honduras	16,722,700	12,804,259	1,396,025	553,523	281,047	234,619	318,052	548,602	14,029,063	10,857,419
Nicaragua	5,309,902	5,123,505	654,426	485,498	199,816	77,887	101,047	73,966	3,857,202	4,127,205
Costa Rica	9,177,802	8,342,584	1,554,310	1,170,898	225,438	156,259	187,918	357,195	5,132,441	5,100,554
Panama	11,660,769	10,268,550	893,904	952,910	289,811	307,197	187,080	304,367	8,551,496	7,028,978
Cuba	356,435,099	179,804,154	17,128,166	9,102,135	9,356,096	5,957,541	5,374,980	3,547,154	265,548,658	119,764,567
Dominican Republic	24,585,327	14,317,497	645,069	976,327	526,167	198,481	239,961	334,631	20,645,484	10,318,906
Haiti	11,957,205	12,350,271	818,756	763,363	1,137,589	642,382	[2] 200,000	[2] 350,000	9,543,011	10,359,613
North American Republics.	711,101,968	396,401,776	49,058,173	24,617,403	36,178,761	17,174,366	20,261,093	16,948,598	511,092,466	265,223,271
Per cent of imports	100.00	100.00	6.89	6.21	5.08	4.33	2.84	4.27	71.87	66.90
Argentina	727,047,686	665,420,000	168,682,868	[2] 160,000,000	41,582,306	[2] 45,000,000	69,329,191	[2] 85,000,000	194,834,337	[2] 170,000,000
Bolivia	27,632,729	20,705,930	6,573,205	[2] 5,000,000	1,244,274	[2] 1,000,000	1,530,582	[2] 2,500,000	7,846,987	[2] 6,500,000
Brazil	219,679,070	181,789,300	44,805,820	46,872,100	13,585,780	10,776,370	17,817,020	16,196,070	68,521,700	41,681,970
Chile	139,175,415	86,571,275	37,511,490	20,825,212	8,154,471	4,333,130	12,057,444	12,079,429	38,360,078	23,194,885
Colombia	33,068,317	42,823,583	[2] 7,000,000	[2] 10,000,000	[2] 500,000	[2] 800,000	[2] 1,800,000	[2] 2,800,000	[2] 18,500,000	[2] 13,500,000
Ecuador	11,414,285	16,243,509	3,330,845	4,637,837	828,475	641,955	931,887	1,207,649	4,341,469	7,475,042
Paraguay	8,108,154	5,514,245	1,696,452	1,308,018	257,186	87,935	539,165	379,848	1,400,929	1,184,536
Peru	81,012,254	51,479,812	11,057,035	9,841,028	3,078,392	1,571,695	3,601,163	5,570,367	40,078,058	20,475,039
Uruguay	[3] 99,162,478	[4] 85,049,786	17,112,592	16,499,346	4,566,416	2,966,024	6,864,048	8,816,590	25,494,252	18,129,226
Venezuela	18,433,115	[5] 18,000,000	3,456,462	[5] 4,350,000	1,385,006	[5] 980,000	783,845	[5] 1,100,000	10,652,338	[5] 9,750,000
South American Republics.	1,364,733,503	1,173,597,440	301,226,769	279,333,541	75,182,306	68,157,109	115,254,345	135,649,953	410,030,148	311,890,698
Per cent of imports	100.00	100.00	22.07	23.80	5.50	5.80	8.44	11.55	30.04	26.57
Total of the 20 Republics	2,075,835,471	1,569,999,216	350,284,942	303,950,944	111,361,067	85,331,475	135,515,438	152,598,551	921,122,614	577,113,969
Per cent of imports	100.00	100.00	16.87	19.35	5.36	5.43	6.52	9.71	44.37	36.75

[1] Mexican figures for 1921, derived from semiofficial sources, are of doubtful accuracy. The estimates for 1922 have insufficient bases.
[2] Estimate.
[3] Market value. Customs value less than one-half.
[4] Market value. Customs value a little over one-half.
[5] Estimate in part.

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE—EXPORTS.

LATIN AMERICAN EXPORTS TO LEADING COMMERCIAL COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Total to all countries.		United Kingdom.		France.		Germany.		United States.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Mexico[1]	$363,580,046	[2] $300,000,000	$24,499,875	[2] $30,000,000	$4,102,309	[2] $10,000,000	$1,326,883	[2] $1,000,000	$297,993,043	[2] $220,000,000
Guatemala	12,140,826	11,646,415	133,618	[2] 125,000	11,985	[2] 20,000	1,757,306	1,863,426	8,114,117	7,803,098
Salvador	8,479,548	16,213,805	163,575	[2] 200,000	1,138,590	[2] 3,500,000	408,128	[2] 1,000,000	3,296,622	[2] 3,000,000
Honduras	5,428,587	5,386,407	875	65,911	.....	2,590	9,446	39,560	4,946,200	4,696,753
Nicaragua	8,070,949	7,903,446	109,474	224,778	857,640	1,294,660	53,834	25,519	6,264,531	5,617,507
Costa Rica	11,883,981	14,220,776	2,978,329	4,946,524	44,036	142,994	62,261	142,118	8,095,511	7,940,798
Panama	2,495,407	2,487,479	108,894	131,332	2,618	5,838	41,933	128,256	2,316,815	2,160,582
Cuba	279,317,740	320,183,593	27,232,572	37,964,250	4,905,475	7,682,329	458,392	576,692	222,541,281	253,464,619
Dominican Republic	20,614,048	15,231,355	334,165	2,085,055	465,738	408,310	933,461	416,655	16,017,920	6,480,105
Haiti	6,590,409	10,712,210	179,299	589,175	2,511,586	6,018,524	[2] 180,000	[2] 300,000	1,603,652	1,438,755
North American Republics	718,601,541	703,985,486	55,740,676	76,332,025	14,039,977	29,075,245	5,231,644	5,492,226	571,189,692	512,602,217
Per cent of exports	100.00	100.00	7.75	10.84	1.95	4.13	0.72	0.78	79.48	72.81
Argentina	650,995,537	652,422,000	198,884,205	[2] 220,000,000	30,319,472	[2] 45,000,000	49,126,909	[2] 70,000,000	57,448,452	[2] 80,000,000
Bolivia	26,098,583	36,960,129	13,895,340	[2] 20,000,000	109,325	[2] 150,000	86,739	[2] 100,000	10,067,600	[2] 11,000,000
Brazil	222,263,860	256,529,240	15,329,080	25,345,650	22,205,560	28,324,890	21,456,370	15,490,310	81,628,820	99,548,900
Chile	161,969,895	123,584,270	24,646,460	14,264,860	7,981,580	4,296,770	5,493,712	7,994,210	27,178,868	45,027,410
Colombia	63,042,132	52,201,841	[2] 1,500,000	[2] 1,000,000	[2] 1,500,000	[2] 700,000	[2] 1,000,000	[2] 800,000	[2] 45,000,000	37,556,540
Ecuador	16,071,485	22,407,960	525,075	1,457,457	1,359,691	1,893,303	4,896,723	2,774,086	5,181,990	8,771,242
Paraguay	8,988,450	9,599,007	10,941	3,042	85,620	75,865	52,493	3,599	1,062,315	1,564,651
Peru	80,969,952	90,847,348	28,214,715	32,037,465	238,169	944,031	455,047	1,902,525	31,777,601	31,991,980
Uruguay	73,075,862	80,556,368	17,786,129	25,573,263	7,074,061	6,248,948	11,877,403	10,510,441	19,408,743	16,745,309
Venezuela	25,777,058	[3] 38,000,000	2,370,045	[3] 2,600,000	2,415,276	[3] 5,100,000	1,015,719	[3] 2,400,000	10,378,413	[3] 12,800,000
South American Republics	1,329,252,814	1,363,108,163	303,161,990	342,281,737	73,288,754	92,733,807	95,461,115	111,975,175	289,132,802	345,006,032
Per cent of exports	100.00	100.00	22.80	25.11	5.51	6.80	7.18	8.21	21.75	25.31
Total of the 20 Republics	2,047,854,355	2,067,093,649	358,902,666	418,613,762	87,328,731	121,809,052	100,692,759	117,467,397	860,322,494	857,608,249
Per cent of exports	100.00	100.00	17.52	20.25	4.26	5.89	4.91	5.68	42.01	41.48

[1] Mexican figures for 1921, derived from semiofficial sources, are of doubtful accuracy. The estimates for 1922 have insufficient bases.
[2] Estimate.
[3] Estimate in part.

are the only countries that are in active competition with the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, and France. French trade is, to some extent, noncompetitive with the other three.

Following the close of the war there was much uneasiness expressed in the United States as to whether Germany would not return to swallow the whole, or nearly the whole, of Latin American import trade. The fear was based upon false premises as to the past and present, and false deductions as to the future drawn almost in toto from mistaken views of the past. Germany at no time was dominant in Latin American trade, imports or exports, and showed no likelihood of ever becoming such. Germany, for 10 or 20 years prior to the war, made a great play for Latin American import trade—it was always a minor quantity in regard to exports—but it never made any very serious inroads into British trade and practically none at all into American trade. The German trade cry before the war was largely a pretense. Germany was proficient in certain lines of manufacturing, just as France was, and it was in these lines of manufacturing that German trade progress was made in Latin America and elsewhere in the world. Germany was becoming a specialist in glassware, pottery, dyes, printing, cheap tools, and knickknacks, just as France was a specialist in many articles of women's wear, house decoration, wines, and the like. Germany was a serious competitor of the United States in electrical goods and of England in certain grades of cotton textiles. But the idea that Germany was a competitor in everything, or even in many things, was rank nonsense. There is no good reason to suppose that a rehabilitated Germany will be a more serious competitor in the future than the old Germany was in the past. The real competition for Latin American trade is between the United States and the United Kingdom.

Between these two the advantages are distributed. The avenues of British trade are better established. Her connections are for the most part older and consequently firmer. She has a proficiency in certain lines of manufacture, especially wool and cotton textiles, that the United States appears unable to equal. She has dominated the coal trade and probably will continue to do so. Of equal importance with these considerations is that in the larger part of Latin America—i. e., South America—British nationals outnumber Americans 10 to 1 or more. Many of these British are leaders in the local import and export trades and others are managers of banks, ranches, and municipal industries and are in a position to dictate the purchase of supplies. Finally, Britain is better established in the carrying trade and likely to remain so.

On the other hand, the United States has a much larger and more diversified manufacturing industry than Great Britain, a larger plant, more power, able to turn out more goods, and of a greater variety. Where Great Britain excels in one line the United States excels in many. It would be easy to name many lines of trade in Latin America in which the United States has captured a theretofore British trade, while it would be extremely difficult to name a single line wherein the reverse has occurred. Furthermore, on the whole, American selling methods are better. The Briton is ultraconservative in advertising and showing his wares and overprodigal in granting credits. The American does better and safer business by being stringent in credits and lavish in trade display.

A sharp distinction must be drawn between the northern and the southern sections of Latin America. In the northern section—Mexico and the countries surrounding the Caribbean—the United States has the better established trade, better transportation facilities, and a greater number of nationals. It is in South America that the British (and Germans) are most firmly entrenched.

The table of percentages printed above is for the distribution of the import trade of all Latin America. If we divide Latin America into two sections, the proportions appear quite different for the two, and we are able to get a clearer idea of where the United Kingdom and where the United States has each its greatest advantage.

Percentage of Latin American imports from leading countries.

NORTHERN GROUP.

Year.	United States.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
1918	77.37	4.51	.....	2.20
1919	62.47	3.76	0.08	2.51
1920	73.42	5.60	1.25	3.54
1921	71.87	6.89	2.84	5.08
1922	66.90	6.21	4.27	4.33

This group includes Mexico, Central America, Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic.

SOUTHERN GROUP.

Year.	United States.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
1918	37.65	22.10	.....	4.35
1919	42.98	20.17	0.22	3.58
1920	39.01	22.01	4.41	5.41
1921	30.04	22.07	8.44	5.50
1922	26.57	23.80	11.55	5.80

This group includes the 10 Republics of South America; i. e., all of South America except the Guianas.

Exports.—On the side of Latin American exports the United States has for a long time been the dominant factor. If one excludes the meat and grain exports of the River Plate region (Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay) to Great Britain and the Inter-Latin American trade, the United States under normal conditions takes from one-half to two-thirds of all Latin American exported products. This includes mining products (the exception is Bolivian tin, chiefly to England), tropical fruits, sugar, coffee, cacao, and agricultural, grazing, and forest industrial products, such as hides, skins, rubber, linseed, woods, oils, tagua, quebracho, etc. The proportion of all these exports taken by the United States tends to increase, year by year, in a greater degree than is the case with imports from the United States. At the present time only a few articles of the exports of the northern group go elsewhere than to the United States. For Colombia and Venezuela, of the southern group, the same is true. Even in Argentina and Uruguay, where the great bulk of the exports, consisting of meat and grain, are to the United Kingdom, the industrial by-products of the agricultural and grazing industries go to the United States in the larger quantity. Thus England buys the beef, but the United States the hides, hoofs, horns, hair, and tallow. England buys the mutton, but the United States the wool and the skins of the sheep and lambs. It buys the goatskins, horseskins, and all other skins and pelts. It buys the greater quantity of Argentine quebracho and linseed.

The importance of these industrial products from Latin America is very much underestimated by the average person in the United States. To a large extent they are the foundation of many of our chief industries.



RECENT PROGRESS IN IRRIGATION

I.

IRRIGATION IN PERU.

By Oscar V. Salomon,

Consul General of Peru, London, England.

"THE Andes constitute the determining factor in any classification of the Peruvian national domains. They constitute a geographical fact to which all comprehensive projects for the development and administration of the country must conform. There is no part of the national domains whose water, climate, and soil supply are not explained by their existence." Thus, Mr. C. H. Sutton, C. E., before the Nineteenth Annual Irrigation Congress held at Chicago in December, 1912. In making the above statement Mr. Sutton, who is chief of the Peruvian Irrigation Survey, packs into a few words the fundamental source of Peru's whole economic development, and upon the wise use of which that development depends.

Where there is little or no rain, the agriculture of a country must fall back upon whatever other sources of water supply it may possess, which, with the aid of capital, are spread over fertile lands. Peru possesses in abundance these other hydrographic reserves, and also the fertile lands contiguous to them. In the eastern and central sections of the United States agriculture, in general, is spared that great surgical operation which must be performed in many less favored countries before the earth can produce its kindly fruits. In the newer sections of the Southwest, Americans are beginning to appreciate the vital necessity of capital for irrigation purposes and the benefits of the transforming miracle worked by the irrigation canal in making the desert, literally, "to bloom as the rose." In the case of Peru these abnormal physical features have developed what may be called a sense of irrigation. In England such a thing is practically unknown.

THE ANDES—THE ATLANTIC SLOPE AND THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

The Andes dominate all impressions of Peru, and are the pivot on which all turns, whether in the natural or in the economic order.

They form a plateaulike divide at an altitude of 14,000 feet about 75 miles from the Pacific coast. Thus they divide the Peruvian national domains into two parts, both differing in climate and physiography. The eastern slope maintains with its abundant rains the vast Amazonian river system covering 325,000 square miles, a system feeding the rich and dense forests extending from these eastern slopes to the



Photograph by W. V. Alford.

A MOUNTAIN STREAM IN THE PERUVIAN ANDES.

far distant Atlantic. In this region is the wonderful *Montana*-mountain territory of Peru—one of the greatest national assets ever possessed by any nation. Here in the east, of course, nature provides her own system of irrigation in the bountiful waters of hundreds of rivers, great and small.

But the case is quite different on the western or Pacific slope of the Andes. Here the watersheds comprise an area of 115,000 square

miles. But the rainfall varies from 3 to 5 feet on the summits of the Andes to less than 2 inches at the level of the Pacific. The latter quite inadequate fall, therefore, makes imperative the harnessing of the rivers rushing down from the heights of the Andes on this western side, if the rich pampas are to yield their full economic quota to the development of the country. The Incas were not slow to make these river waters serve their agricultural needs, and so effective was their system to this end that the whole of their population were able to live in the irrigated regions.



Photograph by W. V. Alford.

AQUEDUCT WHICH CARRIES WATER OVER A RAILROAD.

Peru's irrigable lands vary in width between the Andes and the Pacific, but extend along the whole 1,500 miles of coast. Hitherto it is only in the valley lands through which the rivers eternally excavate their way that Peruvian agriculture has found a home, although even in these valleys imperfect irrigation, due to lack of capital, prevents thousands of acres from being utilized. Outside the valleys millions of acres await the coming of that capital which will infallibly accelerate the development of Peru's agriculture. The total area of this coastal plain is 25,000 square miles, and many rivers flow through it, their cubic content exceeding what is required

for irrigation purposes. All, however, can not be utilized, the steepness of the river slope making the work too costly. But there are others whose waters, distributed over the rich and virgin pampas, would yield a generous return to the investor of capital.

PAMPAS IMPERIAL.

Notwithstanding the certainty of a profitable return, however, private initiative in irrigation has developed so slowly that the President, collaborating with Mr. C. H. Sutton, formulated in 1912 a project for the irrigation of 7,500 hectares (about 20,000 acres), in the Canete Valley—148 kilometers south of Lima—at a present-day



IRRIGATION IN PERU.

Type of canal employed to conduct the water of mountain streams to the arid coast lands.

cost of £270,000. The Canete River, which flows through the valley, delivers from 12,000 to 83,000 cubic liters of water per second. This great work, whose material and moral effect will be far-reaching, is now practically completed. The project was authorized by the Peruvian Government on May 7, 1920, and in its construction 14,000 barrels of cement and 160,000 pounds of gelatinite have been consumed.

The main canal is carried through the hills, for a distance of 13 kilometers from the intake to the 70-meter fall above the Pampas Imperial, by nine tunnels of a total length of 4,500 meters. From the fall the water is distributed over the pampas through 23 kilometers of open ditches.

Mr. Sutton, speaking recently on the subject of Peruvian irrigation at a business men's luncheon held under the auspices of the America Society of Peru, classified the various kinds of lands in lowland and in upland and summarized as follows those available for agricultural improvement: (1) 300,000 hectares of lowlands, part of which are now irrigable only in summer; (2) 150,000 hectares of lowlands, only irrigable in extremely abundant years of stream flow, or not at all, owing to poor drainage; and (3) 200,000 hectares of uplands.

On the important question of investment and settlement, Mr. Sutton states that the lands awaiting irrigation—now worth £5 to £10 per hectare—can, with an initial outlay of £50, together with a further expense of £20 to £30, plus the settler's own labor, be converted into holdings which can not be purchased in large estates under £100 per hectare and in small ones under £200 to £400 per hectare.

In the distribution of these newly irrigated lands no particular class will be favored. The scheme is, of course, intended primarily for the benefit of the Peruvian people, but the nationals of other nations are not excluded. On the other hand, it must be borne in mind that for some time to come not more than 3,000 to 6,000 hectares per year will be available for settlement, distributed at the rate of 10 hectares per family.

II.

IRRIGATION CONTROL IN THE LAGUNA DISTRICT OF MEXICO.

By J. de la Fuente,

Torreón, Coahuila, Mexico.

The so-called "Laguna district" or "Laguna region" is a very extensive valley, 3,700 feet above sea level, 500 miles from El Paso and 375 miles from Eagle Pass, Texas. On the flat lands of this valley, all of which are to a very great depth composed of first-class alluvial soils and especially adapted to agriculture, the flood waters of the Nazas and Aguanaval Rivers are used for irrigation, the plantings being mostly of cotton. The first-named river is from ten to fifteen times greater in volume than the second.

The Laguna region contains over 175,000 inhabitants. Two each of its cities and towns are in the State of Coahuila: Torreón, San Pedro de las Colonias, Matamoras and Viesca; two cities and a town are in the State of Durango: Lerdo, Gómez Palacio, and Bermejillo. About 70 per cent of the Laguna lands and inhabitants are in Coahuila and the remaining 30 per cent in the State of Durango.

Torreón is the most important city in the Laguna district, having a population of over 40,000. At this point two main railroad lines cross: The Mexican Central, which runs from Juárez (El Paso) to Mexico City, and the Mexican International, running from Piedras Negras (Eagle Pass) to Durango, both giving Pullman service and both belonging to the national lines of Mexico. In addition, two railroads operate daily trains from Torreón to Monterrey and Saltillo, while two small branch lines run daily trains within the valley itself.

The watersheds of the two rivers already named are located as follows: The Nazas watershed of over 16,000 square miles, in the State of Durango; the Aguanaval watershed of over 2,000 square miles, in the States of Zacatecas and Durango.

The run-off of the Nazas watershed measured by the board of engineers of the Nazas River (official data) entering the Laguna region is as follows:

Year.	Acre-feet.	Year.	Acre-feet.	Year.	Acre-feet.	Year.	Acre-feet.
1891	28,901	1900	688,782	1908	504,799	1916	1,122,231
1892	859,242	1901	269,780	1909	975,664	1917	1,165,277
1893	186,368	1902	588,955	1910	243,954	1918	543,963
1894	1,857,595	1903	607,945	1911	587,945	1919	2,663,557
1895	543,525	1904	646,477	1912	817,738	1920	1,133,812
1896	928,315	1905	1,869,146	1913	1,485,955	1921	185,634
1897	2,059,223	1906	1,797,032	1914	1,397,218		
1898	810,095	1907	404,877	1915	714,515	Total	28,083,564
1899	203,858						

The Nazas River, after flowing many miles, passes through the Fernández Canyon, located about 24 miles above Torreón, and upon entering the valley of the Laguna region, flows near, and between, the cities of Torreón, Lerdo and Gómez Palacio, passing to the northwest of the last two. From Lerdo to San Pedro de las Colonias, following the river bed for about 40 miles, the Nazas is crossed by 10 modern dams, and from each dam start several irrigating canals varying in width from 13 to 56 feet, with sides sloping from 1½ feet to 1 foot. Dams, sluices, gates, and all other accessories of these dams are well built of stone, cement, iron, and brick.

The irrigating canals include over 300 miles of main canals and over 6,000 miles of lateral and distributing canals, the capacity of the main canals being over 60 per cent of their total corresponding maximum water rights. The river bed is usually dry, the flood waters beginning during the last days of June, or later, and lasting until October, the greatest volume being usually in August and September. Occasionally, water comes up to November or even later, but when it does the amount is small in volume. The water is turned on the sections by flooding them to an average depth of 3 feet. These sections or blocks are formed by levees of earth from 3 to 5 feet in height. The earlier the flooding begins and the greater

the amount of water used the more it costs to prepare the flooded land to be planted with cotton during the following February or March.

From the table of volumes comprised in a preceding paragraph it is readily seen that the run-off of the Nazas River varies in volume, in the time of arrival, and in the continuance of the flow, and that therefore there are dry, medium, and abundant years. When the capacity of all the canals is not sufficient to fully distribute the run-off a great amount of water, or whatever excess there may be, flows into the Mayran Lagoon, located about 12 miles below San Pedro de las Colonias, this water representing a complete loss. At other times the water is allowed to flow into this Mayran Lagoon even when the capacity of the canals is more than sufficient, either because it came too early for flooding or because the land was already covered with cotton that still had to be picked, the condition in the latter case being due to the greater water rights of some ranches, irrespective of their surface, or to such abundance of water in the preceding year that even ranches with smaller water rights, in proportion as to their surface, were able to flood and plant all their sections.

Usually, however, "excess waters" in the Laguna region are those obtained from the river at any one time in excess of the maximum water rights already ceded to existent canals. These water rights which were ceded prior to 1890 are about 1,640 cubic feet per second. Of the "excess waters" mentioned, about 350 to 500 cubic feet per second have also been ceded for irrigation during recent years.

"Excess waters" are really those that flow or are allowed to flow into the Mayran Lagoon, as, also, those waters that break through the river banks or levees at weak points during flooding season. It should be noted that the Mayran Lagoon is a shallow depression somewhat over 300 square miles which, entirely dry some years, at others contains from 3 to 5 feet of water. These "excess waters" have never been used to any advantage, nor are there any means of doing so at present, although they represent a volume equal to the average volume of water used for irrigation purposes during the last 30 years. These waters are the true "excess waters" of the Nazas River and, due to their lack of regulation and control, the Laguna region suffers the following disadvantages: Flooding of cotton plantations that are ready for picking; absolute loss of these waters; much less planting after an abundant year, even should the following season be just as good or better; and abnormal conditions in dry and abundant years, due to fixed expenses like administration, taxes, schools, etc., and very low or very high wages, which bring great financial stress during dry years and little profit in abundant ones.

Experience has shown, however, that the leasing of lands in partnership or shares, or at a fixed yearly rent for long periods, with adequate financial support to withstand the probable crisis of contingent or eventual waters like those of the Nazas and Aguanaval Rivers, renders good profits.

Therefore, the great problem of the Laguna region is to put to some use these waters which are not only wasted but which damage cultivated lands, and also to find some other way of making more uniform, so far as may be feasible, the amount of land cultivated each year, thus avoiding the extremes so liable to occur under present conditions. There are only two ways of dealing with this important problem, as follows:

A. To build a dam across the Nazas River at or near the Fernández Canyon, to impound not only the "excess waters" but also all others, thus delaying their distribution for flooding purposes until they can be utilized more efficiently; to build several smaller dams of less impounding capacity, if a large dam is not feasible; or to build both large and small dams if feasible and necessary. To this must be added the necessity of a better distribution of the water and, in order to avoid using river bed and losing water, it would probably be advantageous to build a large canal from the Fernández Canyon to the head of the valley.

B. To drive wells and install pumping machinery, since there is abundant underground water. So far 60 wells have been driven, and 40 of them are in successful use.

There are two ideal locations for large dams at Fernández Canyon; one would hold about 1,400,000 acre-feet and cost about $8,000,000, the other would hold about 1,100,000 acre-feet and cost about $7,000,000. The amount of water profitably used at present would without doubt be increased more than 60 per cent. There is enough land, much more than enough, to utilize the largest amount of water yet recorded for any one year, even if its use were extended to land beyond the limits of irrigation by pumping, the proven pumping field being little over 250,000 acres.

The sites for the smaller impounding dams, costing less and holding less than either of the large dams, would be many miles above the Fernández Canyon; nevertheless, these dams would be a very great help in regulating or controlling the use of "excess waters," and even those that are not "excess waters."

The construction of one or both of the larger dams would not only hold all the excess waters but would have the additional advantage that the use of the water could be delayed until January or February. This would give ample time to pick the previous crop completely and to rest and sun the land for several months; and then, after letting out the water, planting could be done directly after the first plowing of the flooded land, thus greatly diminishing the preparatory expense incidental to the planting of cotton. The smaller dams, however, would hold back only part of the waters, and only those thus held could be retained for use in January or February.

The average area in the Laguna district planted yearly to cotton during the last 31 years was 110,000 acres. The average area planted yearly to cotton during the last 10 years was about 160,000 acres.

The total amount of water in the Nazas River in 31 years, 1891 to 1921, inclusive, was over 28,000,000 acre-feet, or a yearly average of 906,000 acre-feet. As it is necessary to flood the land about 3 feet deep, dividing the quantity available by 3.3 shows that the average area that could be flooded annually is 275,000 acres; and if it be true that the impounded waters lose more than 20 per cent by evaporation, filtration, percolation, and absorption, it is also true that much less water proportionately is used in flooding lands to be cultivated during January or February.

Looking over the table on page 36, we find that in only 5 years of the 31 was the run-off greater than would be the capacity of the larger dam proposed; in 10 years of the 31 the run-off was greater than the capacity of the second dam to be built in or near the Fernández Canyon; and lastly, in only one year, that of 1919, was the run-off larger than the combined capacity of both the proposed large dams.

To construct the dam or dams and the necessary additional works it will be necessary to obtain a loan equal to the full value of the whole work, said loan to be duly guaranteed by the landowners who already have water rights (they are riparian landowners). These landowners must, in complete accord with the board of engineers of the Nazas River, regulate their water rights in conformity with the new conditions due to the impounding of all the waters. Then, thereafter, the "excess waters" must be distributed or ceded to nonriparian landowners at a fair price; and this amount, paid in installments, should be used in the amortization of the capital borrowed, in a minimum of 25 years and, also, in paying a moderate rate of interest on the capital. The amount obtained by the sale of these water rights should be more than enough to cover the loan and interest, but if not sufficient, a special tax of $5 a bale on all cotton produced in this district could be assessed as long as needed.

To build the dam or dams it will be necessary to secure the united action of the landowners and cooperation between them and the Federal Government. The latter would be easily obtained, as all expenses will be borne by the landowners, and the first could be achieved through the chamber of agriculture of the Laguna district representing all the landowners. Through this chamber all necessary study and investigation can be done. The board of engineers of the Nazas River already has very valuable data at hand.

The pumping of underground waters would practically perfect or complement the work of the dam or dams, since in dry years, even though planting were increased by the use of impounded waters that

came too soon, or came in excess later, these pumped waters could also be used to increase planting, at least in the upper half of the district, that is, near and around Torreón, Lerdo, and Gómez Palacio. The lower half, around San Pedro de las Colonias, is not yet a proven field with regard to pumping underground waters.

Irrigation by pumping makes crops more certain, secures a greater variety of products, and makes possible more intensive cultivation. Alfalfa, fruit trees, grapes, vegetables, etc., would give splendid results in this region, since there is clear weather for over 300 days of the year and a very fine climate. The temperature in this region seldom falls below 32° Fahrenheit. Milch cows, dairies, hogs, etc., would also bring very good profits. By developing units of 250 acres each—since each driven well to date gives enough water for that amount of land—tenants and, later, purchasers would be attracted. There are at present many would-be tenants waiting for pumps to be installed. Industrial development would naturally increase, as would the number of landowners.

It is necessary and convenient to increase the development of irrigation in the already proven fields of about 250,000 acres by the pumping of underground waters at a pumping depth of from 25 to 65 feet and a rate of from 700 to 2,500 gallons per minute, either by installing a power station and distributing energy by electricity, increasing the power available as needed; or, by installing small stations to attend from 2 to 20 or more wells; or, by installing for each 250 acres a unit consisting of a small 20 to 35 horsepower gas-power producing engine of the Diesel or semi-Diesel type, with pump and accessories. It should be stated, also, that a very large company from the United States has been looking over the ground with a view to installing the most efficient crude-oil-burning machinery for generating 10,000 horsepower preparatory to developing, later on, the 50,000 or 60,000 horsepower which would be required for pumping, lighting, industrial use, ginning, etc., in the entire Laguna district. It would be possible, should the company so desire, that the landowners might agree to become shareholders also.

About half or more of this proven pumping land could be developed with horizontal centrifugal pumps of high efficiency (about 70 per cent), the rest requiring deeper pumping and vertical centrifugal pumps with the resulting increased cost of pumping, since the pumps last named are much less efficient (about 45 per cent). In all the land near and around Torreón, Lerdo and Gómez Palacio underground water is found in abundance at a pumping depth of from 25 to 65 feet, and the driving of the well, the gas power-producing engine, pump, etc., needed to irrigate 250 acres would cost about $9,000. This land could be rented at once for $2,500 the first year, the rent increasing from $500 to $750 per year, until the yearly rent reached

$5,000. There are over 125,000 acres of such land. It has been proven beyond the shadow of a doubt that there is an unlimited amount of underground water, and after driving wells and installing pumping machinery to irrigate the 250,000 acres, even should the underground water diminish in dry seasons, each individual well would still give water enough by simply pumping a few feet deeper than customary. It should be recalled in this connection that 50 per cent of the water used in irrigation returns to the surface stratum of water.

Irrigation by pumping must be done by each landowner, and as conditions are now, each, but with few exceptions, would need a loan for this development, the loan to be guaranteed by a mortgage on the property developed and to run for 10 years at most, when amortization should be completed, in addition to paying a moderate rate of interest on the loan. The exceedingly high rate of interest makes either bank or private loans practically impossible, where obtained at all.

Regarding the Aguanaval River the data at hand are insufficient, but some good sites for impounding flood waters so they could be regulated or controlled could certainly be found. The town of Matamores, about 15 miles from Torreón, depends entirely on this river for its water supply.

It should also be borne in mind that several very important mining towns are located near Torreón and the Laguna region, and that mining and other industries are increasing yearly.



BRAZIL'S INCREASING FOREIGN COMMERCE[1]

WITH increasing evidence of slow but general improvement in the foreign trade and industry of Brazil during the last few months, the outlook for American exports in this very important market is more promising than it has been at any time since the trade depression of two years ago. Brazil for the last two years has been faced with a number of extremely difficult problems in business and economics. The market for Brazilian rubber practically disappeared with the development of the trade in plantation rubber in the East Indies; cotton was depressed with the severe decline in the cotton market in New York; the meat-packing industry declined with the falling off of the wartime demand for meat products; sugar prices suffered with the sharp price reductions in the United States; and the coffee market stagnated with great surplus stocks on hand as the result of overproduction and a lack of export demand.

The depression in world trade thus affected practically all Brazil's staple of export products. Unemployment conditions in the country became acute, foreign exchange was demoralized, and governmental finances were in a chaotic state. Imports naturally fell off with exports and the reduction in the country's purchasing power abroad. The greatest difficulty was experienced in meeting interest payments and refunding foreign loans which had been contracted by both governmental and private agencies abroad during the period of prosperity. Bankruptcies and slow collections characterized internal industrial conditions.

Strenuous efforts were made by the Government and by individuals to relieve this situation. The valorization of coffee was one of the important measures in this program of economic and trade stabilization. Under this plan, the Government took over from the growers the surplus stocks of coffee on hand and placed them in Government warehouses, thus preventing dumping on the export markets, relieving the individual dealers of the heavy carrying charges and releasing the impounded coffee on foreign markets, as the consumers abroad became able to absorb it. The effects of this policy are still matters of violent discussion in Brazil and abroad, and it would be decidedly out of place to attempt to pass judgment on it.

[1] *The World's Markets*, New York, June, 1923.



A SECTION OF THE DOCKS AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Brazil's leading port, through which foreign trade to the amount of nearly 2,000,000 tons passed in 1921.

The situation of the coffee growers and exporters improved materially during the past year, and the quantity of coffee exported both by the Government and by private dealers increased sharply, amounting to $194,840,155 last year. With the improvement in coffee, came improvement in meat, sugar, cotton, and other Brazilian export staples.

Total exports of Brazil for 1922 amounted to 2,084,233,000 milreis, against imports of 1,673,909,000 milreis, a favorable trade balance of nearly half a billion milreis. Conversion at 7.72 milreis to the dollar, the average rate for the year, gives $269,978,380 of exports and $216,827,588 of imports, a visible favorable trade balance of $53,150,792 for the year. Exports expanded, while imports contracted. Brazil exported to the United States alone more than $104,000,000 of products in the first 11 months of last year, while purchases of American products in Brazil for the entire year amounted to less than $44,000,000. Brazilian trade with the rest of the world showed a similar trend. Exports for the first nine months of 1922, computed in milreis, were close to the record figures of 1920 and were more than double the exports of the corresponding period of the last prewar year, 1913.

Owing to the steady depreciation of Brazilian exchange, however, the figures in Brazilian currency do not form an accurate picture of the trend of trade or of present trade conditions. As computed in pounds sterling by the Brazilian Government, the value of Brazil's exports for the first nine months of 1922 was considerably less than for the corresponding months of either 1919 or 1920, but showed a strong improvement over the value of exports for similar periods in both in 1913 and 1921. Imports for the first nine months of last year, figured in milreis, showed a moderate decline from the figures of the corresponding months of the two preceding years. Converted to pounds sterling, however, as a more stable medium of exchange, they showed a decline of some £20,000,000 from the figures of the same months the previous year and were under the import figures of the corresponding months of 1913 by about the same amount.

The decline in imports, however, can not be regarded as anything but a healthy trade symptom, considering the conditions of a year or more ago. Brazil found it absolutely necessary for a time to restrict foreign purchases to the minimum and at the same time to build up credits abroad by increased exportations. In the trade figures for the final months of 1922, and in later reports from Brazil on trade and business conditions may be found indications that this process of restricting imports came to an end last year and that a slow expansion of foreign purchases is under way at the present time.

Brazil's exports and imports have followed parallel courses during the last few years. Exports expanded greatly during the war years



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RUA 15 DE NOVEMBRO, THE COFFEE-TRADING STREET OF SANTOS.

In this narrow thoroughfare of Santos is transacted over 50 per cent of the world's coffee business.

and the years immediately following, in consequence of a world-wide demand for increased supplies of raw materials of all kinds. With the increased purchasing power of Brazil abroad, due to larger exports, imports of every variety of manufactured goods grew enormously. With the decline of exports, a contraction in imports followed. Exports apparently touched their low level in 1921 and began the process of recovery last year. The low level of imports came about a year later. At the present time exports have been progressing along the cycle of recovery for more than a year, and all indications are that imports are now well advanced on their cycle.

Brazil's foreign trade for the first nine months of 1922 and the corresponding periods of the other years indicated compares as follows. The calculations are official Brazilian Government figures in pounds sterling, as affording a more stable medium of exchange than the milreis.

First nine months:	Exports.	Imports.
1913	£42, 486, 509	£51, 757, 203
1919	94, 049, 978	57, 414, 822
1920	88, 532, 594	87, 877, 043
1921	42, 474, 850	50, 036, 360
1922	47, 842, 794	33, 923, 937

It must be noted also that the figures on Brazil's foreign trade to be truly comparative should take into account the fluctuations of the pound in the exchange markets. The pound averaged much higher in value in 1921 and 1922 than during the years preceding. Both imports and exports last year were, therefore, somewhat larger in comparison with 1920 and 1919 than is indicated by the currency figures.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The position of the United States in the foreign commerce of Brazil has been exceedingly important since the war. In 1913 the Brazilian market was as yet little exploited by Americans. During the war years and in the years immediately following, however, America made great strides. In 1919 and 1920 American imports dominated the Brazilian market. With the trade depression of 1921, however, the exports of all nations to Brazil fell off sharply. The United States as a country of high exchange naturally suffered in the process. America has continued, however, to buy heavily of Brazilian products and is still the most important source of supply for many varieties of merchandise which Brazil must import. The United States is Brazil's best customer for coffee, and in 1922 purchased an amount estimated to have been valued at more than 28 per cent of Brazil's total export trade for the year.

During the first 11 months of 1922 the United States purchased $104,615,050 worth of commodities of all kinds in Brazil, against



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LOADING COFFEE BY AUTOMATIC CONVEYOR AT SANTOS BRAZIL.

In the background, as a contrast, coffee is being loaded on the same steamer by hand labor. Besides being the principal port of exportation for Brazilian coffee, Santos has also become the world's leading coffee center.

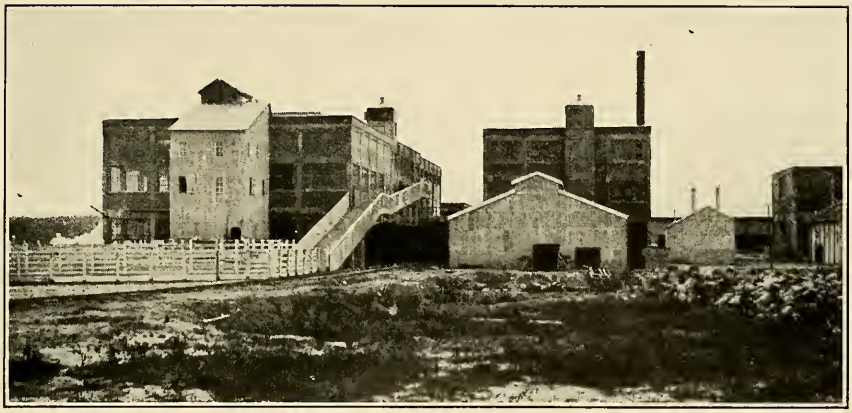
$83,502,314 for the same 11 months of 1921. Exports to Brazil for the whole of last year amounted to $43,246,691 against $58,106,414 for 1921. As has been noted, however, last year saw the low point of the trade depression in Brazilian imports. During the later months of the year, purchases by Brazil abroad began to expand, following the expansion in Brazilian exports, and the United States shared in the improvement. Exports of the United States to Brazil for the seven months ended January 31, 1923, amounted to $27,838,340, against $20,948,872 for the seven months ended January 31, 1922.

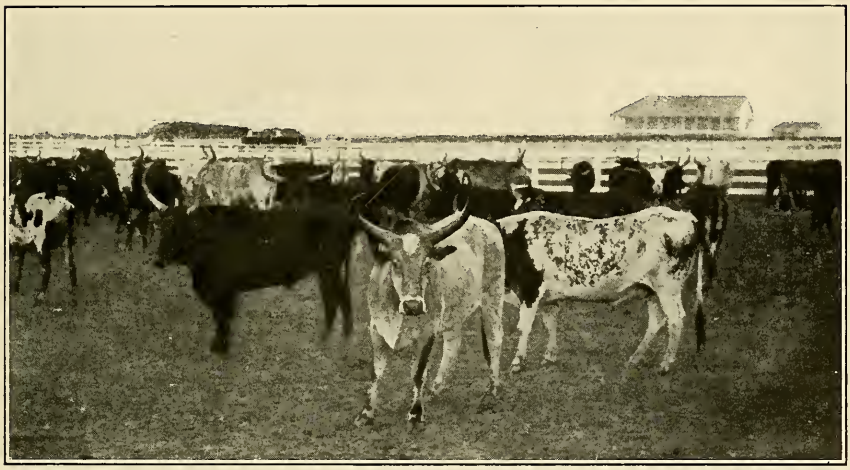
Brazilian exports to the United States reached their low point in September, 1921. From that time on a gradual improvement has been evident. September is normally a low month for American imports from Brazil, but the figures for September, 1922, were more than $1,000,000 in excess of the figures for September, 1921. For every month since April, 1922, imports from Brazil were considerably in excess of imports for the corresponding month of the preceding year. The following table shows the importation from Brazil for the first 11 months of 1922 compared with the first 11 months of 1921:

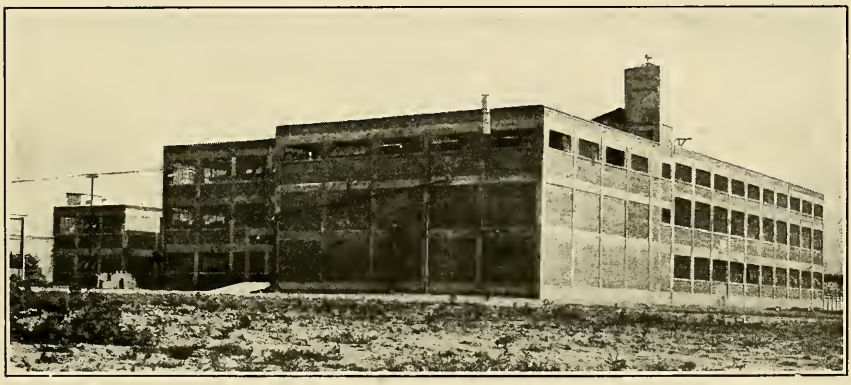
Imports of the United States from Brazil.

	1921.	1922.
January	$9, 712, 901	$9, 948, 073
February	9, 289, 131	8, 614, 877
March	9, 463, 207	7, 245, 940
April	9, 614, 981	8, 683, 278
May	7, 387, 333	11, 918, 300
June	4, 682, 300	7, 848, 954
July	5, 037, 012	8, 087, 145
August	6, 747, 729	7, 423, 726
September	4, 648, 104	5, 925, 767
October	5, 822, 499	15, 012, 692
November	11, 097, 117	14, 309, 481
11 months	83, 502, 314	104, 615, 050

It will be noted that the decline in American imports from Brazil reached its extreme low point in the fall of 1921. The course of American exports to Brazil were still in large volume in January, 1921. In January, 1922, exports had reached their lowest level. During this latter month they contracted to less than $2,000,000. Improvement began almost immediately, however, and a comparatively steady increase in value is noted from February on. In June, 1922, exports were already well in excess of those for June, 1921, and, with the exception of October, they retained this ratio for succeeding months. The process of decline and recovery may be appreciated through a glance at the following table, showing exports for each month of 1922, compared with the monthly exports for 1921.







THE MEAT INDUSTRY OF BRAZIL.

"Animals and animal products," one of the three major classifications of Brazilian exports, were valued at nearly 200,000,000 milreis in 1921. Upper: Slaughter house of a packing plant at Sao Paulo. Center: A cattle pen, showing some of the animals to be slaughtered. Lower: The refrigerating section of the establishment.

Exports of the United States to Brazil.

	1921.	1922.
January	$14,123,217	$1,687,389
February	6,240,074	2,892,859
March	6,132,706	3,878,818
April	4,920,471	3,996,497
May	3,726,357	2,540,991
June	3,698,508	4,108,558
July	2,378,436	4,051,901
August	3,274,354	4,188,742
September	3,900,518	4,496,171
October	3,876,917	3,271,088
November	2,726,836	4,249,662
December	3,103,020	3,945,125
12 months	58,106,414	43,246,691
January	[1] 1,687,389	[2] 3,647,051

[1] January, 1922. [2] January, 1923.

The improvement that has been made in the last few months is evident in the value of exports for the seven months ended January, 1923, in comparison with the value of exports for the seven months ended January, 1922. For the period ended with January, 1923, the value of American exports to Brazil exceeded by almost $7,000,000 the exports for the same month a year previous.

THE ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK.

On the basis of the trade statistics alone, it would be natural to infer that the improvement in American exports to Brazil which has taken place within the last few months is the beginning of a period of excellent business and rapid expansion. The remarkable expansion in Brazilian exports last year, it might be pointed out, would normally be followed by an equally large expansion in imports, as the country's buying power abroad increased. A number of factors, however, modify this conclusion. A good part of the coffee exports, which swelled last year's export total, was exported from stores impounded by the Government and represented no new cash in the hands of the coffee growers or exporters. Naturally, no export bills have come into the market as a result of such government exporting. Furthermore, the Government, or the Bank of Brazil, has been buying export bills in the open market, a process which has greatly curtailed the credits abroad which would normally have been utilized for the purchase of foreign merchandise.

Brazilian importers have, therefore, been severely handicapped by the lack of credits abroad to finance foreign purchases. They have also been affected by the continued depreciation of Brazilian exchange. Exchange has been rather unsteady for the past year, although since January it has shown some improvement. There

has been strong propaganda in Brazil to keep exchange at a low level, and there is still active political controversy over the question. Up to the present time, however, the effects of the low exchange, combined with the restricted supply of export bills, have been to greatly retard the expansion of Brazilian imports which would normally have followed last year's great improvement in exports.

BRAZIL'S COAL IMPORTS.

The trend toward import improvement, nevertheless, is evident, and a much better volume of foreign purchases by Brazil is anticipated for the current year than was experienced last year. American foreign trade should feel the influence of this Brazilian expansion. Coffee has been improving in price for some time, and exports, as have been noted, have increased sharply. As yet this has given rise to no important amount of export bills, but this situation can not continue indefinitely, and the supply of bills in the market will increase gradually. Sugar is being exported at stable prices, and the cotton situation is good. The wheat market is firm, the dried meat market has improved, the market for hides is better, and there are indications of renewed activity in the frozen-meat and packing trades. In the latter trade the Armour packing plant is running again after having been closed down for several months. Slaughtering commenced on January 1. The rice, cacao, and tobacco crops are reported in fine condition in nearly all the producing districts of the country. The situation is almost completely reversed from that obtaining when the staple export industries were virtually paralyzed by the trade depression of a year or more ago.

Although the situation is certainly not one to inspire undue optimism, and although unfavorable factors may be detected, the outlook on the whole is encouraging for American trade. The abnormal proportions reached by American exports to Brazil during the boom years are not to be anticipated for some time to come. Foreign competition, assisted in some cases by low exchange, has again come into the market, and the present situation in Brazil itself indicates a period of slow but steady progress, rather than the undue trade stimulation of a boom period. Furthermore, it would probably be neither possible nor desirable for America to recover such complete domination of the market as it enjoyed during the boom years. The effect of the Brazilian trade depression on American exports a year ago was sufficient demonstration of the undesirability of too much concentration on one market. The participation of other nations in Brazilian trade must necessarily be accompanied by a better distribution of American merchandise in other parts of the world.

America's part in Brazilian trade, however, will continue to be of the utmost importance, and there can be little fear that it will

permanently decline to pre-war levels. With the possible exception of 1922, when British competition was unusually severe and was still assisted by more favorable exchange rates, the United States has been the most important source of Brazilian imports since the war. Last year purchases of Brazil in Great Britain probably exceeded Brazilian purchases in the United States by about £1,000,000. With the revival of American trade with Brazil which is evident at the present time, however, our exports for this year should make a better showing.



BRAZILIAN COTTON.

Raw cotton and cotton products form one of the principal exports of the Republic, amounting to about 75,000 tons in a recent year.

Many American exporters and manufacturers have become permanently established in Brazil during the last 10 years, and their reputation for fair and successful dealing has become second to none. Under all the handicaps with which American trade in Brazil was hampered last year the United States actually supplied something in the neighborhood of 20 per cent of the total Brazilian imports. The principal countries supplying imports to Brazil for the first nine

months of 1922, with the trade of each country, may be seen from the following figures. The statistics are from Brazilian official sources figured in milreis and converted into dollars at the average rate of exchange for the period of 7.484 milreis to the dollar.

Imports of Brazil for first nine months of 1922.

Great Britain	$36,754,208
United States	31,736,565
Argentina	22,622,461
Germany	12,862,411
France	8,711,161
Total (from all sources)	146,078,196

With improving conditions in the import trade of Brazil, the relative importance of the United States as a source of supply of imports will continue to increase. A number of factors tending to favor European competition over American will probably not be permanent. The United States, for example, supplied in 1921, 514,141 metric tons of coal to Brazil against 195,004 tons supplied by Great Britain. In 1922, largely owing to the disorganized state of the coal industry in the United States, America supplied only 117,290 tons to Brazil against a supply of 782,643 tons from Great Britain. The United States supplied in 1921, 72 per cent of the total supply of coal imported by Brazil; in 1922 it supplied only 13 per cent. In 1921 Great Britain supplied only 27 per cent of Brazil's total imports of coal; in 1922 British coal amounted to 87 per cent. Considering the fact that patent fuel, coal, and coke imported by Brazil during the first six months of last year was at £1,348,000, this item of import alone would probably more than account for the difference in the trade figures of Great Britain and the United States.

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILES LEAD.

In most of the exceedingly varied lines of manufactured products which the United States has been exporting to Brazil since the war, America has been more than holding its own. The dominance of the American automobile trade in the Brazilian market may be illustrated by the imports of cars at Rio de Janeiro and Santos in the period from January 24 to February 21. During that time 156 American cars were imported against 36 German chassis and 6 cars of other nationality. There has been a steady tendency for automobile imports to increase during the last six months or more. Farming is becoming more modernized in southern Brazil and the demand for farm machinery and implements shows signs of increasing. Fencing is taking the place of open range land in the cattle districts of Sao Paulo, and American barbed wire has been marketed in large quantities. Some German competition has been reported, but it

remains to be seen if, in view of present conditions in Germany, that country can remain a serious factor in the market.

Orders for other iron and steel products have been increasing recently with orders for wire. Bars, sheets, and pipe of all kinds have been in demand rather than the heavy type of construction material. Recent reports from Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Santos, and other large cities of Brazil indicate an excellent future market for plumbing and general house furnishings of the type in use in the United States. Sales of machinery have been rather dull for some time,



BOXING RUBBER FOR EXPORTATION AT MANOS.

but there are signs that the market is improving. Brazil is rapidly becoming industrialized. It already has large cotton mills and large meat-packing plants, and iron and steel mills are being established. American capital has been largely interested in a number of these enterprises, and American machinery has naturally been popular. German and Belgian price competition has been strong recently in the machinery market, but the coal shortage has hampered Belgian business along a number of lines, and the Germans have been hampered by the Ruhr difficulties. British competition in many lines is keen and may be expected to develop further in the future, but

with the normal expansion of business which may be anticipated, there is no reason why this should interfere with American trade.

Railway material will be one of the greatest needs of Brazil in the future. There is at present no road across the continent in Brazil, and it is only a question of time before such transportation will become necessary. With the exception of the Amazon, the Brazilian rivers are not capable of serving the country's needs in handling internal trade. The Government is practicing the most strict policy of economy and has done little buying, although the purchases of a few locomotives and some rolling stock are said to be in prospect.

Brazilian cities show American influence. The hotels are constructed generally along American lines, the telephones are on the Bell system and the tramway lines are modern and up to date. All sorts of American products are sold in the retail stores throughout the country and in the department stores of the large cities. Canned goods, for example, are imported in good quantity and marketed profitably in spite of high tariff rates.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The various factors which have been hampering American sales to Brazil in the past year have been felt as strongly by other nations supplying Brazilian imports. They are gradually being remedied, however, and with the present excellent outlook for Brazilian exports will be eliminated in the course of time. Two of the obstacles which have been the most difficult to overcome are the very unsatisfactory state of Brazilian public finances and the unstable condition of exchange. As to public finances, the present Government has not hesitated to admit the extreme difficulties of the situation and to adopt heroic measures of economy to overcome them. In a message to Congress in November Dr. Arthur Bernardes, President of Brazil, outlined the chief financial difficulties facing the Government and proposed certain remedies for them. Recalling that the Campos Salles Government of Brazil 20 years ago was faced with grave financial problems, President Bernardes recollected that it had before it the question of refunding a debt of 9,000,000 pounds sterling. His own Government, he added, had this same debt to meet and "yet another one of 14,000,000,000 pounds, with the money markets practically closed, a public debt service which devours more than 300,000 contos of reis out of our revenue, deficits of 200,000 and of 300,000 contos of reis, a floating debt of more than 700,000 contos of reis, against which must be placed the collection of revenue which day by day is proved a failure and clamors for immediate measures of reform." President Bernardes announced a number of measures to be taken to remedy this situation, and these have since been put



Photograph by B. L. Miller

MANGANESE ORES IN BRAZIL.

High-grade ore in the Morra da Mina mine. The black line at the left of the illustration shows the sharp contact between the rock and the ore vein. Manganese to the amount of nearly 300,000 tons was exported in 1921, of which practically the entire amount was shipped to the United States.

vigorously into effect. Sharp reductions in the budget expenses of the Government, insistence on administrative officials keeping within their authorized expenditures, elimination of waste in buying Government supplies, suspension for two years of all possible public works, establishment of a fund to reestablish the service on the foreign debt, and renewed energy in the collection of public revenues and the suppression of tax evasion are relief measures outlined by the Government. The import tariff has also been increased substantially.

The unstable condition of exchange, which has hindered imports enormously has shown some signs of improvement recently. Merchants have been afraid to make foreign purchases of any size and have bought much less than their normal requirements. The Brazilian importer would like to see exchange stabilized somewhere near the basis of 8 milreis to the dollar, a somewhat better rate than has been ruling for the last two months. It is generally recognized that it will be several years before the milreis is again back to par with the dollar, but it is felt that stabilization will have almost as beneficial an effect as a recovery to par would produce. During the closing months of last year, a Brazilian importer purchasing abroad at a time when the milreis was quoted at 11.50 cents or 11.25 cents was constantly under the fear that it would drop to 10 cents or lower and cause considerable losses when he came to pay for his merchandise. Under the present Government, however, stabilization of exchange seems nearer than at any time since the war. With an approach to even comparative stability, purchases of Brazil in America must expand rapidly.

BRAZIL'S NATURAL RESOURCES.

Analyzing the industries which will form the basis of a prosperous Brazil in the future, President Bernardes in his message to Congress last November said:

> Besides coffee, which is indubitably the fundamental basis of our economy and which should always be worthy of the Government's closest attention, cotton represents to Brazil to-day a source of wealth of the utmost importance and one promising great expansion. Our country offers incomparable advantages for this culture by the incomparable exuberance of its production and by the quality and beauty of its fiber. The whole textile world looks to Brazil, and the public powers are going to dedicate themselves to the maximum increment of this wealth.
>
> Sugar, stock breeding, with the variety of its products, tobacco, rubber, iron, coal, coconuts, matte, all these elements form a very firm foundation for the national economy.

The outlook for most of the 1923 crops in Brazil is good. The coffee crop is regarded as satisfactory, and the gathering of the new coffee began in April. The seasons for the other crops range from

March to June, and the months of heavy crop exports are from June to October. Although last year's good crops and heavy exports had little effect in increasing the country's imports for reasons already noted, the trade improvement which seems to be in prospect should be fully evident by this fall. The Government can not be expected to buy export bills in the open market indefinitely, and the stocks of impounded coffee which have been exported without any corresponding issue of export bills can not continue to affect the market adversely for any great length of time. With the good crops which are in prospect this summer, with the Government making every effort to improve its financial condition and with prospects of approaching foreign exchange stabilization, a healthy increase must come in Brazil's import trade. Brazil's needs of foreign merchandise and supplies are large; the country has been purchasing less than it has actually needed for more than a year past; increased imports must come to meet present and future requirements. The United States can not fail to obtain its share of this approaching trade prosperity.

PUEBLA: THE THIRD CITY IN THE MEXICAN UNION

By Carlos M. Ibarra,
Puebla, Mexico.

PUEBLA, the third most important city of the Mexican Union, is situated at an elevation of 2,198 meters above sea level, in the eastern section of the great central plateau, about 19° north of the Equator and 98° west of the meridian of Greenwich. The barometric pressure of Puebla corresponding to the elevation mentioned is about 593.01 millimeters (23.13 inches), while its mean annual temperature is about 13° centigrade (57° F.), although during the winter it drops as low as 2°, or even 1°, above zero—only on extremely rare occasions reaching freezing point.

The city is pleasantly located in the fertile and extensive "Valley of Puebla," which slopes gently down to the Atoyac river, the waters of which after a long and varied course finally reach the Pacific. Indeed, its location could hardly be better, possessing as it does ready drainage and grading that offers practically no difficulty to transit.

Puebla is one of the oldest cities in Mexico, having been founded in 1537 by Fray Toribio de Benavente, known locally as "Motolinia" among the Indian inhabitants. It was first called "La Puebla de los Angeles," or the City of the Angels, a name still in use by the more cultivated and religious portion of the community. Tradition ascribes this name to a dream of Fray Julián Garcés, then Bishop of Tlaxcala, in which he saw a number of angels engaged in measuring a tract of land and laying down therein the limits of a city. The good bishop was so impressed by this dream that the following day he undertook a journey southward from Tlaxcala in search of a picturesque valley such as he had seen in his dream. This he found in the valley of the Atoyac, the present site of Puebla, where he immediately ordered the laying out of the city, to which he added the name of "Angels" in remembrance of the celestial founders of his dream.

Leaving tradition entirely aside, Puebla from its foundation began to prosper, since it was the principal stopping place on the main traveled road between Vera Cruz and the capital of New Spain, as Mexico was then called. Its commerce and industry as a

consequence became so important that long before the close of the sixteenth century the Emperor Charles V conferred upon it the title of "City" and a coat-of-arms in which appeared the initials of that monarch.

From this point on, Puebla made such steady progress that by August, 1821, when it was taken by the revolutionary forces, it numbered 50,000 inhabitants. Since that date its fortune has been more or less that of other Mexican cities, that is to say it has been subject to the minor rebellions and insurgencies which, after the achievement of the national independence from Spain, were so frequent as to be almost continuous. It was one of the first places to be attacked by the French forces during the intervention of Maximilian, the French being repulsed by General Zaragoza May 5, 1862—a date of glorious memory ever thereafter. The French, however, renewed the attack the following year and, after a siege of two months by a force of 25,000, heroically defended by less than 15,000 Mexicans under General González Ortega, the city finally yielded, but not until after all food stores were exhausted and a gallant defense which even the victorious French were moved to qualify as heroic. To commemorate this siege and its gallant defense the titles of "Heroíca" and "Puebla de Zaragoza" were officially bestowed upon the city. Some years later, in 1876, the city was taken by the victorious republican troops under General Porfirio Díaz, who ultimately became the President of the Republic.



STATUE OF GENERAL ZARAGOZA.

In commemoration of his heroic defense against French troops in 1862.

In spite of its stirring and sanguinary history, some idea of which is given in the foregoing brief résumé, Puebla continued to grow and prosper. During the closing years of the last century its first industrial factories made their appearance, the number of which so greatly



PUEBLA STREETS.

Upper: One of the business streets. Lower: Avenue of La Reforma, showing modern paving and lighting.

increased that vacant land which formerly was abundant is to-day largely occupied by industrial and manufacturing plants. Already, in 1900, Puebla contained a population of 90,000 souls, a population which continued to increase steadily until the outbreak of the last revolution which, as is well known, began in this city late in November, 1910. This long continued and serious disturbance, far from interrupting the march of progress in this city, appears to have been beneficial, since her population is now 108,000, while both the number of her factories and the resulting commerce not only have greatly increased but continue to flourish daily.

The general aspect of Puebla is that of a modern city, and it enjoys every needed public service, including electric lighting, rapid and inexpensive transit, well paved asphalt streets and roads, good sanitary works, comfortable hotels, spacious parks, all in accordance with the most modern requirements. But what engages the attention most is its great industrial development. A large part of the population is made up of skilled and other workmen, whose output is of such excellent quality as to be in great demand for exportation. It is interesting to note that while many Mexican cities enjoy natural facilities for industrial development equal to, or exceeding, those of Puebla, the latter nevertheless surpasses them all in this respect.

Puebla is laid out in regular rectangular blocks of 64 by 30 meters (approximately 210 by 98 feet), the streets having a width of 13 meters (43 feet). The general direction of the principal streets and avenues is from northeast to southwest, one or the other side thus enjoying shade the greater part of the day. There is a complete absence of narrow thoroughfares and alleys, there being no deviation from the 13-meter width except in the absolutely new section of the city, where an even more ample width is provided.

The buildings are solidly constructed and offer considerable resistance to earthquakes which, however, are not frequent, and this comparative freedom is doubtless the reason why most buildings are two or more stories in height rather than the more customary one. The price of land is already fairly high, costing in the newest sections, which are at some distance from the commercial center, as much as from 8 to 10 pesos the square meter (10.26 square feet). Indeed, on the Avenida de la Paz, undoubtedly the finest avenue in the city, a square meter costs from 25 to 30 pesos ($12.50 to $15.00).

In the center of the city there is now no unoccupied land whatever, new buildings going up only where others have been demolished. This condition explains why the newer buildings are almost always more than two stories in height. Nevertheless, the old Spanish custom of building the house around one or more open interior courts or gardens still persists where conditions permit. It is both a healthful and a beautiful custom, the inner courts or gardens with their plants,

fountains, and hanging cages of singing birds being usually the most attractive spot in the dwelling.

Puebla is also one of the richest of all Mexican cities in interesting and picturesque remains, many of its churches and houses still speaking with eloquent voice of the splendors of vice-regal times. Among these is the cathedral, constructed entirely of materials within the jurisdiction of Puebla at the time of construction, which is a veritable museum of Spanish art in Mexico. The severe elegance of its facade and the sober sumptuousness of its interior rivet the attention of all beholders. It is almost impossible to enumerate the treasures



CATHEDRAL OF PUEBLA.

enshrined therein: Beautiful marbles, fine masonry work, intricate and classic ironwork gilded by fire, wonderful carvings in the finest of woods, paintings by old masters, some of which are attributed to Murillo and Velazquez, and above all the beauty and perfection of its proportions as a whole, captivate the eye of the general visitor while they are a source of endless delight to the student of Spanish art and, more particularly, of ecclesiastical architecture. The principal or high altar which was completed during the last century only, is the work of some of the most famous architects and sculptors, among them Don José Manzo, a son of Puebla.

In addition to the cathedral Puebla contains other temples of lesser rank but of equal or even greater beauty, as that of the Jesuit fathers, whose richly decorated Chirrugueresque facade is particularly notable; that of Our Lady of Guadalupe, with its delicately decorated facade in the same style, set off by thousands of imported tiles; that of Santo Domingo noted for its spaciously vaulted roof and for its rosary chapel in which is preserved Puebla's most precious treasure in Chirruguer-



TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

A fine example of colonial architecture.

esque art. The walls of this chapel are entirely faced to the height of 2 meters with incomparably beautiful tiles in the oriental style, the remaining surface being covered with large paintings representing religious subjects. And such is the profusion of moldings, traceries, and other decorations in the ceiling, that hardly a plain inch of surface can be perceived. Many dwellings are in themselves splendid memorials of those earlier and more spacious times. Then there is

the building which houses telegraph headquarters and, close beside it, that most famous "Alfeñique," so named because of the almost unbelievable delicacy of its outer decorations, and which as in the case of its neighbor "El Telégrafo" is adorned with artistically



MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

decorated tiles. Another colonial building almost equally famous is that known as "Los Muñecos," so named because of the effigies with which it is so richly adorned. "Los Muñecos is situated in one of the best known streets, where it commands the attention of everyone who passes. "Los Muñecos" is also connected with a curious legend

well known to every dweller in Puebla. It seems that, according to the legend, there dwelt in the adjacent house of two stories a gentleman of noble extraction whose ambition it was to possess the finest house in Puebla. On the adjoining lot a merchant was also about to build a house. The noble, who was both haughty and despotic, strenuously opposed the building of the latter, alleging that any new construction would detract from the beauty of his own house and would, moreover, shut off the view from the merchant's side. The merchant, naturally, was not willing to give up his plan, and so the matter was taken into court, which gave judgment in favor of the merchant on the ground that since the land was his he could do what he liked with it, even to the extent of building a house with any number of stories, all of which the merchant proceeded to do. He built at enormous cost a house of not two but three stories, decorating it even more sumptuously than had the noble his own, and as the finishing touch he crowned it with those "muñecos" which in more or less burlesque attitudes would remind coming generations of his lawsuit and would also serve as a lesson to all and sundry highnesses and haughtinesses who should attempt to follow the noble's example.



BANCO ORIENTAL (ORIENTAL BANK).
One of the finest buildings in Puebla.

So beautiful were the structures of the colonial epoch in Puebla that their style is still followed in some modern edifices, such as the Velasco house and others in different sections of the city, one of the best examples being the charming fountain erected on the Paseo Bravo at the head of the spacious Avenida de la Paz in honor of Motolinia, founder of the city.

Interesting and admirable as are the colonial monuments, the numerous modern buildings in all parts of the city are no less worthy

of attention. First mention should be made of the new city hall, on the northern side of the principal square of the city. It is distinguished especially by its beautiful halls, imposing white marble stairway, and a patio of harmonious and delightful architecture. Carefully preserved in the city hall are numerous documents relating to the history of the city and many manuscripts of noted Mexicans.

Another building but recently erected is the Victoria municipal market, already in use although not wholly completed. Here the traveler will always find interesting pictures, for hosts of persons of all social classes in addition to the many venders congregate here, the number reaching 20,000 on market days.



"LA VICTORIA" MARKET.

Contrary to the usual state of affairs in other cities, the Government buildings in Puebla are not of great architectural importance, nor are they situated in the central part of the city. Both exteriors and interiors are simple and devoid of magnificence, attracting attention only because of the purposes for which they are used.

Construction activity in the city has been pronounced and well directed, the buildings being differentiated as to style, according to the purpose for which they are destined, whether commercial or residential. Commercial edifices, most of which (as has already been suggested) are over two stories high, are naturally found in the central section of the city, on Mercaderes, Norte, and Cinco de Mayo Streets and on a part of the Avenida de la Reforma and other nearby thoroughfares. There are many magnificent private residences, especially along one section of the Avenida just mentioned, which has recently been extended another kilometer in the new city suburb, being finally merged into the national highway to Mexico City. On

the Avenida de La Paz there are also many beautiful and attractive houses.

Puebla has two theaters, besides several exclusively for motion pictures. It abounds in casinos, fine hotels, gasoline-driven street cars which give excellent service, numerous automobiles and carriages, four athletic fields, and a bull ring. This last, however, is practically abandoned. Bull fights take place in it only at long intervals, interest in them, happily, being almost nonexistent. *Jaripeos*, or round-ups, are, however, more frequent, when the *charros* on horseback display their skill with the lasso by throwing and tying wild cattle. Athletic sports of all kinds are extremely popular. The number of boxing enthusiasts increases daily, regular matches being arranged with a prize for the regional champion. Of other games the most popular is baseball, the best Mexican teams and sometimes foreign players meeting on Puebla grounds.

It may be safely affirmed that one-fourth of the population of the city is made up of workers. Their main employment is found in the many factories scattered in different sections of the town, which owes its prosperity and present development chiefly to these centers of industry. The spinning and weaving of cotton and wool are carried on in no fewer than 22 mills, of which 10 are in the city and the remainder on the Atoyac River, 3 miles away. One factory alone employs 1,000 of the total of 17,000 operatives thus engaged. The hours of labor are in accordance with the 8-hour day, and compensation for accidents, sickness, and other causes is prescribed by special laws which, it should be noted, were passed during the recent revolutionary period, one of the purposes of that struggle having been the improvement of working conditions. The products of the textile factories are varied, consisting chiefly of blankets, flannel, drill, percales, and knitted goods, such as underwear and stockings. Entire trains constantly leave Puebla laden with these goods, some of which are exported to Central American countries—a proof of the excellence of their quality.

However, the production of textiles is not the only industry of Puebla, important though it is, for many workers are engaged in manufacturing mosaics, glass, construction materials, candy, soap, toilet articles, medicines, and beverages, or are employed in workshops. The shop of the Interoceanic Railroad and that of the street railway company are both large, the former alone giving occupation to 800 men, while smaller establishments are devoted to woodworking, metal working, and the repair of automobiles. Moreover, there is a very large number of factories producing on a small scale scarfs, shawls, tablecloths, napkins, bedspreads, and other articles largely used; and although singly these factories are not of great importance, nevertheless together they form a source of considerable industrial development and wealth.



ATTRACTIVE PLAZAS OF PUEBLA.

Upper: The main plaza or "Zocalo" of Puebla. Center: Fountain in Hidalgo Park. Lower: Public automobile stand in main Plaza.

Mention of the two industries which have contributed most to the renown of Puebla has purposely been left until last. These are marble working and pottery making. It is well known that a few kilometers from the city are situated quarries famous for the marble found there in beautiful and infinite variety, ranging from spotless white to deepest black, through shades of green, red, and brown. There are two qualities: Tecali, transparent and fine, and Santo Tomás, harder but less beautiful, used preferably for floors. Out of Tecali marble are made many small articles such as inkwells, penholders, paper weights, vases, boxes, picture frames, necklaces, bracelets, rosaries, small figures carved in relief, and other keepsakes so attractive that no visitor to the city fails to carry away at least one.

Marble working is in the truest sense a popular industry, for it is carried on entirely by native workers. It is only to be regretted that it has not been developed as much as might be desired and that competition is keen. A square meter of mosaic or artificial granite costs less than the same amount of Tecali marble, but if exploitation were carried on more actively it is certain that the price of the latter would decrease, and that marble would then be used not only for small articles but also for flagstones for pavements and in large blocks for statues and other objects.

The other exclusive production of Puebla is a special type of pottery made after a particular formula. This forms one of the most ancient occupations of the city, dating from colonial times. Glazed or encaustic tiles, large jars, and other decorative objects are made of this pottery, which is known as Talavera because it is derived from the famous ware of that Spanish city. Many books have been written about it, some on its history alone, others on the methods of manufacture, and still others on the esthetic value of single pieces of this ware.

The tiles were formerly and are to-day undoubtedly the most popular product, for they were used as the decoration of hundreds of colonial houses and churches in every part of Mexico, and so great is their popularity still that there is hardly a house in Puebla where they are not seen in kitchens, laundries, fountains, or as a decoration on the façade. Old tiles are considered valuable by the collector, who sometimes offers as much as 5 pesos for a single glazed tile 10 centimeters square. Some colonial edifices are completely faced with tiles. The famous House of Tiles, in Mexico City, has three sides entirely covered with them, while on the Temple of Acatepec, near Puebla, hardly a brick or piece of stone can be discovered, since both the front and the towers, and even the capitals of the pillars, are made of these multicolored squares.

At present the production of tiles and pottery is entering on a period of renewed activity, increasing in importance every day.



EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF PUEBLA.

Left: Primary school "José Manzo." Center: Rear view of the State school of Puebla, including the Observatory and Weather Bureau. Right: Primary School.

Most of the objects produced are decorative, such as jars, flower pots, vases, and plates, and are distinguished by their characteristic Mexican form, the influence of ancient Aztec art being noted in many of them. The decorations, almost entirely done in dark blue on a glazed white background, are either imaginative figures or beautiful conventionalizations of flowers, fruit, or animals. This pottery is so highly esteemed that it has acquired a market abroad, and like other products of Puebla, has won prizes in national and foreign exhibitions. The Mexican palace at the Brazilian Centenary Exposition in Rio de Janeiro was decorated with Puebla tiles and jars.



STATION OF THE INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY.

Parallel with industrial development is growth in the means of communication by which Puebla may be comfortably reached in a few days from the other cities of the Republic. It is evident, however, that railroad facilities, although adequate at present, must soon be increased to satisfy the needs of the growing city. One may go by rail from Puebla to Mexico City via three routes, to Veracruz by two, to Oaxaca, to Teziutlan, and Chignahuapan each by one route, the two latter towns being the present termini of railways soon to be extended to the Gulf of Mexico. The great obstacle to this very desirable extension is the tremendous eastern range of the Sierra Madre which must be surmounted, the proposed line thus descending more than 2,000 meters (6,560 feet) from the central plateau to the Gulf coast. Meantime, a great highway on which work is well advanced is being constructed between Teziutlan and Nautla, a

Gulf port. When it is completed one may travel by rail from Puebla to Teziutlan and from the latter to Nautla by automobile, or traverse the entire distance from Puebla, somewhat more than 250 kilometers (155 miles), by automobile. The national highway to Mexico City is undergoing thorough repair, which will make it one of the best, not only in Mexico but in all America, distinguished as well for its marvelous scenery, since more than half its length is along the slopes of Ixtaccihuatl, that beautiful and imposing mountain, to a point more than 2,300 meters (7,544 feet) above sea level. In this connection it should be noted that in recent years the automobile has been one of the great factors of development and increased production not only of the city of Puebla but of the near-by districts, to which passengers and freight have been rapidly and economically transported in competition with the railway and street cars.

Let us turn now to the educational opportunities in Puebla, which may be said to be proportionate to its population of 108,000 and to its industrial development and progress. Primary instruction is nonsectarian and compulsory. Of the many schools the majority are supported by the State and the rest by individuals or religious bodies, most numerous among the latter being the Catholic. The primary and preparatory school for boys and two primary and normal schools for girls sustained by the Jesuit fathers should be mentioned, as well as two excellent Methodist primary and normal schools, one for girls and the other for boys. The State has a normal school for students of each sex, and a State college which, in addition to preparatory work, offers courses in medicine, engineering, pharmacy, law, and commerce, the last of which is three years in length. This college, one of the best in Mexico, has 50 instructors and more than 500 students from all parts of Puebla and even from neighboring States. It has large lecture halls, including one equipped for showing lantern slides, a magnificent assembly room with seats of carved cedar, a meteorological and astronomical observatory, a seismological station, and many laboratories, among which may be mentioned those for chemistry and bacteriology. Others for the departments of physiology and psychology are about to be added.

The progressive, modern city of Puebla, renowned throughout Mexico for its beauty and industry, yields in population and importance to only two cities of the Republic—Mexico, capital of the Nation, and Guadalajara, the Pearl of the West.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.—According to the *Review of the River Plate* of October 12, 1923, the principal Argentine exports for the period from January 1 to September 30, 1923, as compared with those of the corresponding period of 1922, were as follows:

Article.	First 9 months, 1923.	First 9 months, 1922.
Wheat (tons)	3,390,669	3,247,731
Maize (tons)	2,339,272	1,581,165
Linseed (tons)	1,003,422	745,956
Oats (tons)	367,656	264,411
Flour (tons)	41,716	78,957
Quebracho logs (tons)	100,171	94,216
Quebracho extract (tons)	144,787	123,336
Butter (cases=25 kilos)	732,422	483,028
Dry oxhides (units)	1,667,022	1,996,933
Salt oxhides (units)	3,851,199	3,007,964
Wool (bales)	275,253	361,709
Frozen beef quarters	1,800,372	1,574,333
Chilled beef quarters	3,000,370	2,407,765
Frozen mutton carcasses	1,465,151	1,405,619
Frozen lamb carcasses	1,130,393	907,166

LIVESTOCK CENSUS.—On September 19, 1923, the Ministry of Agriculture published the figures of the livestock census as of December 31, 1922, provided for by the executive decree of November 9, 1922, which showed 37,064,850 cattle, 30,671,841 sheep, and 1,436,638 hogs. These figures indicate an increase over the census of 1914 of 11,198,087 head of cattle and a decrease of 12,553,611 sheep and 1,463,947 hogs. The Ministry of Agriculture states that possibly there may not be so great a decrease in the stocks of sheep and hogs as the census indicates, due to the fact that it was impossible in this new census to cover all sheep throughout the Patagonian territory, owing to delay in the return of questionnaires.

PROPERTY OWNERS' CONGRESS.—On September 24, 1923, The Property Owners' or Landlords' Congress was opened in Buenos Aires to defend the rights of property owners against unfavorable legislation and excessive taxation.

LIVESTOCK AND MEAT LAWS.—See page 86.

BOLIVIA.

DISEASED LIVESTOCK.—In order to prevent the spreading of foot and mouth disease, which has appeared in certain sections of the

Republic, the President issued a decree under date of August 24, 1923, forbidding the importation of sick livestock during the epidemic.

National paper and cardboard factory.—This new factory in La Paz announces that in the near future it will put on the market its products, consisting of paper, cardboards, and pasteboards of different sizes and thicknesses in white and in colors.

Sunday closing of barber shops.—In accordance with the Sunday rest law, the prefect of the Department of La Paz has issued a resolution requiring all barber shops in the city of La Paz to close on Sundays at noon.

La Quiaca-Atocha railroad.—According to information received from the engineer in charge of the La Quiaca-Atocha railroad, this line will be inaugurated during the first part of 1925, thus reducing the time required for the journey from Buenos Aires to La Paz to 65 hours.

New map.—Recently there have been received in La Paz copies of the new wall map of Bolivia, edited in Germany, under the direction of Mr. Aguirre Achá. The scale of this map is 1:2,000,000. The Departments and Provinces are brought out in different colors, which, with the accuracy of the data and the care given to all details, will undoubtedly help to make the map of great value for use abroad and in the schools of the Republic.

BRAZIL.

Reorganization of the Cotton Service.—The Cotton Service under the Ministry of Agriculture is to be reorganized so as to promote cooperation between the cotton services of the various States and the Cotton Service of the National Government. The furnishing of good seed to planters will be the first move, followed by the introduction of well-tested methods of cultivation. From the central experiment station seeds are to be furnished to branch stations, which will in turn pass on the seeds and information to their territory.

Immigration.—The immigration service during the first six months of 1923 registered the admittance of 18,032 immigrants into the port of Rio de Janeiro, of whom 2,008 were Germans, 1,791 Italians, and 9,205 Portuguese.

Rice cultivation.—A company with a capital of 100 contos has been organized by native capitalists to raise rice in São Simão, Rio Grande do Sul. Preparation of the ground has already been begun for the cultivation of 100 quadras (the quadra is 100 feet square) during the first year. Five hundred sacks of seed are to be planted.

Regulations for silk industry.—Government regulations have gone into effect for concessions to silk industries, the main provisions of which are: The first three silk companies legally constituted in

the country with a capital of not less than 1,500 contos may for five years enjoy the following privileges:

Exemption from import taxes and other customs duties on all machinery, apparatus, accessories, and spare parts for the installation of the industry.

A subsidy of 10 milreis per ounce for selected silkworm eggs to be furnished to other cultivators of silkworms up to 10,000 ounces per year, the amount of this subsidy to be applied to the benefit of the cultivator, with the corresponding reduction in cost of the eggs, which will be furnished at a maximum price of 5 milreis per ounce.

A subsidy of 100 milreis per 1,000 mulberry seedlings distributed to cultivators and successfully planted, up to the maximum of 200,000 young trees per year.

A prize of 3 milreis per kilo for silk thread produced from national cocoons up to the maximum of 25,000 kilos per annum.

Certain regulations for companies desiring to avail themselves of these privileges are laid down in the decree.

CHILE.

NITRATE FIGURES.—According to *The South Pacific Mail* of October 11, 1923, Mr. George H. Jones, president of the Association of Producers of Chilean Nitrate, gave the following figures regarding nitrate in an address made at the annual general meeting of the association in Valparaíso on September 27, 1923:

	July 1, 1921–June 30, 1922.	July 1, 1922–June 30, 1923.
	Metric quintals.	*Metric quintals.*
Production	8,909,643	14,996,213
Exportation	6,136,376	21,052,817
Sales	761,456	20,790,475
Consumption	15,957,050	22,512,910
Stocks in the consuming countries and on the coast	19,371,513	13,375,782

In the year 1922–23 the scale of prices in force ranged from 18s. 6d. to 20s. 8d. per metric quintal, while that fixed for the present nitrate year is from 19s. 3d. to 21s.

For educational work outside of Chile in the extension of the use of nitrate, the sum of £212,577 was expended by the association in 1922–23, £40,375 being subscribed by the Chilean Government.

The September, 1923, issue of *Caliche* states that the production for July and August, 1923, was 3,268,661 metric quintals, exportation for the same period amounting to 4,121,910 metric quintals.

BEET SUGAR.—The Government has appointed a commission, headed by Sr. Francisco Rojas Huneeus, director of Agricultural Service, to study the best means of inducing private companies to establish the beet-sugar industry in the Republic.

PORT FACILITIES AT VALPARAÍSO.—The Chilean papers announced several months ago that 22 cranes, with a daily capacity of 1,760 tons, had been installed on the new docks at Valparaíso and that 8 electric and 2 hydraulic cranes would be added.

As soon as the new warehouses are in use it is planned to deliver the merchandise from the ship to the warehouse, the port and customs sections being separated by wire netting in order that responsibility for loss of merchandise may be more easily fixed. Merchandise will also be routed more directly through the warehouses and will not be taken, as formerly, to a separate shed for valuation.

Women accountants.—The Director General of Railways has announced that hereafter preference in all accounting positions in the railway service will be given to young women graduates of the accounting department of Government commercial schools. This opens to women positions in a service assured of regular promotions and increases in salary.

Highway propaganda.—The Automobile Associations of Santiago and Valparaíso organized in October, 1923, a successful meeting to discuss the problem of good roads. Various resolutions were adopted for presentation to the Government, among them being recommendations urging that Congress should pass the bill creating a Good Roads Bureau and that only national materials should be used in paving roads.

COLOMBIA.

New telephone service.—The new long-distance telephone service, established between Bogotá and La Esperanza, Girardot, Tunja, Chiquinquirá and Vélez and recently opened to the public, will be a benefit to commerce and a great convenience to the merchants conducting business in these towns. Telephone letters, at the rate of 1 cent a word, will be sent on holidays.

Platinum production.—The output of platinum, crude and powdered, exported in 1922 through the port of Buenaventura amounted to 154,918 castellanos, valued at 11 pesos gold per castellano, or a total of 1,704,098 pesos.

Wharf in Buenaventura.—The Government, which recently acquired the wharf of the port of Buenaventura, established the following wharfage rates to cover the administration expenses: (*a*) Fifteen cents gold per meter will be charged for sailing vessels 30 meters in length, (*b*) 30 cents gold per meter when they exceed 30 meters, and (*c*) 45 cents gold per meter for steam and motor boats, those that can be driven when necessary by sail or motive power being included in this class. Wharfage duties on exported and imported articles and the manner of loading and unloading the vessels are also stipulated in the regulations. (Decree 1339 of September, 1923.)

Oil pipe line.—The Council of Ministers has approved a contract between the Minister of Public Works and the Andean National Corporation (Ltd.), of Ottawa, Dominion of Canada, for the

construction, administration, and upkeep of an oil pipe line to run from a point on the Atlantic coast between Bahía Honda and Bahía de Cispata to the Magdalena River, a distance of approximately 800 kilometers, and for the construction, maintenance, and use of any roads along this line which may be necessary to keep it in good condition.

Sixty per cent of the laborers and 25 per cent of other employees will be Colombians, the Government designating 5 students from the public schools to serve as apprentices in all kinds of work. Other students, chosen by the Department of Public Works, will also be permitted to visit the work.

CARTAGENA CANAL.—Under a contract with the Department of Public Works, the Foundation Co. of New York will execute the work necessary for making the canal which connects Cartagena Bay with the Magdalena River at the port of Calamar navigable for large steamboats and towboats.

COSTA RICA.

SÁBANA MAIL AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—The mail and telegraph office to be opened in connection with the wireless station (given to Costa Rica by Mexico) in process of erection on the Sábana, San José, will be provided with messengers and postmen and equipped to handle money orders and parcel post.

ALL-AMERICAS CABLE.—On August 12, in Puntarenas, the inauguration of the All-Americas cable office in that city took place, attended by the President of the Republic, the Minister of Promotion, the American minister, and other distinguished persons.

BANANA EXPORTS IN JULY.—During the month of July 646,635 bunches of bananas were exported by 14 vessels to the ports of Boston, New York, and Bristol, England. Of this number 460,247 stems were shipped from Limón and 186,388 from Sixaola. The export tax amounted to 6,466.35 colones. Boston received the largest consignment from Limón, 225,600 stems, Bristol importing 154,769 and New York 78,878.

CUBA.

MACHINERY IMPORTS.—The imports of machinery to Cuba from the United States for the year ended June 30, 1923, were valued at $3,711,807. Among the articles imported were 85 cane and bagasse conveyors valued at $48,303; 1,320 cane mills, worth $132,510; 124 centrifugals, valued at $73,192; and 27,445,132 pounds of various kinds of sugar-mill machinery, worth $3,457,802.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

AUTOMOBILE POSTAL SERVICE.—On September 1, 1923, a daily mail service by automobile was started between Santo Domingo and

Baní. By this means the time of transit for mail between these two cities is shortened to about two hours.

NEW MAIL SERVICE.—A new mail service has been established between the Dominican Republic and the United States by the Clyde Steamship Co., in agreement with the Post Office Department of the United States. This service, which commenced September 5, 1923, carries the correspondence between New York, Santo Domingo, Moca, and La Vega, via Monte Cristi.

NEW HOTEL.—The Palace Hotel, recently opened in Santo Domingo, is occupying a fine three-story building, especially equipped for hotel service.

ECUADOR.

RAILROAD TO PUERTO BOLÍVAR.—A decree issued July 12, 1923, authorizes the construction of a railroad connecting Puerto Bolívar and the towns of Loja, Cuenca, and Azogues, commencing with the section Puerto Bolívar-Zaruma, in accordance with the proposal made in the preliminary study presented by the Technical Construction Society, and approved by the Department of Public Works.

ITALIAN EXPERTS.—In order to assist the Ecuadorean Government in the improvement of financial affairs and progress in agriculture and public works, the Italian Government has sent several experts along those lines to Ecuador. This mission arrived in Quito the latter part of September.

BRIDGE OVER THE PUYANGO.—With the purpose in view of promoting commercial intercourse between El Oro and Loja, the Government has decided to construct a bridge over the Puyango River, thus connecting the two Provinces.

NATIONAL INDUSTRY.—Chemical products are now being manufactured in Guayaquil. A large quantity of these medicines has been sent to Quito and distributed in the different clinics, and some presented to the charity association.

GUATEMALA.

TELEPHONE SERVICE.—A year's contract has been signed by the Government and representatives of the Compañía de Teléfonos de Guatemala by which the latter will establish telephone service in Guatemala City and the surrounding settlements. The company promises to keep the service adequate to the demand.

HONDURAS.

SAN PEDRO SULA WATER SYSTEM.—Congress has imposed special taxes on goods imported into the Department of Cortes, the proceeds of which are to be used for the sewer and water systems of San Pedro

Sula. The sewer system is to be completed in 1924, construction being well under way.

El Sauce-San Buenaventura road.—This road, for which the contract was made on March 25, 1923, is to be 4 meters wide and 2,843 meters long. For each meter built the Government is to pay the contractor 3.25 pesos.

Aviation.—Three airplanes were brought in 1922 to the country for the carrying of passengers and mail between the largest cities of Honduras. The flight from San Lorenzo on the Gulf of Fonseca, to Tegucigalpa, about 75 miles, was made by the aviator C. W. Mayse in 30 minutes.

MEXICO.

Immigration.—Figures for the year 1922 show that the number of emigrants officially enumerated was 43,514 men and 19,631 women, of whom 24,888 and 12,919, respectively, were Mexicans. The largest age group, from 20 to 39 years, included 25,592 men and 9,587 women. Immigrants numbered 62,434 men and 28,425 women, 53,918 of the total number being Mexicans.

Petroleum for railway fuel.—In September, 1923, the fourth petroleum well of the National Railways of Mexico, situated in the northern Veracruz district, was brought in with an estimated daily production of 4,000 barrels. With the production of the first and second wells, which totals a like amount, the National Railways now have 50 per cent of their fuel assured.

Third Agronomic Congress.—The National Agronomic Society held its third congress in Mexico City in October, 1923. An interesting and practical program was provided, covering the following subjects: The agricultural problem; the agrarian question; agronomic studies; forests, game, and fish; agricultural credit; agricultural and agrarian legislation; rural health; hydraulic resources; agricultural labor conditions; agricultural education and propaganda; and the industrialization of agriculture.

Homestead decree.—Sr. Ramón De Negri, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, is reported by *El Universal* to have stated on October 24, 1923, that according to the information of the department more than 130,000 hectares of national land had already been taken up under the homestead decree signed by President Obregón on August 2, 1923, and mentioned in the last issue of the Bulletin. Sr. De Negri also said that many Mexicans were returning from the United States for this purpose.

Mexico City-Acapulco and Huahuchinango-Beristaín Highways.—A great impetus to the development of rich mining and agricultural districts is expected from the completion of the Mexico City-Acapulco highway, set for September of this year, as well as increased

trade for the Pacific port of Acapulco, once famous for its traffic with the Orient. Plans have already been made for improving its good natural harbor. Of the 500 kilometers of the highway, but 90 remain to be completed.

It was hoped that the automobile highway from Huahuchinango to Beristaín would be finished by the end of 1923. This will open direct communication between these two towns, both in the State of Puebla, and supersede the roundabout route through Mexico City.

NICARAGUA.

National Association of Stockmen.—Government approval was given July 20, 1923, to the statutes of the National Livestock Association of Nicaragua formed in Managua by stockmen from various parts of the Republic, with a capital of 200,000 córdobas in 20,000 shares of 10 córdobas each.

The purpose of the organization is to develop the stock raising and exporting business by establishing a cattle-drive route to an Atlantic port, the route to be provided with pasture, dips, and other necessities. The association is to provide the route chosen with a surfaced road and bridges; bring blooded sires into the country; provide pastures for fattening cattle for market; establish cattle dips and immunization injection service; and interest the banks in loans on cattle. It hopes to induce the Government to pass legislation granting certain tax exemptions and other privileges.

United States Rubber Expedition.—The United States rubber field expedition, which has been visiting Nicaragua to investigate the possibilities of the cultivation of rubber of the variety *Hevea brasiliensis*, will visit all of Central America, making its report to the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture of the United States.

PANAMA.

Oil concession.—A three-year concession for petroleum exploration privileges has been granted to the Panama Gulf Oil Co. The concession extends over 3 zones, comprising 7,500 hectares, near the town of Garachiné and the Sambé River. If oil is found the company is permitted to lease the land for 30 years and construct pipe lines, docks, and other exploitation utilities.

Bananas.—The San Blas Development Corporation, controlling 65,000 acres of land in the Mandingo Valley, Gulf of San Blas, has been purchased by a New Orleans and a New York firm, which have large banana plantations in Honduras, Mexico, Cuba, Nicaragua, and Jamaica. These same fruit growers have a controlling interest in a banana corporation owning plantations on Gatun Lake in the Canal Zone. The company is now employing about 225 men and will plant

5,000 acres of its land with about 1,000,000 banana trees. The company has its own vessels, one of which is to fly the Panaman flag.

According to statistics, compiled by a business man of Colon, the Province exported during September, 1923, 38,982 bunches of bananas valued at $21,285.76, in addition to 10,000 bunches sold to the commissaries of the Canal Zone, whereas not one bunch was exported a year ago. A plantation belonging to a resident of Colon extends over a large acreage on the Río Guanche, while another company controls about 9,000 acres between the Río Guanche and Porto Bello.

PARAGUAY.

QUYQUYÓ AGRICULTURAL LEAGUE.—A local league of agriculturists has been formed in the Department of Quyquyó to stimulate agriculture by means of united effort for the common welfare.

MEAT TRANSPORTATION.—A meat transportation company has been formed in Asunción to carry meat from the slaughterhouse to the markets of the capital in auto trucks and carts. The company will also buy and sell all kinds of livestock.

PRIZE FOR COTTON CULTIVATION.—One of the principal industrial plants of Asunción has offered a lot located in that city, valued at 5,000 pesos legal currency, as a prize to the farmer who raises and harvests the best quality of cotton. In Itá Trompo, Department of Emboscada, another lot has been offered to the planter who harvests the largest crop of finest-quality cotton.

EXPORT OF COTTONSEED FORBIDDEN.—The President has prohibited by special decree the exportation of cotton seed, to preserve in the country sufficient quantity to supply the many agriculturists who have recently taken up cotton raising.

PERU.

SUSPENSION OF PROPOSED RAILROAD RATES.—The new freight rates scheduled to become effective October 1, 1923, were suspended by a decree of September 28, thus leaving in effect the rates provided by the decree of November 21, 1921. A commission will be appointed to study the question and formulate new schedules.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT.—It is proposed to hold shortly an industrial exhibit of national and foreign manufactures in one of the large new commercial buildings in Lima. This will be the first exhibition of its kind held in Peru.

SALVADOR.

EASTERN HIGHWAY SYSTEM.—In a short time the automobile road between the cities of Berlín and Santiago de María is to be finished, as

well as the road from Usulután to Santiago de María. The road from Usulután is already open to cars for 14 kilometers. This part of the road has 2 bridges, 42 culverts, and 6 arches of cement and stone, while a bridge 10 meters wide is now being built at Sacatinta.

URUGUAY.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK IN ONE PROVINCE.—The area under cultivation and the crops harvested in the Department of Treinta y Tres during the year 1923 were as follows: Corn planted, 109,427 kilograms; corn harvested, 4,584,516 kilograms; peas planted, 48,382 kilograms; peas gathered, 329,857 kilograms; sweet potatoes planted, 36,124 kilograms; sweet potatoes gathered, 963,103 kilograms; potatoes planted, 18,382 kilograms; potato crop, 57,360 kilograms; alfalfa planted, 1,269 kilograms; alfalfa harvested, 24,700 kilograms.

The number of livestock and live-stock farms in the above-mentioned province is as follows: Livestock farms, 1,039; livestock and agriculture combined, 379; cattle baths, 251; cows, 193,634; bulls, 6,403; calves, 91,422; heifers, 86,810; oxen, 6,876; pigs, 5,568; mares, 20,518; ewes, 474,023; rams, 5,113; and lambs, 24,004, which makes a total of 417,260 cattle and 531,090 sheep.

INDUSTRIAL CENSUS.—The National Administration Council has commissioned the Bureau of Economic and Statistical Agriculture to proceed, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor, to take the annual industrial census of the entire Republic for 1923. This will be done in January, 1924.

BEER AND ICE FACTORY.—Recently there has been organized in Montevideo a stock company which proposes to establish in that city a new factory for manufacturing ice and beer. The capital invested is 500,000 pesos, divided in shares of 50 pesos each. Besides these shares, there is a special class of share for retail merchants, employees, and laborers, called commercial cooperation shares.

VENEZUELA.

NEW OIL WELL.—A new oil well, reported by the press to produce 20,000 barrels daily, has recently begun to flow in the Department of Zulía near Maracaibo.

GOVERNMENT MINE INSPECTOR.—The Government in October, 1923, created the post of Fiscal Inspector of Hydrocarbon Production, the officer in charge to oversee exploration, exploitation, manufacture, refining, and transportation, also to audit the taxable operations of concessionaries and ascertain that they are complying with the laws on hydrocarbons.

FOREIGN TRADE—According to the *Boletín del Ministerio de Hacienda* for July, 1923, the foreign trade of Venezuela for the first six months of 1922 (January to June) was as follows:

Customhouse.	Kilograms.	Value in bolívares.
Imports:		
La Guaira	19,767,044.193	21,642,873.50
Maracaibo	11,656,656.091	12,355,822.30
Puerto Cabello	9,944,927.579	6,007,900.24
Ciudad Bolívar	1,251,251.302	952,433.64
Carúpano	546,823.196	475,301.06
Puerto Sucre	721,968.720	148,693.45
La Vela	198,802.950	160,115.69
Cristóbal Colón	887,334.300	1,155,259.14
Pampatar	255,057.000	106,146.60
San Antonio del Táchira	3,663.000	24,473.20
Total imports	45,233,528.331	43,029,018.82
Exports:		
La Guaira	13,469,063.865	17,581,434.60
Higuerote	180,000.000	198,000.00
Maracaibo	159,943,889.550	33,138,335.98
Puerto Cabello	14,242,101.500	19,178,953.30
Tucacas	2,286,050.000	209,672.00
Ciudad Bolívar	2,123,934.383	4,716,889.65
Barrancas	679,079.000	196,640.20
San Félix	6,368.000	3,680.00
Carúpano	2,498,509.375	2,602,616.07
Río Caribe	35,000.000	8,800.00
Puerto Sucre	502,039.000	439,852.75
Guanta	1,635,210.000	541,648.00
La Vela	6,610,149.000	554,774.00
Cristóbal Colón	20,220,369.000	2,237,004.80
Pampatar	1,687,852.000	160,955.50
Total exports	226,119,612.673	81,769,256.85

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

CHILE.

EMPLOYEES' CREDIT BANK.—A credit bank has been founded in Valparaíso by the League of Employees' Societies, with the object of carrying on not only ordinary banking operations but of buying, selling, administering, or making loans on all kinds of real and personal property, and of facilitating the ownership of homes by its members by various means, including the purchase of land and the erection of houses. The bank will start business with a capital of 500,000 pesos, issued in shares of 10 pesos each, but may increase its capital to 5,000,000 pesos. It is proposed to establish branches in other cities, beginning with Santiago.

COLOMBIA.

DIPLOMATS EXEMPT FROM DUTIES.—By a presidential decree of August 29, 1923, foreign diplomats accredited to the Government

of Colombia will be exempt from stamp taxes, import duties, and direct or indirect personal taxes.

COSTA RICA.

HEREDIA SANITATION BONDS.—The President has been authorized to issue $40,000 worth of bonds to bearer against the public treasury, and the municipality of Heredia has been authorized to issue the same amount of bonds payable to bearer against the municipal treasury. Both issues of bonds will be known as the Heredia sanitation loan, will bear 10 per cent annual interest, and will be offered at 95 per cent, the funds to be used for sanitation works to be constructed under the direction of the sanitation commission of Heredia.

PARAGUAY.

BUDGET.—The President has issued a decree prolonging the effective period of the present budget, which fixes the expenditures at 929,621.36 coined gold pesos and 99,967,501.36 pesos legal currency. The new decree went into effect on October 1, 1923, to operate until such time as the Congress has sanctioned a new budget law.

SALVADOR.

SIX MONTHS' REVENUE.—According to the report of the Director of the Bureau of Fiscal Accounting and Indirect Taxes, issued in tabular form, July 30, 1923, the revenues for the first six months of 1923 were 7,309,712.97 colones, against 6,442,210.84 colones for the first six months of 1922.

URUGUAY.

PUBLIC DEBT.—The Bureau of Public Credits, duly authorized by the Treasury Department, paid through the State Bank in October, 1923, the sum of 419,590.31 pesos for interest and amortization of the public debt.

VENEZUELA.

BUDGET LAW.—The national budget law, effective for the fiscal year July 1, 1923–June 30, 1924, gives the expenditures as follows:

	Bolívares.
Department of Interior Relations	12,374,681.60
Department of Foreign Relations	2,529,613.00
Department of Hacienda	15,746,477.28
Department of War and Navy	12,500,000.00
Department of Promotion	6,146,287.00
Department of Public Works	8,290,680.00
Department of Public Instruction	4,636,725.00
Section for changes in budget	621,536.12
Total	62,845,000.00

The revenues were estimated at the same figure.

LEGISLATION

ARGENTINA.

LIVESTOCK AND MEAT LAWS.—On September 28, 1923, the Argentine Senate approved and the President signed three measures proposed to improve the situation of the livestock industry. The first was a law for control of the livestock market, requiring the registration in the Ministry of Agriculture of all persons engaged as purchasers in the industry whether as buyer, buying agent, consignee, auctioneer, broker, wholesaler, or other similar agent, and also prohibiting unjust distinctions between buyers, engaging in deceptive trade practices, apportioning pro rata supplies of livestock, arranging for control of prices in certain localities or preventing competition, and falsifying reports of the profits. Those not following the above provisions are subject to a fine not exceeding 100,000 pesos. Every cattle market, packing house, slaughterhouse, and auction fair must also be registered with the Ministry of Agriculture. Transactions are to be public and sales made to the highest bidder, every transaction being reported to the Ministry of Agriculture.

The second law for the periodic fixing of minimum prices for the purchase of beef and beef-producing animals intended for exportation at a price not lower than the mean calculated cost, and of the maximum selling prices in the capital of the Republic and national territory of meat for local consumption, was in effect but 3 weeks when the decree of October 15 suspending it for 6 months was issued, due to the refusal of the packing houses to make purchases and the glutting of the markets with livestock.

The third measure provided for the sale of live cattle by weight. The Republic is to be divided into zones of local and export consumption for the carrying out of this law. All markets, public sale grounds, and packing houses are to have scales, to be under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture, for the weighing of live cattle.

BILL FOR NATIONAL INSURANCE.—A bill for the institution of national insurance, providing benefits for sickness, maternity, incapacity, old age, widowhood, loss of parents, and eventual unemployment, embodying the suggestions of the Labor Legislation Committee, has been under discussion in the Chamber of Deputies. The bill calls for a committee of five deputies and two senators

to draft an organic insurance law. The insurance fund is to be provided by a contribution from the Government and periodical obligatory contributions of the insured persons, in proportion to the salary received, without distinction of occupation, sex, or age, the contribution not to exceed 15 per cent of the salary in each class plus the fixed sum to be contributed by the Government.

RENTAL LAW.—Law No. 11202, which prolonged the conditions of the terms of leases of dwellings or commercial locations from two years to September 30, 1923, has been further extended to prolong the leases to the end of September, 1924. This eliminates the possibility of landlords' evicting tenants in the event of the lack of a written contract for leases of more than two years.

BANK EMPLOYEES' PENSIONS.—On September 29, 1923, the Senate approved the bill, already passed by the Chamber of Deputies, to provide bank employees with pensions by creating the national pension and length-of-service pay fund for bank employees, which grants an ordinary annuity, an extraordinary annuity to incapacitated employees, and extraordinary annuities to those incapacitated by contingencies of the service, and pensions payable on the death of the employee to his family. All employees on the salary roll of private banks come under this law. The main sources of income for the fund are 5 per cent of the monthly salary of each employee, paid by the employee, and 8 per cent of the total monthly salaries of all employees, paid by the bank.

BOLIVIA.

PETROLEUM CONCESSIONS.—In order to protect the fiscal interests of the country, the President issued a decree on August 20, 1923, regarding oil concessions. According to this decree grantees of petroleum concessions obtained previous to the promulgation of the law of December 12, 1916, desiring to transfer their contract to a second party, must first obtain permission from the Government. Failure to procure this authorization will be punished by cancellation of the contract.

BRAZIL.

REGULATION OF DOMESTIC SERVICE.—On July 30, 1923, the President of Brazil signed the decree rendering effective the regulation of domestic service which requires that all persons thus employed receiving wages, whether in homes or in public hotels, shall be provided with identification cards furnished by the Bureau of Identification and Statistics, which shall contain, in addition to the photograph of the bearer, his fingerprint, and five blank pages to be filled in with data concerning the bearer. To secure the card, recognition of the individual must be given by the district police of his place of residence. The employer is to write the date of the beginning of

employment and other data, holding the identification card during the term of employment. The full text of this law is given in the *Diario Official* of August 2, 1923.

PRESS LAW.—The press law was passed by the Senate on October 29, 1923. By the provisions of this law no statements judged to be injurious to the President, cabinet ministers, or other Federal, State, and municipal officials, or against the heads of foreign Governments or diplomatic representatives, State secrets, articles which might cause international misunderstandings, anonymous articles or reports, nor advertisements of drugs, medicines, "cures" unless approved by the health department or reputable physicians, may be published.

Provision is made that newspapers which publish a statement concerning any person which is considered injurious to that person must print free of charge the person's reply with equal space and prominence. Infringements of the law are punishable by fine or imprisonment. The law went into effect November 2, 1923.

CHILE.

LEGAL CAPACITY OF WOMEN.—A bill conferring on the mother the same parental rights as those held by the father, when for certain specified reasons he is unable to act, empowering women to act as guardians, and defining the conditions under which the property of married women shall be held was prepared by the National Council of Women and submitted to the Chamber of Deputies by a member of that body on September 11, 1923.

CUBA.

TAX ON PROFITS OF SOCIETIES AND COMPANIES.—Decree No. 1472 of September 29, 1923, approves the amendments made in the regulations of September 2, 1920, chapter 5, pertaining to the tax on profits of societies and companies, common-law companies, and individuals engaged in the sugar industry, insurance and mining companies. The complete text of these amendments is published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of October 6, 1923.

NATIONAL LOTTERY.—Decree No. 1290 of September 1, 1923, regulates the national lottery tax law, and creates an autonomous bureau, in the Treasury Department, under the charge of a director general, appointed by the President of the Republic, who is to have charge of everything connected with the national lottery. For the complete text of this decree see the *Gaceta Oficial* of September 4, 1923.

TARAFA LAW.—On October 9, 1923, the President of Cuba approved the bill known from its sponsor as the Tarafa law. One of the objects

of this law is to consolidate the railroads and to improve and cheapen the service, and to this end the law authorizes the organization of a national company to acquire all or the majority of the shares of railways in the public service. The law states that consolidation of the railways shall not be obligatory.

This law also provides that exports and imports must hereafter be made through certain national ports, named in the law, or through terminals of the public railroads already in operation, or those that may be established within the zone of the ports qualified for foreign commerce, but the sugar mills and other industries which previous to the promulgation of this law had private wharves may continue to use them provided they obtain a permit from the Secretary of the Treasury. This law was published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of October 9, 1923.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

LAW ON REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.—A decree published September 28, 1923, states that beginning October 1, 1923, the previous decree issued November 14, 1914, by the Provisional President of the Republic modifying article 8 of the commercial and trade-mark registration law is abrogated; and reestablishes and puts in effect the above-mentioned article 8, as incorporated in the law promulgated by the National Congress on July 18, 1912.

ECUADOR.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CIVIL MARRIAGE LAW.—In a bill presented to Congress, September 19, 1923, the following amendments to the civil marriage law were proposed:

Couples desiring to marry will be obliged to obtain a medical certificate, stating that neither one is afflicted with an incurable or contagious disease, and present this certificate to the authority who is to perform the ceremony. Any official who performs the marriage ceremony without this certificate, or a physician who issues a false bill of health, will be subject to punishment as false witnesses.

All physicians receiving salaries from the Government will be obliged to examine free of charge persons who can not afford to pay for this service.

To be afflicted with an incurable or contagious disease will be grounds for a dissolution of the marriage bond and the granting of a divorce.

IDENTITY OF CHINESE IN THE REPUBLIC.—The Chamber of Deputies has passed a resolution requiring the police department to adopt the measures necessary to establish the identity of the Chinese

residing in the Republic and to expel immediately all those who can be proven by their age or by other means to have entered the country since the enactment of the law forbidding Asiatic immigration.

All members of the yellow race claiming citizenship in some country other than the land of their birth are required to present their naturalization papers, certified by the Ecuadorean consul in their adopted country and registered in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador, in addition to documents which would identify them as residents of that country, such as a certificate of military service.

PENAL CODE AMENDED.—In the *Registro Oficial* of September 14, 1923, the amendments to the Penal Code of October 8, 1922, are published.

AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNAL ADMINISTRATIVE LAW.—By a decree of September 6, 1923, the second chapter of part 3 of the internal administrative law is amended in the following manner:

To the Ministry of Foreign Relations correspond all matters pertaining to international, diplomatic, and consular affairs, propaganda and commerce, immigration, colonization, Archipelago of Colón and the Oriente district.

GUATEMALA.

MINING CODE.—A decree of September 10, 1923, provides for the extension for 10 years of the transitory dispositions of section 14 of the code of mines, thus favoring the development of the mining industry. (*El Guatemalteco*, September 13, 1923.)

HAITI.

BUDGET FOR 1923–24.—*Le Moniteur* of September 13, 1923, publishes the budget of expenditures for the fiscal year 1923–24 as follows:

	Gourdes.
Public debt	10,704,501.61
Foreign relations	694,115.00
Finances and commerce	1,195,375.48
Interior	7,550,776.77
Public works	4,364,632.00
Justice	1,266,379.60
Agriculture	189,759.40
Public instruction	2,169,330.20
Religion	477,592.40
Total	28,612,462.46

PERU.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—Physicians desiring to exercise their profession in Peru must either obtain a

diploma or certificate from the faculty of medicine of Lima or else have those issued by a foreign university approved by the above-mentioned faculty of medicine. They must also obtain a license to practice. The full text of this regulation is published in *El Peruano* of September 4, 1923.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.—The National Congress of Peru passed a law on September 7, 1923, amending articles 113 and 119 of the constitution, the former to the effect that the term of office for the Chief Executive shall be five years instead of four. The amendment to article 119 allows the President to succeed himself for a second term, but for only one immediate reelection.

SALVADOR.

MEMBER OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION.—On July 16, 1923, Dr. Francisco Martínez Suárez was appointed member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague for a term of six years, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Manuel Delgado.

VENEZUELA.

FEDERAL AND CASSATION COURT LAW.—The National Congress on July 3, 1923, sanctioned the organic law of the Federal and cassation court and other Federal courts of the Republic. This law, which was promulgated by the President on July 13, gives the attributes and powers of each of these courts, the duties of the officers, the method of procedure, and general provisions. The full text is published in the supplement to the *Gaceta Oficial* of August 7, 1923.

LAW ON ALIENS.—The President of the Republic has signed the law on aliens passed by Congress which prescribes the conditions to be fulfilled by foreigners living in Venezuela and those governing admission and expulsion, with other general provisions. The text of the law is published in the supplement to the *Gaceta Oficial* of August 7, 1923.

NATIONAL SANITATION LAW.—By the terms of this law, signed by the President on July 10, 1923, national sanitation is declared to include public hygiene and sanitary medicine, engineering, and statistics. The President may establish the sanitary service he judges proper, under a director of national sanitation, with a central office in Caracas. Subordinate offices may be established in other places.

The decree gives other provisions in regard to sanitation, including the procedure to be followed in the destruction of property for sanitary reasons.

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

COSTA RICA-FRANCE.

RATIFICATION OF MONEY-ORDER CONVENTION AMENDMENT.—On July 20, 1923, President Acosta ratified the amendments to the convention on postal money orders signed by the plenipotentiaries of both countries in Paris on April 27, 1923, the convention having been signed November 9, 1899. The amendments provide that no draft may exceed the sum of 1,000 francs, the drafts to be made in French francs and centimes, paper value. Costa Rican offices are authorized to make the exchange into francs or colones at the day's rate of exchange. The balance of drafts paid to either country, determined at periods established in the convention, is to be paid to the creditor country, and draws interest from the date of accounting until payment is made.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

CHILE.

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION.—Courses in agricultural instruction for teachers will be given in the cities of Limache, Rancagua, Curicó, Angol, Valdivia, and Puerto Montt, in order that every child may be taught some of the rudiments of modern agricultural methods. Six hundred school children of Santiago and Linares are already successfully cultivating plots of land.

GIFT TO BRAZILIAN CHILDREN.—In token of their gratitude for relief sent to the child sufferers in the earthquake disaster of November, 1922, Chilean school children are presenting to those of Brazil a bronze statue of a boy scout, modeled by the Chilean sculptor Thauby.

COLOMBIA.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.—School statistics for 1922 show an increase compared with those for 1921. In 1921 the primary schools numbered 5,805, and in 1922, 6,053, an increase of 248 schools.

Registration in 1921 amounted to 360,636 pupils and in 1922 to 373,443, an increase of 12,807.

In 1922 there were also 3,092 secondary, 25 normal, and 39 vocational schools.

National School of Mines.—The laboratories of the National School of Mines of Medellín have been improved, the library enlarged, and workshops built for the vocational section. In 1922 the students numbered 125, 5 of whom graduated in mining and 5 in civil engineering.

Honor to a Colombian student.—In September, 1923, Dr. Manuel José Casas Manrique, eminent Colombian philologist, received the degree of doctor of Semitic languages from the famous University of Upsala, Sweden.

After studying at the universities of Madrid, Salamanca, and Berlin, where he obtained different degrees in philology, he became at the age of 26 professor of Arabic and Hebrew in the University of Madrid, having also been offered the chair of Oriental languages in some of the universities in England, the United States, and Canada, and the presidency of the University of Jerusalem.

Dr. Casas is the first Colombian on whom this degree has been conferred by the University of Upsala, which requires the knowledge of 14 Oriental languages and their respective literatures.

COSTA RICA.

School buildings.—On September 3, 1923, an addition to the law of inexpensive houses was approved, making it possible to provide schoolhouses in localities where they have been lacking. They will now be built with Government assistance.

CUBA.

First National Congress of Students.—On October 15, 1923, the First National Congress of Students was held in Habana. On the platform with the presiding officer were assembled the governor of the Province, the rector of the university, and the president of the student congress.

Number of schoolrooms.—The number of schoolrooms for different classes in the Republic, provided by the Secretary of Public Instruction, is 6,227, distributed through the different Provinces as follows: Pinar del Río, 669; Habana, 1,818; Matanzas, 820; Santa Clara, 1,447; Camagüey, 357; and Oriente, 1,116. The schools are divided as follows:

Day schools	5,842
Night schools	57
Traveling schools	72
Reform schools	4
Kindergarten	172
Sloyd	13
English	27
Dressmaking and sewing	40

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OPENED.—The Church of San José in Santiago has opened a parish school for girls which will specialize in domestic training.

GUATEMALA.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—According to the report presented by the Ministry of Public Instruction to the National Assembly of 1923, covering the year March 15, 1922, to March 15, 1923, the following primary schools were in operation:

National schools for boys	1,068
National schools for girls	1,325
Private schools for boys	236
Private schools for girls	137
	2,766

The enrollment in the primary schools of the country was 82,997, while 4,715 young men and women took trade or secondary education courses, exclusive of those in the Girls' Normal School. Professional students taking courses in law, medicine and surgery, science, and engineering numbered 482.

There were 2,766 schools open in 1922, as stated, against 2,218 in 1921, or an increase of 548 new schools, while the 1922 registration of 82,997 pupils was 6,027 greater than the registration of 76,970 in the previous year.

HAITI.

NEW SCHOOL OPENED.—On September 30 the new Louis Borno school, named in honor of the present President of Haiti, was opened in Léogane.

ORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—According to a law published August 8, 1923, the Department of Public Instruction is divided in two sections, the administration department and the technical department. The administration department is composed of a chief of division, bureau chief, an accountant, assistant accountant, and several minor employees. The technical department is composed of three directors, under the supervision of the Minister of Public Instruction, one director for higher education, one for secondary, and one for primary instruction.

Each director is in charge of all the schools that come under his particular branch, and is obliged to visit those in the capital once every three months and those in the suburban districts once a year.

These three directors form the general Board of Education; their duties include decision of questions relating to granting degrees, to the length of the courses, and other similar problems. They also decide on the plans for school buildings and prepare or examine all projects of laws relating to public instruction.

HONDURAS.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARY.—Don Rafael Heliodoro Valle has sent from Mexico the first collection of books for the library of the girls' school of San Pedro Sula.

TEACHERS' DAY.—Commissions in various parts of the country worked to have September 17 celebrated as Teachers' Day by suitable programs in the schools.

PRIVATE BUSINESS SCHOOL.—San Pedro Sula is benefiting by the establishment of the Royal School of Commerce under Señora doña Concha Bográn de Budd. The school uses the most recent system of commercial training, being equipped with typewriters, a vertical steel filing system, adding machines, and a mimeograph.

SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.—Funds have been collected in Tegucigalpa to finance excursions for the students of the Normal School for Girls.

MEXICO.

COURSES FOR TEACHERS.—The winter vacation courses for teachers, which were so successful last year, are being repeated the present season; the curriculum, however, had not been announced at the date of going to press. The Department of Education hopes to bring many teachers of the Republic to the capital through the cooperation of the railways. Readers are referred to Mrs. Frances Toor Weinberg's interesting article on "Winter Vacation Courses for Mexican Teachers" in the September (1923) issue of the BULLETIN.

Another plan of the Department of Education is to hold teachers' institutes throughout the Republic, preparing a special group of teachers to act as leaders.

ILLITERACY.—To continue the progress already made in the nation-wide campaign against illiteracy, a great demonstration was organized in Mexico City in September by Señorita Eulalia Guzmán, director of that section in the Department of Education. Teachers, students, and school children endeavored to bring home to every citizen the slogan, "Teach an illiterate to read." Other cities had similar demonstrations.

As a further development of the intensive work it is proposed to take a census of the Federal District, in order to know exactly how many illiterates between the ages of 10 and 55 there are, even in each house. Later, neighborhood teaching centers will be arranged to accommodate these persons.

Students from different parts of the Republic who are pursuing their studies in the capital have organized to teach illiterates during their vacations, and to give civic instruction to workers.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—The Chamber of Commerce of León, with the assistance of philanthropic persons, has opened a

commercial school for girls which will fit its students to become stenographers, cashiers, saleswomen, or bookkeepers.

NICARAGUA.

PRIVATE NIGHT SCHOOLS.—The town of Telica is enjoying the benefit of two private night schools, which have been established to help the children who work on farms in the daytime.

PARAGUAY.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—Bids were accepted by the Government in September for the construction of the first part of the President Franco Normal School, for which 151,797.55 pesos legal currency has been raised by a women's committee through entertainments and 300,000 pesos legal currency given by the President Franco Monument Commission on condition that the normal school bear the name of that famous statesman.

ARTIGAS SCHOOL.—In September, 1923, the school built in Asunción on the property which was the site of the home of General Don José Gervasio Artigas in the latter years of his exile was completed. The three-story building will care for 150 pupils. Connected with it is an annex containing the principal's quarters.

PERU.

NEW SCHOOL OPENED.—A new day and night school was opened in Huacho on September 24, 1923.

NIGHT SCHOOL FOR COMMERCIAL EMPLOYEES.—The continuation night school for commercial employees, mentioned in the last number of the BULLETIN, has been opened in Lima. The course, which is two years in length, is composed of English, shorthand, commercial arithmetic, and similar subjects.

CENTRE OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION REORGANIZED.—The Centre of Military Instruction in Lima has been reorganized, and hereafter will be known as the Chorrillos Military School.

SALVADOR.

SCHOOLS FOR LABORERS.—In order to aid in the education of the rural laborer various persons have donated buildings to be used as schoolhouses in the cantons of Flor Amarilla Abajo, Ochupse Abajo, Loma Alta, Pinalito, Pinalón, Las Lomas, Camones, Cutumay, and Planes de La Laguna. Land for the construction of buildings has been given in the Canton of Las Aradas and also in Palo de Campana.

OATH TO THE FLAG.—An executive order has been issued that love and respect for the flag and an oath of allegiance be taught to all children over seven years of age who attend the Government primary

schools. The flag is to be raised on the schoolhouses with fitting ceremony on national holidays.

URUGUAY.

PEDAGOGICAL CLINIC.—The purpose of this new institution, established under the auspices of the José Pedro Varela Association, is to promote interest among teachers, to make a study of individual traits of children, and observe carefully the effects different educational methods have on them, so as to determine the best methods of training, and in this way widen the scope of pedagogical science.

SOCIAL PROGRESS

ARGENTINA.

NEW VACATION COLONY FOR DEBILITATED CHILDREN.—Plans for a new vacation colony for debilitated children costing 350,000 pesos have been prepared by the municipality of Buenos Aires to be built in Patricios Park of that city. The building with its playground is to provide for 1,000 children, who will study outdoors, receive physical education, agricultural training, good meals, and the best of care.

ANTITUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN.—The Argentine Red Cross, in accordance with its offer to the Public Assistance Association, has placed 10 nurses at the latter's disposal for visiting tubercular patients. The visiting nurses will give instructions as to the care of the sufferers and methods of avoiding contagion, reporting conditions to the public assistance department for the benefit of antituberculosis dispensary heads.

BILL FOR NATIONAL INSURANCE.—See page 86.

RENTAL LAW.—See page 87.

BANK EMPLOYEES' PENSIONS.—See page 87.

BRAZIL.

GAFFRÉE-GUINLE FOUNDATION.—This new foundation in Rio de Janeiro has given a hospital and laboratory for the prophylaxis and cure of syphilis and other venereal diseases and research work connected therewith. The Guinle family, which donated the funds, is famous for its many philanthropic works, and has now provided a hospital to accommodate 250 patients in accordance with plans approved by the National Department of Public Health. The hospital

is to be built on a lot with an area of 18,000 square meters. It is also to be provided with traveling clinics which will diagnose and treat patients. The hospital and the traveling clinics are to be supported by the Federal Government by means of the appropriation allotted to the National Department of Public Health and by private donations, legacies, and charges for services, though the poor will be given free treatment and medical attendance. Dr. Eduardo Guinle and his friend Dr. Candido Gaffrée, for whom the foundation is named, were two noted leaders of Brazilian progress, pioneers of modern Brazilian civilization and technical achievement.

First Brazilian Hygiene Congress.—From October 2 to October 7, 1923, the First Brazilian Hygiene Congress was held in Rio de Janeiro under the presidency of the eminent Brazilian physician, Dr. Carlos Chagas. Many phases of public hygiene were discussed, the congress also recommending physical exercises for women, and praising the Boy Scout movement as favorable to the development of healthy citizens. The Second Brazilian Hygiene Congress is to be held in Bello Horizonte from September 7 to 15, 1924. The congress recommended to the Ministry of Public Health that the profession of hygienist be created in Brazil, that a school of public health be created, and that the executive commission of the next congress be composed of Drs. Carlos Chagas, Samuel Libanio, Antonio L. de Barros Bareto, J. P. Fontanelle, and Borges da Costa.

National Labor Council.—As a result of many communications received from railway boards, Sr. Alfonso Bandeira de Mello, Secretary General of the Council, has written the Minister of Agriculture asking him to issue as soon as possible the regulations for law No. 4,682 of January 24, 1923, governing retirement and pension funds for railway employees and their heirs.

Rockefeller Foundation.—This great institution is aiding the National Department of Health in its fight to eliminate yellow fever from Bahia and Ceará.

Donations to medical schools.—The noted physician, Dr. Antonio da Silva Castro, in his will left 900,000 milreis to be divided equally between the medical schools of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, either for the establishment of a laboratory or the study of some new branch of science and for annual prizes for the best treatise on surgery. Dr. da Silva Castro also left his library and surgical instruments to the São Paulo Medical School.

CHILE.

Housing at Talcahuano Naval Station.—The Government has asked for bids on 238 houses of various types, 2 school buildings, 1 warehouse and cooperative store, 1 theater, 1 elevator, water and sewer systems, roads and sidewalks for the Talcahuano Naval Station. The Bulletin has already mentioned this housing project.

FIRST MUNICIPAL PLAYGROUND IN SANTIAGO.—The first municipal children's playground in Santiago was opened on September 17, 1923, at the time of the national holidays, in the presence of President Alessandri, the ministers of State, and other important personages. Sr. Rogelio Ugarte, mayor of Santiago, traced the interesting history of the playground in an eloquent address, giving credit for the initiation of the movement to Dr. Cora Mayers who, after having seen Uruguayan children happily at play, returned to beg the cooperation of President Alessandri in giving like opportunities to her small compatriots. (Doctor Mayers, it will be remembered, is now in the United States with the party of sanitarians whose visit was arranged by the League of Nations and the United States Public Health Service.) The President placed the matter in the hands of Señor Ugarte, who was ably assisted by the women of the School Charity Commission. The latter will now have oversight of this playground, as well as of the others soon to be opened. It is needless to say that the children of Santiago are using swings, slides, trapezes, and other apparatus with great joy.

NIGHT WORK IN BAKERIES.—The city of Santiago has abolished night work in bakeries, setting up at the same time strict regulations for sanitary conditions in such places of business. The Bakers' Union is working to have similar action in regard to hours taken in other cities.

COLOMBIA.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST YELLOW FEVER.—On account of the discovery of yellow fever in Bucaramanga, the President published a decree designating Dr. Henry Hanson director general of the campaign against the yellow fever and the *stegomyia* mosquito in the ports of Cartagena and Santa Marta and the Magdalena River towns.

Doctor McCormick, a noted bactereologist from Santander, is actively engaged in the study of the *leptospira* of yellow fever.

THE NEEDLE GUILD.—On August 26, 1923, a brilliant entertainment was given at the National Exposition in Bogotá for the benefit of the Needle Guild, a charitable institution under the direction of an able manager and teachers, where girls receive protection and instruction, and are taught a trade by which they can earn a living.

COSTA RICA.

SUBSIDY TO RED CROSS.—The Government has granted the Red Cross a subsidy of 500 colones a month for the year 1924. The same amount was received for the last six months of 1923.

CUBA.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY OF HABANA.—The Government has granted a credit of $100,000 for repairing the streets in Habana and outlying districts and for the general improvement of the parks and squares. An additional credit of $300,000 was given to increase the funds for cleaning and watering the streets and to collect and dispose of refuse. Of this sum $177,705 is to be used to make a 25 per cent increase in the wages of the street cleaners and garbage collectors.

GARBAGE INCINERATORS.—Three garbage incinerators have been purchased by the Secretary of Public Works to be used for garbage disposal in Habana.

HOSPITAL OF NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LAS MERCEDES.—The law of July 26, 1920, and the present budget law provide an appropriation of $100,000 for installing a section for the study and cure of cancer in the hospital of Nuestra Señora de la Mercedes. Of this sum $30,000 will be used to purchase radium, $7,000 for X-ray apparatus, $5,000 for laboratory equipment, and the remainder to buy general equipment for the ward, open a dispensary, and acquire other necessities connected with the work.

The Secretary of Public Health and Charities has commissioned Dr. José Enrique Casusa and Dr. Miguel Peña to proceed to New York and there purchase the radium and necessary appliances.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—This important society has been organized in Santo Domingo on the initiative of Col. Armando Gil Pumarol and will shortly be incorporated according to law.

CLASSES IN DOMESTIC HYGIENE.—In the city of Puerto Plata, on August 5, 1923, free classes in home hygiene, organized by the Dominican Chapter of the American Red Cross, were commenced. In Santo Domingo there are classes of the same type as those just established in Puerto Plata.

ECUADOR.

WORK OF THE ECUADOREAN RED CROSS.—Among the projects of the Ecuadorean Red Cross soon to be carried out is that of establishing a corps of visiting nurses who will visit homes to give instruction in hygienic living and that of opening of dispensaries to serve as centers of health propaganda. A campaign against alcoholism will also be started by means of a special board of antialcoholic propaganda.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS.—An executive decree states that the scholarships maintained by the Government in the vocational school in Quito shall be given by preference to children over 12 years of age from the orphan asylum.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CIVIL MARRIAGE LAW.—See page 89.

MEXICO.

FIRST CONGRESS OF CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY.—On the initiative of Sr. Celestino Gasca, Governor of the Federal District, the First Congress of Criminology and Penology met in Mexico City in October, 1923, all the States and many scientific societies sending representatives. The congress was divided into sections, which chose from the papers presented those which should be read in the general sessions. These were as follows:

Legal medicine: Legal psychopathology and the reform of the codes; Sexual perversion in prison, causes and prophylaxis; Relation between juvenile delinquency and mental deficiency. *Law:* Juvenile courts; Repetition of criminal offenses and its relation to occasional and habitual delinquents; What is the scientific value of criminal anthropology?; Contribution to the study of the causes of children's delinquency and means of removing these causes; Determining social factors of delinquency in Mexico; The penalty of transportation; Conditional sentence and liberty, indeterminate sentence or sentence determined *a posteriorum*. *Mental hygiene:* Individual tests for the mental examination of delinquents; Bases for a classification of prisoners; Divisions of psychiatry and mental hygiene in penal institutions.

Many other important papers were read and discussed in section meetings.

Among the propositions approved by the congress were the following:

The establishment of cooperative farm colonies for prisoners of both sexes whose sentences are less than five years; the creation of a central institute of psychiatry and mental hygiene, which should aid in the classification of prisoners and assist juvenile courts and other institutions; and the formation of councils for the protection of minors, or juvenile courts. An interesting bill for the latter was formed in detail by Sr. Enrique Delhumeau.

The delegates to the congress visited the various penal institutions of the Federal District, being very favorably impressed with the penitentiary, which provides the prisoners not only with the opportunity for education but with the means of regeneration through work. The penitentiary is equipped with excellent shops, where blacksmithing, mechanics, shoemaking, carpentry, weaving, sewing, tailoring, toy making, and minor trades are taught.

A report of the congress said that the atmosphere was permeated with a spirit of justice and humanity which predisposed the audience to give a favorable hearing to the scientific expositions there delivered.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The first officers of the Young Women's Christian Association recently organized in Mexico City are as follows: Srta. Antonia Rivas, president; Doctor Ursúa, first vice president; Srta. Rebeca P. de Osuna, second vice president; Srta. Berta Gamboa, secretary; and Srta. Adela Palacios, treasurer. It is hoped to make the Mexican branch truly cosmopolitan, seven nations being already represented in its membership.

NICARAGUA.

ANTIHOOKWORM TREATMENT.—While the commission of the antihookworm department was in Telica most of the inhabitants took the treatment. There is still more work to be done in the way of enforcing the building of sanitary latrines.

PANAMA.

BRANCHES OF SANTO TOMÁS HOSPITAL.—In the capital of each Province of Panama there is to be a branch hospital of the Santo Tomás Hospital, of Panama, to care for 30 patients, not including chronic or extremely difficult cases, which will be sent to Santo Tomás Hospital. The hospitals are to be under competent physicians, aided by nurses graduated from the Santo Tomás School of Nursing. As Colon Hospital is in the second city of the Republic, it will be the largest and most important branch hospital. The four provincial hospitals first to be equipped are those of Bocas del Toro, David, Santiago, and Chitré. The doctor in charge of each hospital is to become the provincial sanitary officer, so as to maintain an efficient public health service throughout the country. Each hospital director will make periodical reports to Santo Tomás Hospital.

PARAGUAY.

JUVENILE RED CROSS.—The central committee of the Paraguayan Red Cross has published and distributed to the directors of educational institutions throughout the country the necessary instructions for the organization of the Juvenile Red Cross, so that when classes open at the beginning of the school year all may be prepared to help the work of the society.

BOY SCOUT ORGANIZATION.—A troop of Boy Scouts has been formed in the town of Villeta. The troop is named "Vanguard of the Country" and will follow the same line of work and ideals as the scout organizations of other countries.

SALVADOR.

CENSORSHIP OF THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES AND MOVING PICTURES.—The Ministry of Government has been given the oversight of the censorship of theatrical productions and moving pictures. Censors are to be appointed for terms of two years, *ad honorem*, to form a committee of censorship, with two members for each theater in the community. No play, moving picture, nor theatrical entertainment can be given without the written authorization of the local committee. Representations approved in the capital may thereafter be exhibited in the same city or other cities without being censored again.

PUBLIC CHARITY FOR AUGUST.—The medical consultation office of the Public Charity Service, San Salvador, in August treated 590 adults and 434 children. The "Botón Azul" emergency night clinic treated 36 cases, mostly surgical. The prophylactic night clinics for men treated 484 in the Santa Lucía branch, 518 in the Concepción branch, and 428 in the Candelaria branch.

The Gotas de Leche (milk stations) in San Salvador, San Vicente, San Miguel, Sonsonate and Santa Ana continued their efficient work.

VACCINATIONS IN JULY.—In the month mentioned 10,280 vaccinations were performed in all the Departments of the Republic.

UNITED STATES.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS.—The fourth biennial international congress of Women's International League for Peace and

Freedom will be held in Washington from May 1 to 7, 1924. Delegates from twenty European countries, India, China, Japan, Canada, the South American Republics, and Mexico, will meet with large groups of women from the United States to discuss how to create conditions of permanent peace. Leading men and women of many nations will address the sessions of the congress, over which Miss Jane Addams, the international president, will preside.

An international school, under the auspices of the League, will be held at the University of Chicago from May 15 to 23.

URUGUAY.

SOCIETY OF PATRONS OF THE NEEDLE.—This association, which has done so much for the needlewomen of Uruguay, held its annual exhibition in Montevideo at the end of September, 1923. Samples were shown of the finest needlework, including table linen and sets of clothing.

PEDIATRIC CONGRESS.—From September 20 to 25, 1923, a Pediatric Congress was held in Montevideo, in accordance with the program of the medical societies of Uruguay and Argentina, to promote closer intercourse and a better understanding among the members of the medical profession in the two Republics.

During the sessions numerous papers were read on the work accomplished in the clinics, many of these having a high scientific value, showing the work that has been done in the branch of children's diseases.

The next congress will be held in Buenos Aires in September, 1924, to continue the interchange of ideas between the two countries.

BABY COMPETITION.—A baby competition was held in the main center of the "Gota de Leche" (milk station) of Montevideo, on September 22, 1923. After the various examinations and tests were over 6 infants less than a year old were proclaimed the winners as specimens of perfect health and awarded a prize of 10 pesos and a certificate. The Argentine physicians in attendance at the Pediatric Congress were interested spectators.

VENEZUELA.

NATIONAL SANITATION LAW. See page 91.

GENERAL NOTES

ARGENTINA.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY AND EXHIBITION OF BOOKS AND SCHOOL EQUIPMENT.—Under the auspices of the American Academy of History and the patronage of Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear, President of Argentina, the congress named will be held in Buenos Aires beginning October 12, 1924. The main subjects in the historical section are the general

history of America and that of each American nation, including Canada and the insular colonies of America, in its constitutional, economic, diplomatic, and other aspects, while in the geographical section the chief topics are physical, economic, commercial, and historical geography, map making, biogeography, anthropogeography, and the methodology of geographic science. In the more detailed subjects given for each division interchange between nations is especially emphasized.

Books, maps, furniture, office and scientific equipment, radio and motion-picture apparatus, hygienic drinking fountains, and musical instruments are among the items mentioned as suitable for the exposition.

The executive committee is composed of Dr. Nicanor Sarmiento, president of the American Academy of History and of the Argentine Library Association, president; Dr. Adolfo Esquivel de la Guardia, secretary of the academy and delegate of Costa Rica, secretary; and Lieut. Col. Tristán F. Villarruel, member of the academy, secretary general of the exposition.

BRAZIL.

Map of Brazil.—The *Geographical Journal* states that the Brazilian Society of Engineers has published a map of Brazil, covering 31 sheets on the scale of 1:1,000,000, on which the international map is being made. The map was compiled under the direction of Doctor Bhering from sources listed on the margin of the sheets.

CHILE.

Second Pan American Congress of Architects.—This congress was held in Santiago from September 12 to 20, 1923, with attendance of delegates from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela, Sr. Ricardo González Cortés, of Chile, having been elected president. Among the resolutions passed by the congress was one recommending that the delegates should urge their respective Governments to enact laws safeguarding property rights in intellectual and artistic works, including architecture, and another approving the adoption of the American standardization system in order to lessen the cost of workers' houses. Architectural education was the subject of thorough discussion. The Argentine delegation exhibited a film of the sanitary works in Buenos Aires, while the Chileans gave the congress the first showing of a film depicting the evolution of building in Chile, from colonial times to the present. There was a large and interesting exhibition of architectural drawings and photographs from Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, the United States, and Uruguay.

It was unanimously decided to hold the next congress in Buenos Aires.

MEXICO.

Film of Maya archeological remains.—A Government film showing the Maya archeological remains at Chichén-Itzá, Uxmal, and Palenque was recently exhibited in New York and explained by Professor Blom, who was congratulated by prominent archeological

authorities on the excellence of the pictures. The Mexican Embassy in Washington has arranged a program of Mexican music and lectures which will be given with the film in various American universities.

PRE-CORTESIAN CODEX.—The National Museum of History has lately acquired an important pre-Cortesian codex, which belonged to the town of Cuautlinchan, in the State of Puebla. It is a pictograph which, according to the version of Sr. Ramón Mena, professor of archeology in the museum, shows that the warriors of the town went out on a scouting expedition and conquered other villages in the present Tecali and Tepeaca districts. It is thought to have been made in the fifteenth century, before the arrival of the conquerors.

It will be called the del Paso y Troncoso codex, in honor of the late eminent Mexican historian of that name.

NICARAGUA.

NATIONAL HOLIDAYS.—The one hundred and second anniversary of national independence was celebrated on September 14 and 15 throughout the Republic with patriotic exercises in the schools, addresses, and parades.

PERU.

DECORATIONS.—One of the oldest decorations in Peru, the "Orden Del Sol," was reestablished by a congressional decree of August 31, 1923.

NEW THEATER.—A new municipal theater has been opened in Trujillo.

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—The Society of Engineers, founded in Lima in 1898, celebrated on October 27, 1923, its twenty-fifth anniversary. This society, which is now located in its own building, commenced with a membership of 51 and now numbers 690 members. It has in its building a fine library of over 4,000 volumes, having started the library with 18 books.

MONUMENT FOR AVIATOR.—A committee was appointed by executive decree of September 11, 1923, to obtain the funds necessary for erecting a monument in memory of Jorge Chávez, a Peruvian aviator, who was the first to fly across the Alps, on September 23, 1910. This committee is authorized to start a competition among national and foreign artists residing in Peru to furnish designs for the monument, which will be erected in a square in Lima to be called Plaza Jorge Chávez. The Government will provide a monetary prize for the drawings submitted to the committee.

SALVADOR.

EX-PRESIDENT ESCALÓN.—Don Pedro José Escalón, President of Salvador in 1903, died September 6, 1923, in Santa Ana, where he had spent the latter years of his life among his friends and neighbors, devoted to agriculture and interested in progress for the laboring man. The former President was nearly 80 years old but was active and vigorous up to the time of his death, due to his simple life. He had studied in the United States and had held several Government positions before being called to the Presidency.

URUGUAY.

CENTENNIAL OF INDEPENDENCE.—On September 26, 1923, the Senate approved a bill stating that the Centennial of Independence should be celebrated on July 18, 1930, due to the fact that the oath of allegiance to the constitution of 1830 was the principal act in the history of Uruguayan independence.

VENEZUELA.

DECORATION FOR THE PRESIDENT OF CHILE.—The Government of Venezuela presented to the President of Chile, Dr. Alessandri, the collar, cross, and star of the Order of the Liberator, accompanied by a gold card and autograph letter from President Gómez. The decoration was presented in honor of the laying of the cornerstone of the monument to the liberator, Simón Bolívar, in the city of Santiago, Chile.

DR. BERNADINO MOSQUERA.—The distinguished Venezuelan physician, Dr. Bernardo Mosquera, died early in October in Paris. He had taught in the medical school, engaged in hospital work, and was a valued member of the College of Physicians, having been a founder of the Academy of Medicine. Dr. Mosquera had also held the cabinet posts of Public Instruction and Foreign Relations.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO NOVEMBER 16, 1923.

Subject.	Date.	Author.
ARGENTINA.	1923.	
First official estimate of area sown to wheat, linseed, and oats, agricultural crop year 1923–1924	Sept. 4	W. Henry Robertson, consul general at Buenos Aires.
Summary of Argentine foreign trade, 1910 to 1922, and first six months of 1922.	Sept. 8	Do.
Decreased number of Argentine sheep	Sept. 11	Do.
Drastic changes proposed in customs duties	...do...	Do.
The cultivation of cotton in Argentina	Sept. 13	Do.
Registration of foreign corporations in Argentina	Sept. 14	Do.
Argentine hide situation and cattle slaughtered	Sept. 15	Do.
Cereal prices week ending Sept. 6, 1923	Sept. 17	Do.
National cattle census as of Dec. 31, 1922	Sept. 25	Do.
Cattle slaughtered at meat-salting establishments of Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil, from Aug. 1, 1922, to July 31, 1923.	Sept. 27	Do.
Construction in Buenos Aires in 1923	Oct. 1	Do.
Wheat prices of 1919–1923 inclusive	Oct. 2	Do.
BOLIVIA.		
Bolivian imports and exports during the first six months of 1923.	Sept. 10	Dayle C. McDonough, consul at La Paz.
The chinchilla of Bolivia	Oct. 6	Do.
BRAZIL.		
Report on highways in Pernambuco consular district	Aug. 23	C. R. Cameron, consul at Pernambuco.
Budget of the State of Bahia	...do...	Homer Brett, consul at Bahia.
Public works in State of Bahia, highway construction, bullding, etc.	Aug. 24	Do.

Reports received to November 16, 1923—Continued.

Subject.	Date.	Author.
BRAZIL—continued.		
Rules and regulations governing motor vehicles in municipality of Pernambuco.	Aug. 28	C. R. Cameron.
Tax exemption for cocoa factories	Aug. 29	Homer Brett.
Report on the market for flour	Sept. 4	C. R. Cameron.
Industrial arts in the city of Rio de Janeiro	Sept. 5	A. Gaulin, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Tobacco industry of Rio Grande do Sul	Sept. 6	John R. Bradley, consu lat Porto Alegre.
Report on Brazilian commerce and industries for September, 1923.	Sept. 10	A. Gaulin.
Foreign commerce of Porto Alegre for first three months of 1923.	Sept. 12	John R. Bradley.
Sugar production in Recife	...do...	C. R. Cameron.
Coal imports at Rio de Janeiro for July and August, 1923	...do...	A. Gaulin.
The flour market of Sao Paulo	Sept. 13	A. T. Haeberle, consul at Sao Paulo.
Cotton in Sao Paulo	Sept. 15	Do.
Bahia cocoa movement during August, 1923	...do...	Homer Brett.
Mortality at Manaos during 1921 and 1922	Sept. 18	James H. Roth, vice consul at Manaos.
Report on the rubber and balata crops for 1922–23	...do...	Do.
Brazil nut crop for year 1922–23	Sept. 22	Do.
Principal exports from Manaos, past five calendar years	Sept. 24	Do.
Coffee movement through Bahia during July and August, 1923	...do...	Homer Brett.
Tobacco industry of Bahia	...do...	Do.
The market for flour at Santos	Sept. 25	Herndon W. Goforth, consul at Santos.
Brazilian tobacco market	Sept. 26	A Gaulin, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Cotton consumption in Alagoas	...do...	E. Verne Richardson, consul at Pernambuco.
Livestock in the State of Bahia	...do...	Homer Brett, consul at Bahia.
Street railways in Bahia	Sept. 27	Do.
Report on oils, oilseeds, and resins	...do...	Geo. H. Pickerell, consul at Para.
Imports from all countries during August, 1923	Sept. 28	Do.
New highway from Porto Nacional, State of Goyaz, termination in State of Bahia, at Barreiras.	...do...	Homer Brett.
Immigration through the port of Rio de Janeiro during the first semester of 1923.	Sept. 29	A. Gaulin.
The coffee situation in Sao Paulo	Oct. 1	A. T. Haeberle, consul at Sao Paulo.
Economic conditions in Santa Catharina in 1922	Oct. 3	John R. Bradley, consul at Porto Alegre.
Different grades of rubber exported during September, 1923	Oct. 6	Geo. H. Pickerell.
Report on Brazilian commerce and industries for September, 1923.	Oct. 10	A. Gaulin.
Sugar production in State of Bahia	...do...	Homer Brett.
Exports from Brazilian State of Piauhy, first six months of 1923	...do...	Do.
CHILE.		
Flour milling in Chile	Aug. 23	C. F. Deichman, consul general at Valparaiso.
Export trade of Punta Arenas district in calendar year 1922	Aug. 29	Austin C. Brady, consul at Punta Arenas.
Report on conditions in Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego	Aug. 30	Do.
Exports from Antofagasta during August, 1923	Sept. 4	B. C. Matthews, consul at Antofagasta.
Bolivian commerce through the Port of Arica, Jan. 1 to June 30, 1923.	...do...	Egmont C. Von Tresckow, at Arica.
Apiculture in Chile	Sept. 22	S. Reid Thompson, consul at Concepcion.
Inauguration of children's playground at Arica	Sept. 25	Egmont C. Von Tresckow.
Exports from Antofagasta during September, 1923	Oct. 4	Stewart E. McMillin, consul at Antofagasta.
Principal articles imported during September, 1923	Oct. 8	Do.
COLOMBIA.		
General survey of business conditions for August, 1923	Sept. 22	Lester L. Schnare, consul at Cartagena.
Commerce and industries of Barranquilla for September, 1923	Oct. 4	M. L. Stafford, consul at Barranquilla.
The market for wheat flour in Cartagena	Oct. 12	Lester L. Achnare.
COSTA RICA.		
Changes in Costa Rican customs tariff	Sept. 14	Roderick W. Unckles, vice consul at San Jose.
Market for sporting goods	Sept. 25	Do.
New Costa Rican postage stamp	Oct. 5	Do.
Treasury decision on automobile accessories	Oct. 25	Do.

Reports received to November 16, 1923—Continued.

Subject.	Date.	Author.
CUBA.		
History of the grapefruit industry	Sept. 3	Charles Forman, consul at Nueva Gerona.
Economic conditions in district	Sept. 20	James V. Whitfield, consul at Matanzas.
First International Sample Fair at Habana, February, 1924	Sept. 25	A. C. Frost, consul in charge at Habana.
September report on commerce and industries of Matanzas	Oct. 9	James V. Whitfield.
September report on commerce and industries	Oct. 15	Carlton Bailey Hurst, consul general at Habana.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.		
Possibilities of crude rubber production	Aug. 3	Charles Bridgham Hosmer, consul at Santo Domingo.
Coffee crop for 1923–24	Oct. 1	Do.
Market for roofing material in the Republic	Oct. 6	Do.
ECUADOR.		
Agricultural and industrial progress in Ecuador	Sept. 6	Frederick W. Goding, consul general at Guayaquil.
Proposed commercial and industrial sales tax in Ecuador	Sept. 27	Do.
September report on commerce and industries	Oct. 8	Do.
GUATEMALA.		
Mineral deposits and industries for 1922	Sept. 26	Philip Holland, consul at Guatemala city.
September report on commerce and industries	Oct. 8	Do.
Market for electric-lighting fixtures	Nov. 2	Do.
MEXICO.		
The municipality of Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco	Sept. 11	Stephen E. Aguirre, vice consul at Manzanillo.
Cotton crop in Mexico	Oct. 25	Wm. P. Blocker, consul at Piedras Negras.
NICARAGUA.		
September report on commerce and industries of Corinto consular district.	Oct. 2	Harold Playter, consul at Corinto.
Supplementing report of Oct. 2 on commerce and industries of September.	Oct. 10	Do.
PANAMA.		
Increasing banana production in Colon district	Oct. 3	Julius D. Dreher, consul at Colon.
September report on commerce and industries	Oct. 18	H. D. Myers, vice consul at Panama City.
PARAGUAY.		
Review of the economic situation in Paraguay	Aug. 21	Harry Campbell, consul at Asuncion.
Decree modifying the requirements with respect to marking packages for import.	Aug. 31	Do.
The market for electrical supplies	Oct. 1	Do.
The properties of the Liebic Co. in Paraguay	Oct. 2	Do.
PERU.		
Change in method of paying Peruvian consular invoice fees	Sept. 17	C. E. Guyant, consul at Callao-Lima.
SALVADOR.		
Annual report on commerce and industries for 1921 and 1922	Sept. 25	Lynn W. Franklin, consul at San Salvador.
URUGUAY.		
Increased plantings for 1923–24 crops	Aug. 21	Thomas H. Bevan, consul at Montevideo.
Statistics of exportation of wool, Oct. 1, 1922, to Sept. 30, 1923	Oct. 6	Do.
Exports of sheepskins from Montevideo, Aug. 1 to Sept. 30, 1923	...do....	Do.
VENEZUELA.		
September report on commerce and industries	Oct. 16	Amado Chaves, jr., vice consul at La Guaira.

GENTINA · BOLIVIA · BRAZIL · CHILE · COLOMBIA · COSTA RICA · CUBA · DOMINICAN REPUBLIC · ECUADOR · GUATEMALA · HAITI ·

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BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

THE PAN AMERICAN PEDAGOGICAL CONGRESS

WORKMEN'S HOUSING IN THE AMERICAS

FIRST CUBAN INTERNATIONAL SAMPLE FAIR

ARGENTINA'S NEW LABEL LEGISLATION

SANTA CRUZ: A RICH AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT

INTELLECTUAL FRATERNITY
A FACTOR IN PAN AMERICAN AMITY

NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENT OF
AMERICAN FINANCIAL COMMISSION TO COLOMBIA

FEBRUARY, 1924

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[1]Absent.

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THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PEDAGOGY, SANTIAGO, CHILE.

BULLETIN
OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

VOL. LVIII FEBRUARY, 1924 No. 2

THE PAN AMERICAN PEDAGOGICAL CONGRESS

TO BE HELD IN SANTIAGO, CHILE, SEPTEMBER, 1925.

THOSE who followed the proceedings of the Fifth Pan American Congress, which met in Santiago in the early part of the last year, will recall that the subject of education appeared as Theme XIII in the agenda of that conference, and that as a result of the consideration of this theme the conference passed a resolution which, among other things, provides for the holding of a Pan American Pedagogical Congress in Santiago de Chile in September, 1925. Readers of the BULLETIN, who have already been informed that this Congress is scheduled to open the second week in September, 1925, will be interested to learn that the Chilean Government has already created an organizing commission which will be responsible for the entire work of organizing the congress in question, and that the members of this committee, just announced, represent the most distinguished and authoritative expression of every phase of educational activity in that Republic. A simple reading of the following list will demonstrate the truth of this statement:

Dr. Gregorio Amunátegui, rector of the University of Chile and president of the organizing commission.

Dr. Ricardo Montaner Bello, secretary general of the University of Chile.

Dr. Luis Barros Borgoño, dean of the College of Fine Arts.

Drs. Alejandro del Río, Oscar Dávila, and Gustavo Lira, professors in the University of Chile.

Prebendary Cárlos Casanueva, rector of the Catholic University.

Dr. Julio Montebruno, rector of the Pedagogical Institute.

Doña Amanda Labarca Hubertson and Don Hermán Echeverría, professors in the pedagogical institute.

Dr. Juan N. Espejo, rector of the National Institute.
Dr. Luis Galdames, rector of the Miguel Luis Amunátegui High School.
Dr. Enrique Molina, rector of the Concepción High School.
Doña Isaura de Guzmán, principal of the Girls' High School, No. 1, of Santiago.
Dr. Manual Rivas Vicuña, vice-president of the primary education council.
Dr. Darío Salas, national director of primary instruction.
Don Maxmiliano Salas Marchán, principal of the preceptors normal school.
Doña Adriana Valdivia, principal of the Normal School for Girls, No. 3.
Don Salustio Barrios, vice president of the commercial council.
Don Manuel Arancibia, director of the Superior Institute of Commerce.
Don Joaquín Cabezas, director of the Institute of Physical Education.
Don Francisco Rojas Hunëeus, director of agricultural service.
Don Ramón Montero, principal of the vocational school.
Don Pedro Aguirre Cerda, president of the National Teachers' Society.
Don Cárlos Fernández Peña, president of the National Education Association.
Dr. Guillermo Labarca Hubertson, secretary general of the organizing commission.
Doña Hayra G. de Sommerville, Don Eleodora Flores, and Don Edecio Torreblanca, secretaries of the organizing commission.

In the words of its president, Dr. Gregorio Amunátegui, who is also rector of the University of Chile, this commission believes that the guiding principle of this great educational gathering should be the recognition of the fact that education is unquestionably the best possible means of developing national and international sentiment in favor of a more intimate union and greater solidarity among the American nations. Believing, moreover, that childhood is the most opportune period, if not the only period, for the implantation and cultivation of these sentiments, the organizing commission has very wisely widened the scope of the congress so that it will include primary instruction, and not secondary and superior only, as at first envisaged.

In the tentative agenda the work of the congress has been divided into six sections, in addition to the general questions, each one of which will be in charge of a subcommittee which will be responsible for determining the respective themes to be presented and discussed, all of which are to be submitted far enough in advance to the universities and other leading educational organizations, both public and private, representative of every grade of educational work in the American nations, for criticism and suggestion, either in the direction of adding additional sections or themes or in any other way. After careful consideration by the commission of such criticism and suggestion, the official agenda will then be published and distributed. It is interesting to note that the organization and function of this coming Pedagogical Congress will be closely patterned after the Fifth Pan American Congress.

The following tentative agenda is now being submitted to the representative educational bodies of the Americas:

General questions.

Purpose of education.
Government's school obligations.
Revenue for public education.
International cooperation in education.

Section I: Organization and administration.

1. General organization of public instruction; national administrative body; dependent organizations.
2. Correlation of primary and secondary education; of secondary and higher education; relation of technical, industrial, and commercial instruction.
3. Organization of universities; their direction; participation in administration by alumni and students.
4. Basis of faculty distribution; constitution, and functions of faculties.
5. University professional schools in relation to the needs of the country.
6. Advanced research work in science.
7. Systematized university extension.

Section II: Curricula, methods, and tests.

1. Selection of subjects to be taught.
2. Proportion and coordination of subjects.
3. Intelligence tests and measurements; educational tests and measurements.
4. Establishment of active methods.
5. Number and character of examinations for promotion.

Section III: Teaching and administrative staffs.

1. Preparation, selection, and dismissal of members of teaching and administrative staff; fiscalization.
2. Salaries, promotions, stimulus, retirement; methods for betterment.

Section IV: Hygiene.

1. Fatigue measurements and tests; amount of school work corresponding to each school age.
2. Ventilation, lighting, and heating of classrooms.
3. Field sports, gymnasiums, games, baths.
4. Sex education.
5. Coeducation.
6. School infirmaries, dental clinics, and medical service.
7. Prevention of alcoholism and social diseases.

Section V: School construction, furniture, and supplies.

1. General plan of school construction.
2. Construction of boarding departments.
3. Libraries, laboratories, workshops, museums, charts, exhibits, etc.

Section VI: Social relations of the school.

1. Between the school and the home.
2. Control of the living and working conditions of the pupils.
3. Direct relation between the school and society.
4. Use of the school building and material by the public.
5. Improvement of living conditions and of the sources of production as part of the course of study.

The organizing committee has arranged to hold, at the same time and in connection with the congress, an exhibition of furniture and other school material, showing the latest progress realized in these lines and, the better to attract the industrial and commercial firms dealing in such material, the Government will, in so far as may be possible, acquire all such exhibits as may be made.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Education is taking steps looking toward the issuance of formal invitations to the various American Governments, with the request that each of the latter be responsible for extending the invitation as widely as possible among its universities and other educational organizations, both public and private, to the end that these institutions may put themselves in touch with the secretary general of the organizing committee as soon as possible.

Never has there been a more fitting time for the assembling of an educational congress truly representative of the ideas and ideals of the 21 democracies of this Western Hemisphere. Never before has there been so widespread an understanding that it is ideas and ideals, rather than political leaders, that carry the nations and the world itself forward and onward; never before has there been so clear a realization that the inculcation and shaping of the ideas and ideals which will determine the fate of the American democracies is preponderantly the business of the teachers and educators within their borders; that although widely separated by time and space, the great intellectual and social currents which flow back and forth between these democracies spring from conditions which are more and more the same in kind if not in degree, and that their expression in different tongues and ambients tends more and more to be an interpretation of common effort and common experience.

How best to advance knowledge in every field; how best to diffuse and apply the knowledge so gained; how to promote progress and still conserve the finer simplicities and humanities of life; how best to utilize all that is most valuable in the common experience and effort; in brief, how best to develop and perfect that American civilization which is to shed light where before was darkness and to find a safe footpath in the road toward American—and world—peace and unity: these are the real problems which confront such significant gatherings as the Pan American Pedagogical Conference.

The announcement of the Pan American Pedagogical Congress following, as it does, so soon after the organization at San Francisco last July of the World Federation of Education Associations by the National Educational Association of the United States in annual conference there assembled, can hardly fail to enhance still further the significance of the present movement toward a closer intellectual fraternity between the student and teaching bodies of the Americas. And in view of the announced commitments of the two great entities named, and in order to avoid any unnecessary waste or duplication of effort in connection with the respective international assemblages scheduled to take place in 1925, it may not be amiss to review the brief tentative constitution adopted by the World Federation of Education Associations, the text of which is as follows:

CONSTITUTION ADOPTED AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, JULY, 1923.

Preamble.—Whereas educational aims are universal, there should be devised some suitable and effective means to bring into closer coordination the various agencies which have to do with education throughout the world and to bring the 5,000,000 teachers into more fruitful and sympathetic relations with one another: Therefore be it

Resolved, That this conference form a permanent federation of education associations and that a temporary constitution be adopted as follows:

Article I. *Name.*—The name of this organization shall be the World Federation of Education Associations.

Art. II. *Objects.*—The objects of this federation shall be to secure international cooperation in educational enterprises, to foster the dissemination of information concerning education in all its forms among nations and peoples, to cultivate international good will, and to promote the interests of peace throughout the world.

Art. III. *Membership.*—The following organizations shall be entitled to membership in this federation: (*a*) Any nation-wide organization of educators which shall be recognized as such by the executive authority hereinafter mentioned; (*b*) any organization of educators in a country not at present possessing a nation-wide organization which shall make application for membership to the executive authority of this federation and whose application shall be approved by said executive authority.

Art. IV. *Organization.*—Section 1. There shall be a board of directors comprising two members elected or appointed from and by each affiliating organization, who shall hold office for two years. The board of directors shall be the executive authority controlling this federation. There shall be a temporary board of directors consisting of the temporary president, the two temporary vice presidents, and six other directors, two from each section outlined in Article VI, to be chosen by the delegates at this meeting in the same manner as provided in the case of the temporary president.

Sec. 2. There shall be a president chosen by the board of directors from their own body, but a temporary president shall be chosen by the delegates present at this world conference upon the recommendation of a nominating committee consisting of one delegate from each affiliating organization. There shall be two temporary vice presidents to be chosen in the same manner as the temporary president, one from each section (as outlined in Article VI) in which the temporary president does not reside.

Sec. 3. There shall be a secretary-treasurer chosen by the board of directors, but a temporary secretary-treasurer shall be chosen by the delegates at this meeting in the same manner as the temporary president. The secretary-treasurer shall be the executive officer of the federation under the direction of the board of directors and he may be paid a salary at the discretion of the board.

Art. V. *Headquarters.*—The headquarters of this organization shall be temporarily located in the United States of America.

Art. VI. *Meetings.*—A world conference shall meet in full session every alternate year, but a meeting of sections—one in Europe, one in America, and one in Asia—shall be held in each intervening year. Other countries shall decide which group they will join.

Art. VII. *Fees.*—Affiliating associations shall pay a subscription fee per annum of 1 cent per member (United States currency), provided that the fee of any affiliating association shall not be less than $25 gold (United States currency), while the maximum contribution for any organization shall be $1,000 gold (United States currency).

RECENT PROGRESS IN WORKMEN'S HOUSING IN THE AMERICAS

1. ARGENTINA.

IN SPITE of the enormous emigration of Italians that followed immediately after the breaking out of the European war, Argentina found herself facing the problem of housing scarcity, a scarcity which perhaps was even more serious than that which prevailed in many cities of the United States from 1916 to 1919. The condition in Argentina was due to the same underlying causes as in the United States—in large measure to commercial expansion, since Argentina, the most important grain and cattle center of the southern continent, entered in 1915 on an era of greater prosperity than ever before recorded in her history.

In those first years of the war, not only were merchant ships limited in number, but time also was much too limited to secure foodstuffs from Australia to cover so serious an emergency. On this account every disposable ship in the allied nations was dispatched to the River Plate to transport to England and to France the grain, wool, and meat which these countries so much needed.

The fact of having concentrated this enormous commerce in the city of Buenos Aires brought as a natural consequence a new massing together of laborers in that city, which even before had a population largely in excess of its housing capacity. Argentina, with a territory almost as great as that of all Europe excluding Russia, has a population of approximately only 9,000,000 inhabitants, a fourth of whom are found in the two port cities of Buenos Aires and Rosario, not counting the numerous suburban population of these two centers. Then, again, in addition to the rush of workingmen to these cities, there entered another factor to affect the housing problem in Argentina, a factor which did not appear in the United States, namely, the impossibility of arriving at a practical concentration, due to the preponderance of the old type of house construction, which occupied too much ground to provide the corresponding accommodations.

From the designing point of view, Buenos Aires architecture is in general but little suited to a capital that figures as the largest in the Southern Hemisphere and as, after Paris, the second Latin city in

the world. The dwelling house most common in Buenos Aires is of a single story, with very thick walls of brick or adobe, and with a great patio in the interior. The area occupied by one of these houses accommodating barely six persons would serve, in any modern city of the United States, to house six families in an apartment house of three floors.

When the area of the city of Buenos Aires is compared with that of Paris, the unsuitability of the Argentine type of house for a populous city is better comprehended. The beautiful city of Buenos Aires, with a population a little more than one-half that of Paris, occupies an area two and a half times as large, in spite of the fact that the French capital



Courtesy of the Review of Reviews.

UNSUITABLE HOUSING IN BUENOS AIRES.

In quarters like these, the poor of Buenos Aires sometimes live nine to a room, 20 families to a single house. La Comision Nacional de Casas Baratas was organized by the Government to investigate and remedy such conditions.

includes an extent of parks six times as great as in the Argentine city, while the streets in general are much wider and the avenues and walks are more spacious.

Another factor that contributed to the excessive massing of people and the scarcity of houses in Buenos Aires was the halting of construction during the years of the Great War. In 1913 the municipality of Buenos Aires issued 15,008 building licenses, but as, due to the World War, it became too difficult and costly to obtain construction material, much of which is bought in Europe and the United States, the number of licenses fell in 1915 to 6,813 and to less than 6,000 for the four years following. Construction during these years was limited almost



WORKMEN'S HOUS

The Argentine Government has built a group of 300 houses to provide homes for the poorer fami

entirely to commercial buildings and warehouses. Meanwhile, the population of Buenos Aires continued to increase rapidly, not alone on account of the natural growth, but because the prosperity due to the war attracted a great number of persons to that mercantile center.

Under these circumstances, it was not strange that when the Argentine Government, at the beginning of 1916, appointed a commission to study the problem of workingmen's dwelling houses and to devise ways of building inexpensively, this commission found that conditions from every point of view were desperate. Briefly, in all sections the rents exacted were so excessive that it was not possible for the laborer to pay them, in view of the wage he received. The landlords had for some time had the custom of renting only one room of a house to a family, all the families renting therein being obliged to wash and cook in the common patio or open court. Moreover, taking advantage of the scarcity, the landlords made use of the roofs to erect thereon a multitude of sheds and huts, in each of which was housed a workman's family. It was no rare case to find 20 families occupying the same house and as many as nine persons sleeping in a single room. In such cases the unroofed patio constituted the common kitchen, the washroom and laundry, and living room for all the tenants. These houses, in the words of the National Commission, were "filthy, without baths, sunlight, or ventilation, and with a constant and progressive increase in the number of inmates per room."

The National Commission on inexpensive but sanitary houses, after making a survey of these conditions, was authorized to proceed to the construction of houses, so that the first collective or apartment house for workmen and their families began to materialize



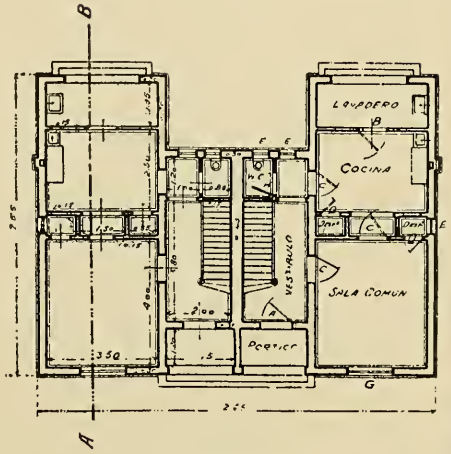
N ARGENTINA.

f Buenos Aires. The average cost is $5,000, while the monthly rental is approximately $23.

in 1919. This house, called the "Valentine Alsina Tenement," is an imposing structure of brick and cement fronting on Patricios Park. The plans were drawn by the Commission architects and approved by the President of the Republic. The construction, lighting, and sanitary plumbing were done on contract, but owing to economic difficulties, above all, the difficulty of obtaining construction material, the house was not finished until the beginning of 1921, by which time no fewer than 2,318 families had applied for quarters therein, notwithstanding the fact that the house accommodated only 67!

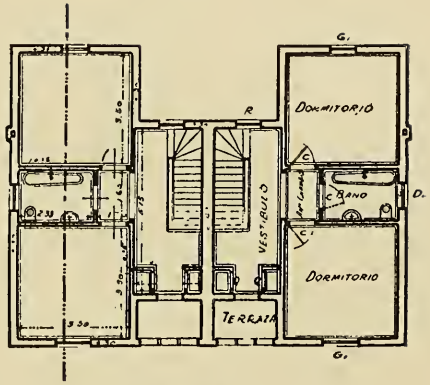
The Valentine Alsina Tenement is a 4-story building, this being the type adopted by the commission in the most congested city districts. At present two other tenements identical with the first are being completed, while a number of others have been projected. These houses are built for families having many children, and each fronts on a park or recreation ground. In spite of the fact that these tenements do not include an open-air patio for each family, they do, however, include a large open patio, common to all, which, in accordance with the building law, has an area of not less than 50 square meters.

The law creating the National Housing Commission provides that all houses erected must be provided with adequate toilet facilities, bathrooms, and laundries, and, in view of the paucity of furniture owned by the average laborer's family, it specifies that the rooms shall contain built-in cupboards, wardrobes, and other similar conveniences. The Alsina Tenement is provided with a great tiled laundry equipped with 16 stationary tubs. Likewise there has been installed an antiseptic bath in which soiled linen may be soaked before being



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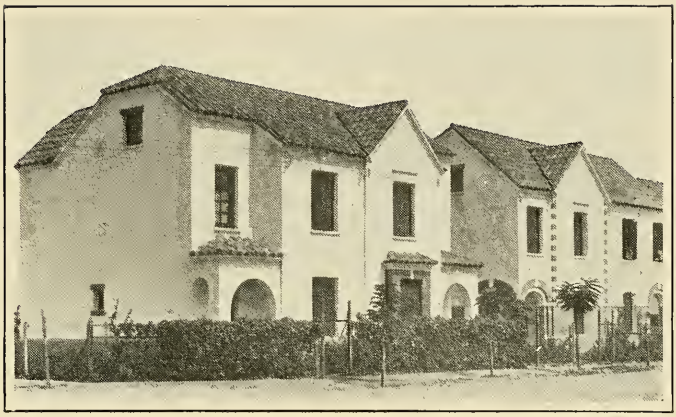


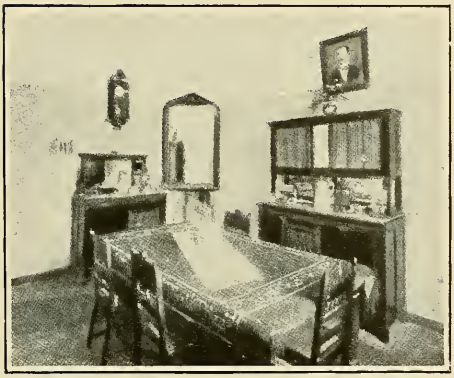


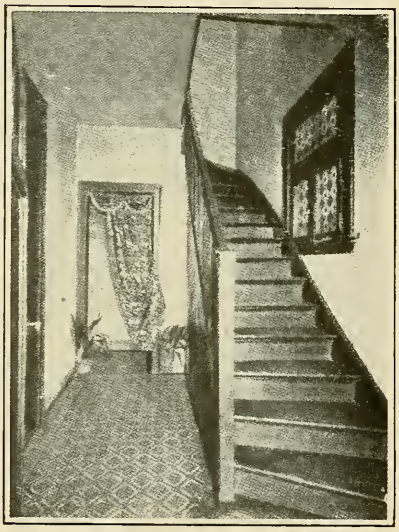
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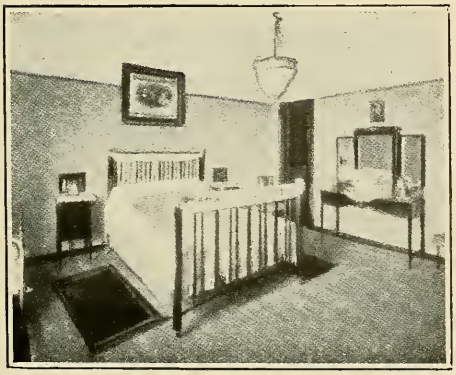
TYPE OF SEMIDETACHED HOUSE IN THE CAFFERATA SUBURB, BUENOS AIRES.

In the center is a front view of the building; at left, the first-floor plan, and at right, the second floor. (Note.—*Pórtico*=Entrance porch. *Vestíbulo*=Hall. *Sala común*=Living room. *Lavadero*=Laundry. *Dormitorio*=Bedroom. *Baño*=Bath. *Terraza*=Porch.









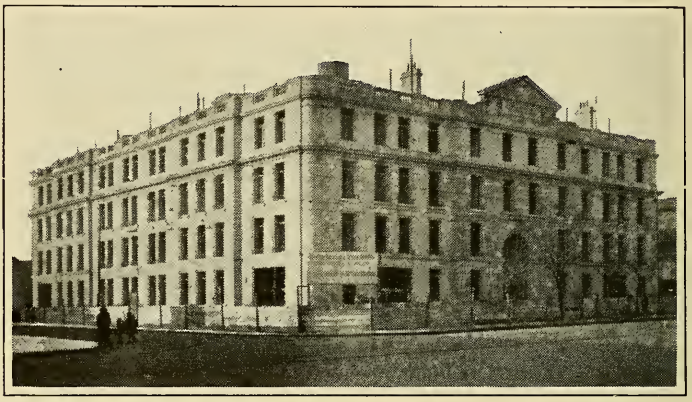
WORKMEN'S HOUSES IN THE CAFFERATA SUBURB, BUENOS AIRES.

Upper: Exteriors of two of the houses. Left center: A living room. Right: Stairway. Lower left: A bedroom.

carried to the common laundry to be washed. It also contains special garbage chutes, this material being removed by the municipal service.

The second experiment undertaken by the Federal Housing Commission was on a larger scale in that it undertook the erection of a group of 161 individual houses, under the name of "Cafferata Suburb," in the Flores district of the city. Although all of these houses are not yet ready for occupation, they have already been assigned to workingmen's families by a system of selection by lot. The commission has also acquired land in other districts of the city, with the object of building similar groups.

The system of collective group construction represented by the Cafferata suburb is a great step forward in the housing of workmen in Latin American countries. The architects have departed entirely

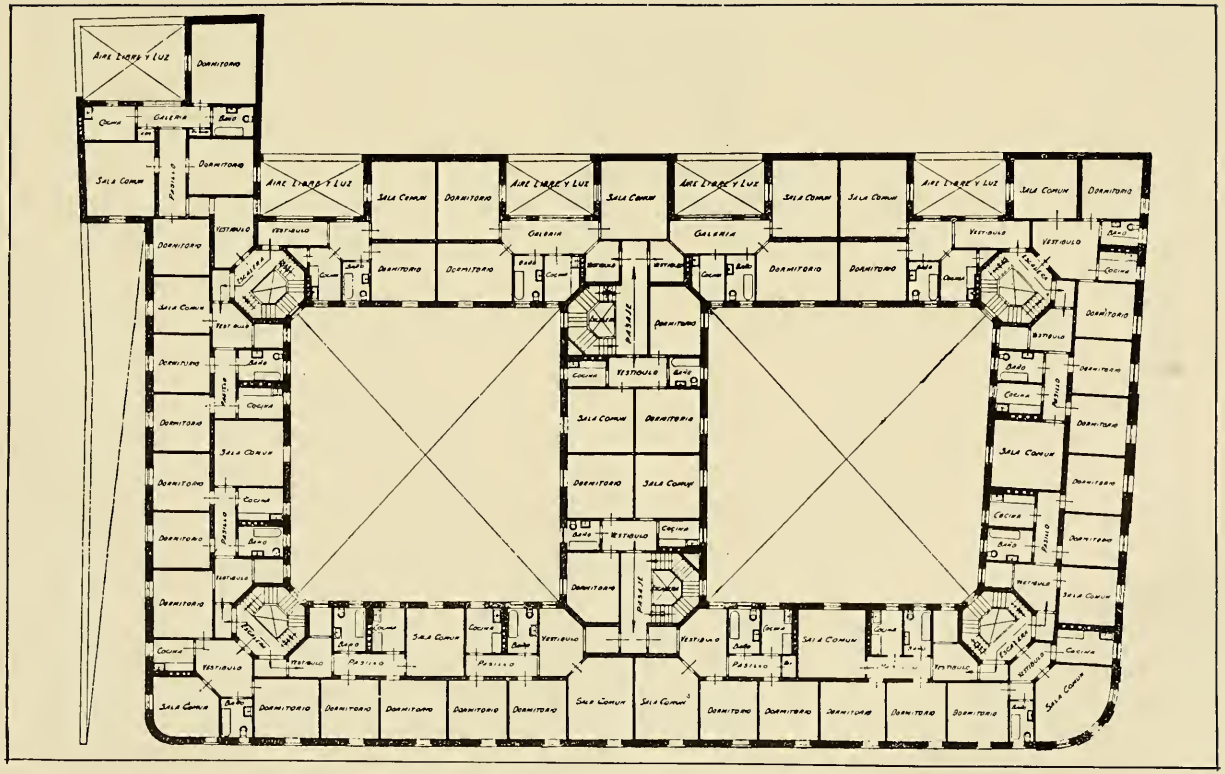


Courtesy of the Review of Reviews.

"VALENTIN ALSINA" TENEMENT, BUENOS AIRES.

This apartment house, built by the Argentine Government for workingmen, provides accommodations for 67 families. Apartments rent for as low as $15 a month.

from the old Spanish and Moorish styles, confining themselves more to the plan of house represented by the cottage type constructed by the upper class Argentino or the somewhat modified English type so popular with the Anglo-Argentinos in the suburbs of Buenos Aires. The ground plan of the Cafferata suburb is identical with a type in common use in community housing in the United States. All the houses are of brick, stuccoed with cement and roofed with Spanish tiles. Each house has a little front flower garden and, at the back, a little plot where vegetables may be cultivated. The barred windows and the jutting balconies of the Spanish style have been completely eliminated. Each house contains two families, each apartment being provided with its respective toilet, bath, and stationary laundry tubs. Some of the apartments contain two bedrooms, dining room, and kitchen, while others have three sleeping rooms. The



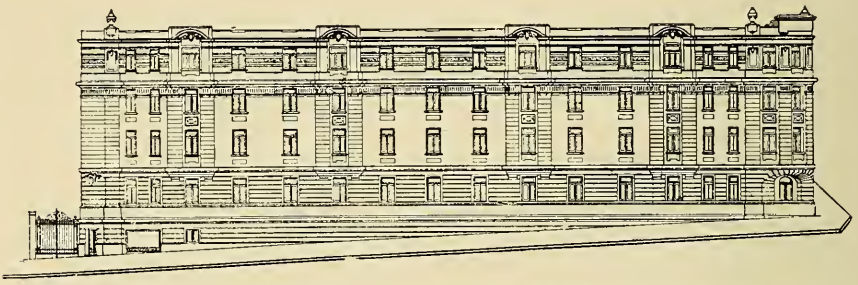
PLAN OF ONE OF THE UPPER FLOORS OF THE APARTMENT, SHOWN ON PAGE 122.

Each story above the ground floor contains eighteen apartments. (Note.—*Escalera*=Stairway. *Vestíbulo*=Entrance hall. *Sala Común*=Living room. *Dormitorio*=Bedroom. *Cocina*=Kitchen. *Baño*=Bath. *Pasillo*=Hallway. *Pasaje*=Public hall. *Aire Libre y Luz*=Air and light shaft. *Galería*=Balcony.)

commission has christened the three principal streets of the community, which already numbers 3,000 souls, with the names Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.

Another step forward was the decree of the National Congress that the National Housing Commission might utilize funds from the division of postal savings, to a maximum of 50 per cent of the total deposits, paying interest at 5 per cent. The commission lost no time in taking advantage of the provisions of this law. It may be added that the national postal savings amounted at the end of 1922 to more than 33,000,000 pesos.

The cost of constructing the Alsina Tenement, including the land, was 848,039 pesos, and of the Cafferata suburb, 1,967,935 pesos. As the value of an Argentine peso is more or less 42 cents American gold, the initial cost incurred by the Government in housing the families of 500 workingmen was only $1,182,710, or about $2,400 per family. The rents of the apartments are fixed so as to produce an income of 8



SIDE ELEVATION OF THE THIRD APARTMENT ERECTED IN BUENOS AIRES.

per cent upon the investment, of which 5 per cent goes to the division of postal savings, the remaining 3 per cent being reserved for sinking fund, caretakers, and taxes. The monthly rents vary from 35 pesos for an apartment of two rooms, bath, and kitchen, to 55 pesos for four rooms, bath, and kitchen, in the Cafferata suburb.

Another project has lately been approved for the construction of 203 individual houses, and another suburb, in addition to those mentioned, is also under construction, while the land for the construction of a third has already been acquired.

In conclusion it may be stated that the governments of the several Provinces are taking steps to follow as rapidly as possible the example of the National Government.

II. BOLIVIA.

In general housing and labor conditions in Bolivia at the present time are such that there does not appear to be any special scarcity of houses for workmen and other industrial and commercial employees.

Due to the fact that Bolivia, which ranks as the third largest Republic in South America, with a vast territory equal to that of the States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, and Oregon combined, with a population which, in comparison, is extremely small—according to the latest figures about 3,000,000—there are practically no crowded centers of industry, as manufacturing has not, so far, been developed to any great extent in this country.

Nevertheless, while no actual scarcity of houses exists, much remains to be done in bettering the hygienic and sanitary conditions of those actually in use, particularly in the more elevated sections of the plateau, where the climate is very far from benign, and this fact has not been overlooked by the larger municipal and industrial organizations. Particularly is this true in the case of the large public utilities and mining corporations, mining being the chief industry of the Republic. Such corporations, for instance, as the Huanchaca Mining Corporation have set a splendid example in this direction, as have also the large construction companies who are putting through the great railroad undertakings now in hand, undertakings which, when completed, will usher in a new era in the industrial and commercial life of Bolivia.

III. BRAZIL.

Interest in workers' housing in Brazil is of long standing, as may be seen by the following brief account of legislation and accomplishments in that field.

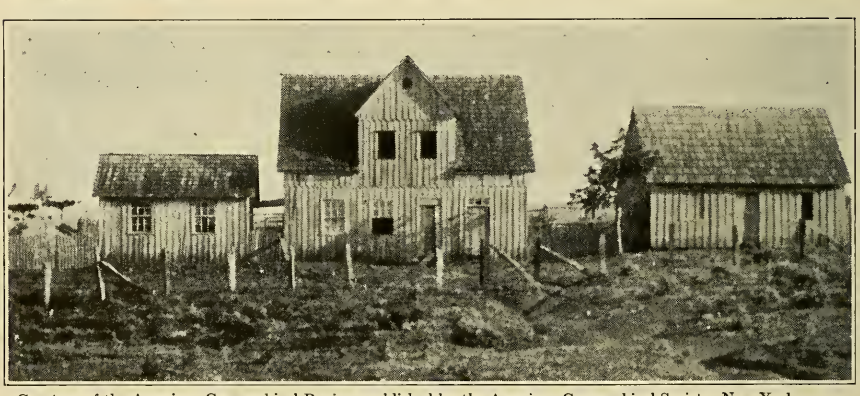
Following the enaction of a law in 1887 and a decree in 1889 favoring all enterprises engaged in the construction of dwellings for workmen, Brazil, by the legislative act of 1909, further encouraged such construction by removing the tariff from all building materials and exempting such property from Federal taxation for a minimum period of 15 years, provided the municipality in which they are to be erected takes similar action with regard to city taxes, the amount of the rental to be charged, where the occupant does not buy, to be limited to 15 per cent on the actual money invested. This act also granted unoccupied Government lands for building, free of cost; authorized the Executive to loan money on deposit in the Government savings institution to the building companies; and specified that the houses must be built according to Government plans and conditions.

In 1911, still further legislation was enacted favoring the construction and maintenance in Rio de Janeiro of inexpensive houses for workingmen. The provisions were similar to those of the 1909 act, but the act granted additional Federal land, not needed for other purposes, to be used for building sites. It also required that houses should be built on hygienic sites approved by the Government and on streets not less than 30 meters wide, or which would later be widened





Photograph by Roy Nash.



Courtesy of the American Geographical Review, published by the American Geographical Society, New York.

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN RURAL BRAZIL.

Upper: Common type of wooden house whose walls are made of round uprights placed in the ground. Center: Typical mud houses, which are strung end to end along the village streets in interior sections of the country. Lower: House of sawn boards, used vertically. In the Paraná pine forests in the State of Santa Catharina, practically all the buildings are of wood.

to that minimum. Provision must also be made for sewerage, water and light connections, and each house be so constructed as to have an independent entrance. The privileges of this act are also extended to existing mutual associations whose members are in the employ of the Government. It is to be noted that in accordance with this act the Government drew plans for the construction of the houses, specifying the different styles and sizes, and also the kind and amount of material to be used, the total cost of same, and the maximum rental to be paid. No house may be built which costs less than 5 contos,[1] and in no case may the annual rent exceed 15 per cent of the cost of construc-



Courtesy of the Geographical Review, published by the American Geographical Society, New York.

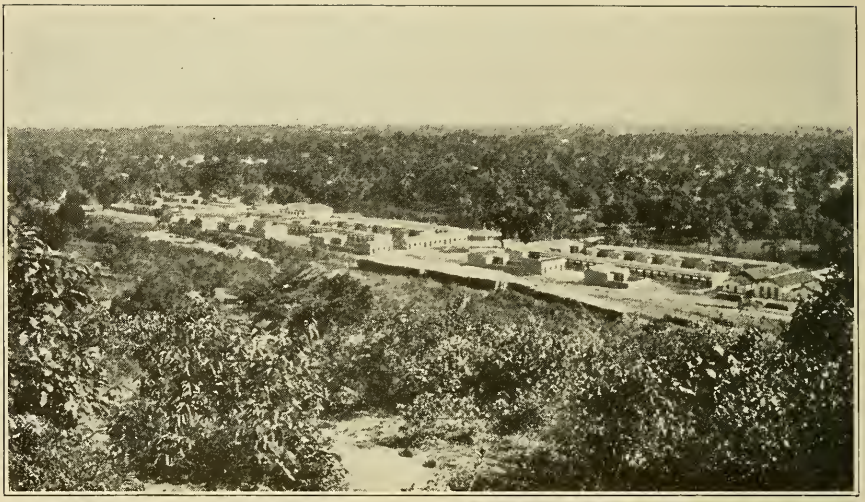
TYPICAL FARMHOUSE OF THE GERMAN COLONIES IN SANTA CATHARINA.

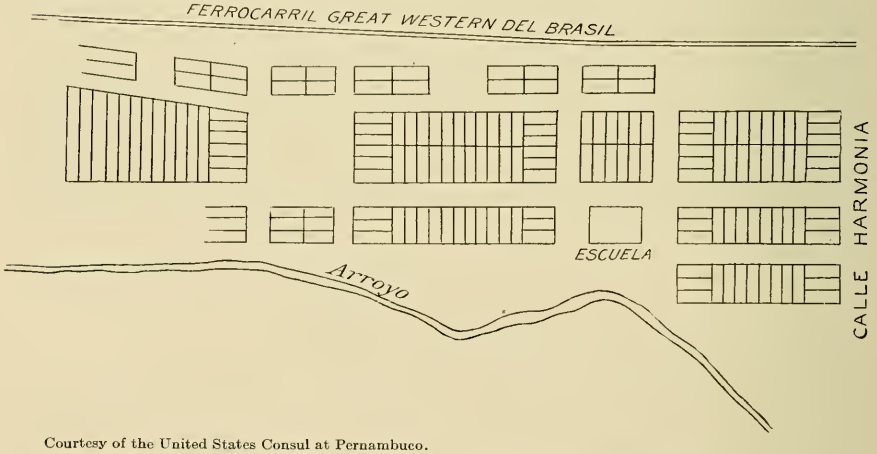
These are built of red brick of fine quality, timbering painted black, white sashes and door frames, and flat tiles. Note the chimney, which is unusual in most tropical rural houses.

tion and building lot. The building company is bound to sell, either for cash or on the installment plan, any house which a tenant may wish to purchase, at a price not to exceed 10 per cent in excess of the original cost, and it must issue provisional title, taking as security a life-insurance policy issued to the tenant, by a company recognized by the Government as competent, the amount of said policy not to exceed the official valuation of the property.

In 1920 another decree authorized the President to complete the houses under way in the towns of Marechal Hermes and Orxina da Fonseca and to sell or rent them, preferably to companies estab-

[1] 1 conto gold=$546.





Courtesy of the United States Consul at Pernambuco.

MUNICIPAL HOUSES FOR WORKMEN IN PERNAMBUCO.

The municipality of Pernambuco (Recife) has constructed, in close proximity to the city, the village of Arraial, consisting of 149 dwelling houses, each having a living room, sleeping room, kitchen, bath, and small yard. To workmen whose daily wage does not exceed 10$000, these houses are rented at 25$000 per month. Or they may be purchased at monthly payments ranging from 26$200 to 71$300. (1 milreis=$0.546.) Upper: General view of the village. Lower: Ground plan of the village. (NOTE.—Ferrocarril Great Western del Brasil=Great Western Railway of Brazil. Escuela=School. Arroyo=Creek. Calle Harmonia=Harmonia Street.)

lished under the decree of 1911. He was further empowered to expropriate necessary land in the Federal district, to divide the same into lots of 300 to 750 square meters, and to grant them to Federal and municipal officials, clerks, and per diem employees for the construction of houses. It was also provided that a third of the available balance of the savings banks, up to 10,000 contos, might be used for the purpose of this decree.

Regulations for the two decrees just mentioned were issued in May, 1921, in one section of which the Government reserves the right to fix the types of houses to be erected, the material to be employed, and the maximum price for which each is to be sold or rented. The regulations also set forth the obligations of tenants and other pertinent matters.

The congressional act sanctioned by the President January 17, 1922, provides for the calling of tenders for the construction of houses for Government employees, including laborers, clerks, army and navy officers, members of the Federal police, and Federal court officers. Under another decree promulgated in August, 1922, similar in purpose, a contract was signed in Rio de Janeiro, October 16, 1922, between the prefecture and an important construction company for the building of dwellings for Government employees and laborers, work to begin immediately, the construction firm having the right to expropriate the land necessary for the fulfillment of its contract, and to enjoy exemption from municpal and Federal taxes in connection with the construction work.

The houses, not to exceed 5,000 in number and 10 contos each in cost (1 conto = $546), were divided into two series of eight types each, the first series to be sold to Government employees and laborers at prices varying according to the type of house. The purchasers have liberal terms of payment extended over a period of 15 years, with a maximum interest charge of 6 per cent. Of the second series, only the first, second, and fifth types are to be sold under terms similar to the first, the remaining five types to be rented to laborers or Government employees, the rent not to exceed 15 per cent of the capital invested.

It should be noted that the acute shortage of laborers' dwellings has been accentuated by the razing of Morro de Castello, one of the hills in the center of Rio, in which the homes of over 400 families were expropriated in connection with preparations for the recent centenary celebration.

Interest in housing is by no means confined to Rio de Janeiro and the near-by cities such as Nictheroy, where workmen's houses were being constructed in 1922. Many of the great coffee fazendas have erected modern houses for their workers, and the municipal council of São Paulo early in 1923 transmitted a message to the mayor call-

ing for the construction of 5,000 dwellings on land belonging to the municipality, municipal employees to be favored in obtaining titles to this land.

In 1921 the municipality of Recife (Pernambuco) carried through an ambitious workers' housing project, consisting of a village of 149 brick dwellings, two stores, and a schoolhouse, in a dry, healthful locality, about 3 miles from the city hall, with good transit connections. Each house consists of a living room, bedroom, kitchen, bathroom with full sanitary arrangements, and a small yard, and is supplied with running water. Floors are of cement and roofs of tile. These houses, which cost, with land, 3,600 milreis, are rented at 25 milreis (1 milreis = $0.546) a month, or sold on reasonable terms extending over a period of from 5 to 20 years. It should be added that these houses are rented exclusively to workers whose daily wage does not exceed 10 milreis.

As the industrial development of Brazil, especially in textile manufacturing and iron and steel work, becomes more and more pronounced, she may be expected to make full use of her previous experience in providing adequate sanitary and inexpensive housing for her industrial workers. At the same time, due to a wider dissemination of the rules of sanitation and hygiene, rural residents will learn to house themselves more adequately, and thus throughout the vast territory of the Brazilian Republic the public health and standards of living will be raised to standards hitherto unattainable.

IV. CHILE.

"There is practically unanimous recognition by all civilized governments and by all social welfare organizations, everywhere, of the fact that the adequate housing of the world's workers constitutes one of the most vital problems of the day. It is clearly understood, moreover, how close is the relation between this problem and the material welfare and moral progress of the masses of any given people, and that upon its solution depends the solution of those other factors which impede the national well-being and which are serious obstacles in the path of national progress, particularly in this country."

The foregoing, taken from the *Revista de la Habitación* (Housing Review), published by the Supreme Housing Council of Chile, demonstrates the serious importance attached to the economic housing question in that country, an importance which was accentuated in the Housing Exposition held in Santiago, in September, 1921.

Among the many notable addresses delivered in that conference was that of Sr. Ernesto Arteaga, secretary of the Superior Housing Council and director of the exposition conferences. From this

address the following significant paragraphs, which so well describe the work of that council, are quoted:

Prior to the passage of the act of February 20, 1906, the housing question was left to private initiative, as a matter of business, without either supervision or control on the part of the authorities. This does not imply no attention to this problem on the part of the legislators, . . . but that through this act they endeavored to create a new authority which would stimulate and favor the construction of inexpensive hygienic dwellings, better the sanitation of those existing, fix standards for those to be built in the future, begin direct construction with the funds available, and foster the formation of societies to build workmen's houses.

The work of the Superior Housing Commission, summarized, has been: To compel the owners of insanitary houses within the Department of Santiago to demolish the same; to determine, among those to be built, those worthy of the favor and immunities provided by this act; to construct dwellings with the available means; and to endeavor to secure the establishment of departmental councils to carry out the provisions of the housing act within their respective territories.

The most efficacious and beneficial provisions of this housing act are those which authorize the demolition of houses in impossible conditions destined for rental, and the closure of those in less reprehensible state while the necessary repairs are made.

In this city as in others a profitable business has been made of the low-class tenement house in which rooms, without light or ventilation, without flooring, kitchen or toilet facilities were rented for prices which meant a return of 30 per cent or more on the capital invested. With the enactment of the housing act 1,415 proprietors were compelled to demolish such dwellings, and this explains why between 1906 and 1921 as many as 13,630 houses or tenements housing 35,374 persons were demolished, and 507 similar properties, with a total of 8,427 rooms housing 22,718 persons, were repaired. . . . In many of these cases, *cités* or groups of small sanitary dwellings have taken the place of the buildings demolished.

It is beyond question that the housing act, particularly with regard to the demolition of dwellings in impossibly bad condition, has given excellent results. The fact that it may have somewhat increased rentals has no weight as an objection, since to permit rivalry between good and bad dwellings was economically a far worse state of affairs, apart from the fact that it was necessary to teach landlords that they would no longer be permitted to enrich themselves on such ill-gotten gains. . . .

But the council is still keenly aware of the objections to the *casa colectiva* or tenement house, where children can not be shielded from the bad habits of undesirable neighbors, where women are not free to develop their own habits of order and cleanliness, and where the tired workman can not find that rest and quiet afforded only by the individual dwelling.

The 1906 housing act provided for the exemption for 25 years from Federal or municipal taxation of all dwellings declared "hygienic" by the respective housing council. Later, the law of December, 1912, reduced this period to 5 years, while the tax law of 1916 provided that such dwelling houses should for an indeterminate period pay 50 per cent of the respective Federal and municipal taxes.

Here one may inquire what is meant by *habitación obrera*, or workman's house? The superior council classified it, for the provisions of the law, as any habitation

renting for not more than 80 pesos[1] monthly, national currency, this standard being the same as that fixed by the tax law. . . .

Another benefit granted by the housing act is a reduction of 10 per cent of the ordinary water rates. The terms of the law in this respect were not liberal, but thanks to the efforts of the superior council, the Government has increased this reduction to 50 per cent.

The housing act requires municipalities to provide and maintain the street paving and sidewalks in front of tenements declared "hygienic." Where a sewer system exists, the city treasury pays for connection. Under this provision alone 115 tenement houses in Santiago and other cities of the Republic have benefited to the amount of 244,000 pesos.



Courtesy of Revista de la Habitacion, Chile.

WORKMEN'S HOUSING EXPOSITION.

This design was awarded first prize in the poster competition in connection with the Housing Exposition held in Santiago, Chile.

From 1906 to 1921 the owners of 162 tenement houses containing 3,418 apartments composed of 8,274 rooms have availed themselves of the privileges extended by the act. Sanitary tenements have also been erected in such cities as Valparaíso, Viña del Mar, Curicó, Talca, and Concepción. . . . At least 30 other tenement houses have been constructed whose owners, in order that they might carry on their business unhindered, have not wanted to seek the favors offered by the law which restricts the rent of such apartments to a maximum of 80 pesos.

The council must also construct tenements with the funds which the State may provide for that purpose. Although a loan of 6,000,000 pesos guaranteed by the treasury has been at the disposal of the council, only 2,804,300 pesos have so far been utilized. With this sum the San Eugenio group of 100 houses and 139 in the Santa Rosa district have been built in Santiago, 70 in Chillán, and 16 in Talca, while the council has acquired building lots valued at 373,165 pesos in Valparaíso, Santiago, Talca, Concepción, and Valdivia.

With the proceeds from the auction of unclaimed articles in Government pawnshops which were placed in 1917 at the disposal of the council, the latter has erected 14 small houses in Valparaíso, and the model concrete house in Santiago in order to test the suitability of this material for such construction. In addition, the council holds mortgage bank bonds to the value of 100,000 pesos which it purposes to use for building in Valparaíso. . . .

Before leaving the subject of the council, mention should be made of the interesting proposal of Don Ramón Subercaseaux, approved

[1] The average value of 1 paper peso, December 1–24, 1923, was $0.1063.

by that body last June, for the establishment of a fund under State control for providing cheap houses and old-age and invalidity pensions, in conformity with the law to be promulgated later.

In an address before the Association of Catholic Young Women in 1922, Srta. María Luisa Echenique U., after recounting the work of the Superior Housing Council, mentioned the following housing initiatives:

The savings bank, in an endeavor to promote the welfare of its depositors, has undertaken the construction of workmen's dwellings in various parts of the city, using part of the savings intrusted to its care. Depositors are permitted to acquire property by making a cash payment of from 15 to 50 per cent of the value thereof, paying the balance gradually at 6 per cent interest.

In conjunction with the mortgage credit bank, the savings bank has already built the following workmen's districts: Huemul, 112 houses, of which more than 50 are sold; Ñuñoa, 16 houses; Providencia, 10 houses, already sold; La Ovalle, 16 cottages, all sold; El Llano, still under construction; and Graneros, an agricultural settlement of 70 houses in which more than 500 persons reside.



Courtesy of Revista de la Habitación, Chile.

"THE LABORER'S RETURN."

The poster receiving third prize at the Housing Exposition.

Side by side with governmental action we find private initiative, which may be said to have achieved the best results in the construction of inexpensive but sanitary dwellings. To private enterprise is due the best example of workmen's housing existing in Chile. I refer to the Leo XIII Institution, founded in 1891 by Don Melchor Concha y Toro and inspired by the principles of the Encyclical *Rerum Novarum* of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. A legacy of Don Manuel José Irarrázabal was another contribution to this work, which endeavors to provide hygienic housing for workers, the property being paid for by rentals which are the lowest in the city, the tenant becoming the owner after a specified number of years. The highest monthly rent paid to the Leo XIII Institution is 70 pesos, while there are two-room houses renting for as little as 17 pesos. Up to the present the institution has completed three projects: Leo XIII, 170 houses, more than 60 of which are owned by workmen; Sofía Concha, 80 houses; and Garden City, 12 houses.

Mention should also be made of another housing project due to private beneficence. As a result of a legacy left by Sr. Agustín R.

Edwards Ross 18 model two-story houses, each containing 6 rooms and bath, have been erected on a plot of ground in Santiago designated for such purposes by the testator, on part of which one-story houses were built 20 years ago. The increasing value of the land made possible the loan of money for the erection of the new dwellings, which will be rented at reasonable prices to families of moderate means. Each house has a garden.

Perhaps the most important single housing project of the Government, aside from the relief afforded the earthquake sufferers, is that for the erection of a complete model community at the naval base at Talcahuano, to consist of 238 houses of several different types, 2 schools, a building for the cooperative store, another for theatrical performances, lectures, and a library, the town to be served by adequate water, light, and sewer systems, and good roads. Bids were called for in August, 1923.

Among other private housing initiatives should be mentioned the efforts made by the nitrate companies to improve the housing of their employees, noted by an observer for the Superior Housing Council in 1917 and continued with added vigor since the welfare department was established by the Association of Nitrate Producers about two years ago. Mining companies, such as the Braden Copper Co., near Rancagua, and others at Chuquicamata, Lota, and Lebú, have also endeavored to provide adequate housing for their workers.

Cooperative housing construction apparently has not yet obtained an extensive following in Chile, for the Housing Review for March, 1922, mentions as probably the first movement of its kind the plan of the Sociedad Artesanos La Unión to build on its own land in Santiago a number of houses for workmen to be bought on easy terms, but with due guarantee of the capital invested and a legitimate profit.

IV. COLOMBIA.

Although in reality there does not exist in Colombia what in other countries is called the housing problem, in the United States acceptation of that term, the bettering of living conditions among the working classes in the cities and towns of Colombia and of conditions affecting labor in agricultural and manufacturing establishments in general has for some years past been a matter of considerable concern to the Government.

The matter of adequate housing is a problem that daily becomes more serious in cities like Bogotá and busy ports such as Medellín and Barranquilla, where house rents are so high as to be entirely disproportionate to the wage earned by the average workers and where there is a scarcity of dwellings suitable for families even of moderate means, particularly when it is remembered that it is these citizens which form the backbone of the nation and that upon their physical

and moral betterment the public order and prosperity of the country depend.

Something more than 10 years ago the first modern economic group of workmen's houses was built in one of the suburbs of the city of Bogotá, followed shortly afterward by two or three others, all being built by private cooperative companies which rented or sold these houses to workmen at moderate prices and helped to improve and embellish the section of the city in which they are situated. About the middle of 1923 the Ministry of Public Works presented to the Department of Public Health for approval plans drawn by the Colombian Society of Engineers for a series of workmen's houses to be erected by the said ministry in one of the suburbs of Bogotá.

The Workers' Circle, an association of workingmen, was recently founded in Bogotá with the purpose of raising the economic, intel-



Courtesy of Cromos, Bogota, Colombia.

WORKMEN'S HOUSING IN BOGOTA, COLOMBIA.

One of the streets in the recently established workmen's quarter, named Primero de Mayo (May 1), in the Colombian capital.

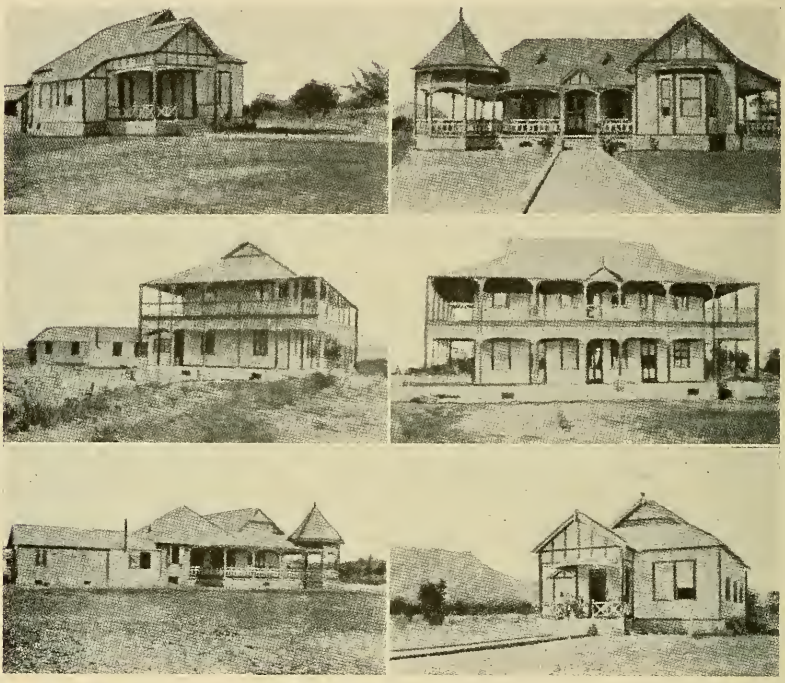
lectual, and moral standards of the laboring class in Colombia. With this end in view a savings bank has been established which receives deposits from 10 centavos upward, and with the capital so obtained, together with donations by patron members, a site of 15 *fanegadas* (1 fanegada equals 6,400 square meters) has been purchased, on which has been erected a group of 96 houses, each containing three rooms, kitchen, and hall, and having a garden 20 meters in length, which are rented at 2 pesos a week. In the same quarter a consumers' cooperative store has been established where articles are sold at cost, the profits, if any, being used to improve and upbuild the said group.

In other mercantile and agricultural centers of Colombia industrial and other companies have undertaken the construction of houses to accommodate their workmen and families. In the banana section of Santa Marta the United Fruit Co. has established a series of villages

in which their laborers are housed, the plans of construction and of sale following those in use in the United States. These houses are of wood with stone foundations and well adapted in every way to hygienic and climatic conditions.

Since Colombia is rich in quarries and choice building woods, the houses constructed are in general of considerable durability, the cost being relatively moderate.

With the cooperation of the National Government, of the several municipalities, of the industrials and of private companies, there can



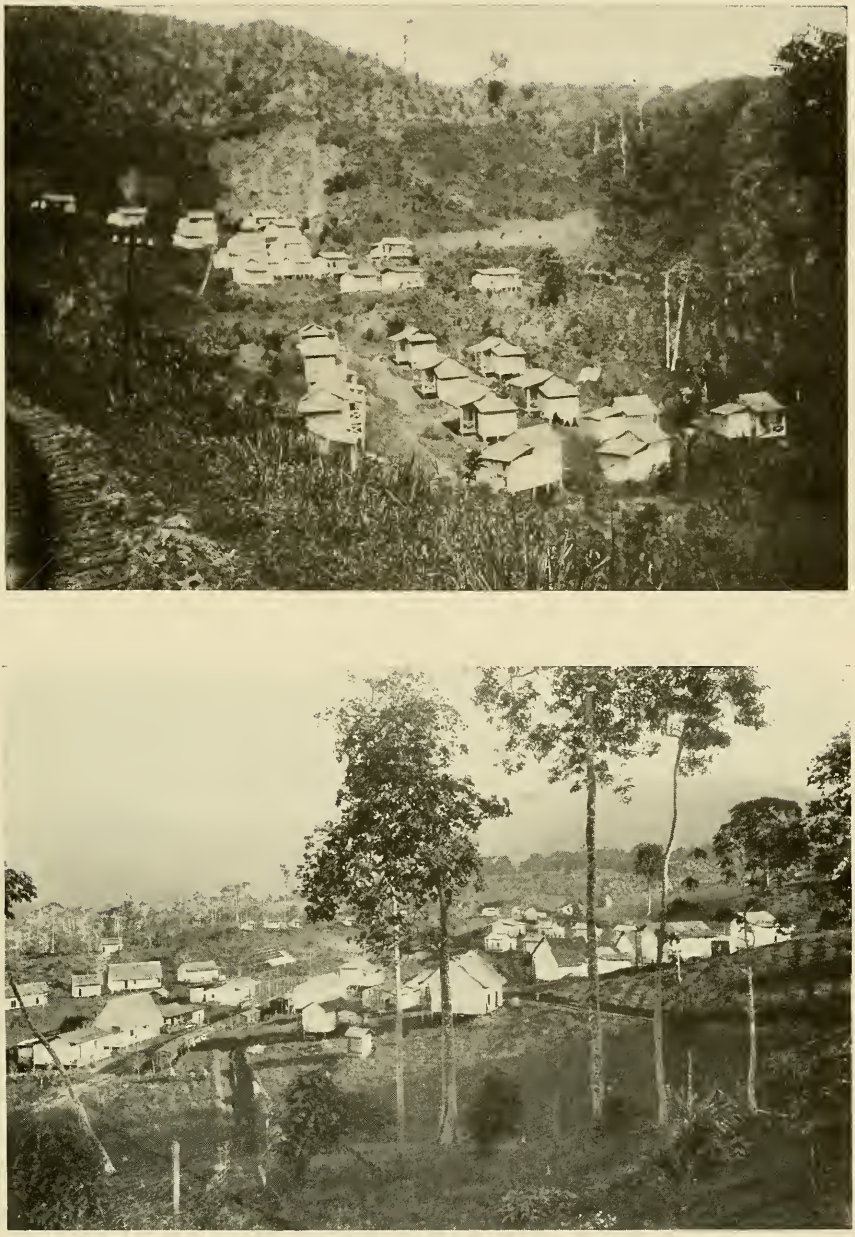
WORKMEN'S HOUSES IN THE BANANA REGION OF SANTA MARTA, COLOMBIA.

To accommodate its workers and their families, the United Fruit Company has constructed a series of villages in the Santa Marta banana district.

be no doubt that living conditions among the workmen of Colombia are slowly but surely improving, this improvement already reacting favorably in the vital statistics of this enormously rich and beautiful American country.

VI. COSTA RICA.

The Government of Costa Rica has taken special interest in the matter of workmen's houses during the last two years, so that living conditions among the working classes have greatly improved, laws having been passed by Congress for the protection of tenants, by which a maximum amount was fixed to be paid by them in rentals,



LABORERS' HOUSES IN COSTA RICA.

Upper: Houses constructed for laborers on a coffee plantation. Lower: A colony of somewhat larger houses adjoining a banana plantation.

and facilities granted those who wished to build houses for renting purposes or for acquirement by workmen.

These laws, however, only served to relieve the situation. While it is true that rents were lowered, it is also true that there is still a shortage of houses. The only definite solution of the problem is to increase the number of houses in proportion to the demand. An amendment, therefore, was made to Law No. 20 of June 14, 1922, which was sanctioned by Congress on July 3 and signed by the President on October 17, 1922, and which authorized the President to negotiate a loan of 1,200,000 colones[1] with a banker or group of bankers, at the rate of 10 per cent annual interest, or to raise it by means of bonds payable to bearer, at par, 400,000 colones of which were to be applied to housing, an additional import tax of 1 céntimo de colón to be levied and collected by the Department of Public Works. The President was also authorized to sell the lots on which the houses were to be built.

Bids were immediately opened for the construction of houses of three different types, to cost 2,500, 3,000, and 4,000 colones, respectively. The houses were to be built under the direction of the municipality of San José, and sold to married couples, widowers, widows, and spinsters in charge of children.

The purchaser of a house pays a monthly installment of five-sixths of 1 per cent of the total cost of the house, from which 6 per cent annual interest is deducted, the balance being applied to the amortization of the debt. A first mortgage is imposed on both the house and lot as collateral for the payment of this debt.

The amount of the rentals received by the Government from these new houses in San José will be invested in the construction of houses in other parts of the Republic where a similar congestion exists, the alienation of which will be governed by articles 3 and 5 of decree No. 23 of October 17, 1922.

Industrial companies have also contributed toward relieving the existing scarcity of houses. A group of lumber merchants has formed a company under the name of Sociedad Cooperativa Constructora with a capital of 500,000 colones, divided into 1,000 shares, each shareholder contributing 1.80 colones for administration expenses. They purchased a piece of land valued at 20,000 colones, on which they have built a number of inexpensive cottages for workingmen, 36 of which are already occupied. It is important to note that this cooperative movement induced a number of other capitalists to build houses, greatly to the relief of the congestion. Rents also came down and there was eventually a surplus of houses.

The United Fruit Co. has always provided sanitary, well-furnished quarters for its employees in Costa Rica and elsewhere, and has done

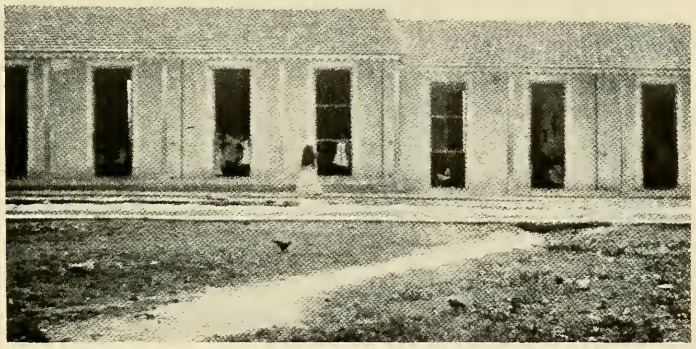
[1] Colon gold=$0.465.

its utmost to protect them from malaria and other tropical diseases. Riding through their banana plantations you discover row upon row of small white well-screened cottages, built of wood, and provided with elevated water tanks, well covered to keep out the mosquitoes, which provide the workmen and their families with good water.

The larger frame houses are occupied by the managers, superintendents, and the smaller by the other employees. These houses are all built of wood, the rooms having high ceilings, which make them cool and airy, and enable their occupants to withstand the heat in such places as Port Limón and on the banana and cacao farms situated in the hot coastal region.

The Costa Rica Railway Co. and the Northern Railway Co., which cooperate with the United Fruit Co., also provide their employees with comfortable, healthful quarters, including reading and recreation rooms and good drinking water, in San José, Port Limón, and many other places along these railways.

V. CUBA.

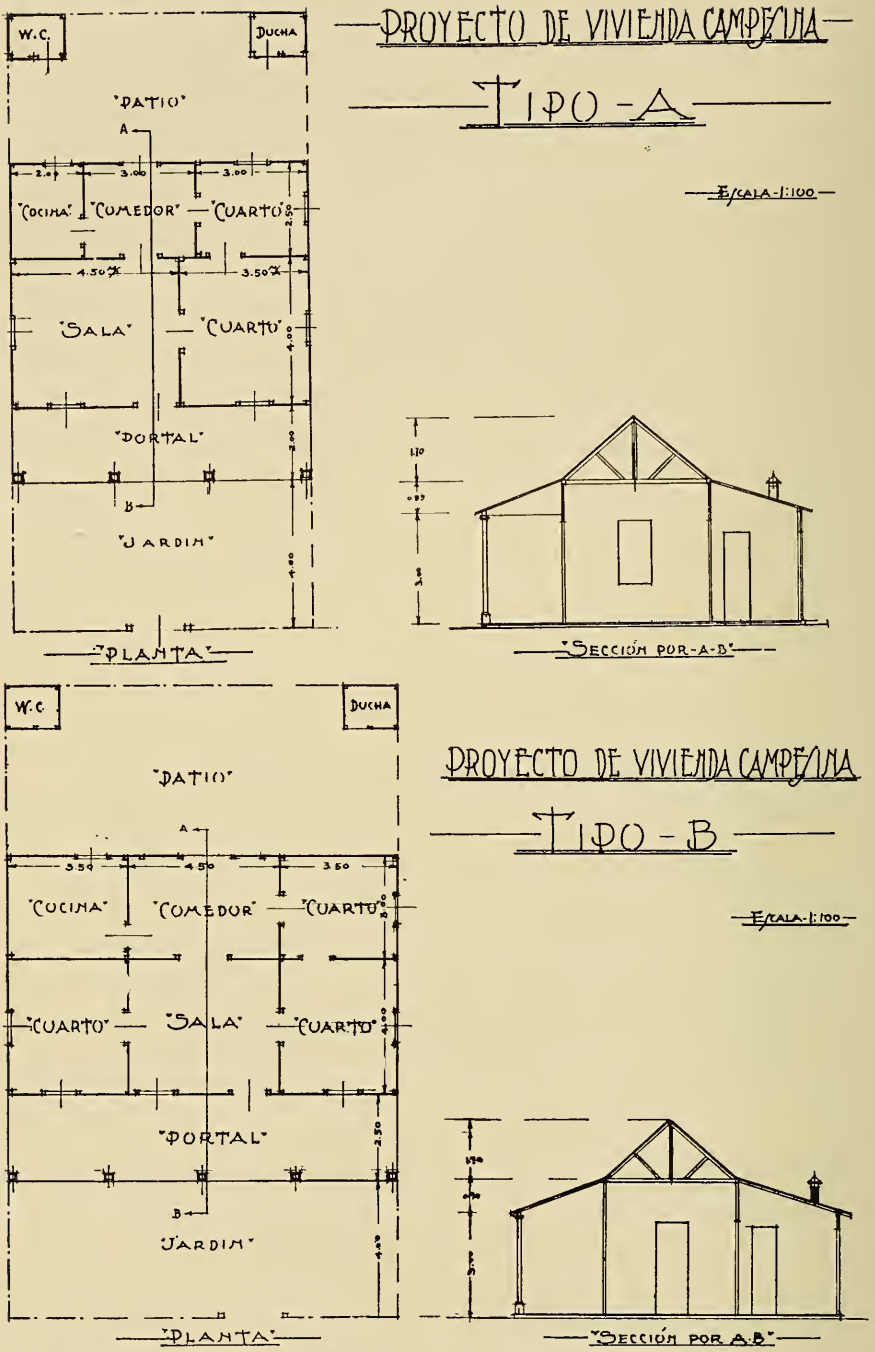


Courtesy of The Cuba Review.

WORKMEN'S HOUSES IN HABANA.

In 1910 the Cuban Congress passed a law authorizing the construction of several thousand houses to be rented or sold to responsible workmen. About a thousand have been constructed in the vicinity of Marianao and the Oriental Park Race Track. These houses, which are erected on lots at least 19½ by 65 feet, are built of brick and tile, and contain a living room, dining room, two bedrooms, kitchen, bath and toilet. The monthly rental is $6.25 (U. S. currency), the houses becoming, at the end of 20 years, the property of the person paying the rent for that period.

At the end of 1921 the Chamber of Representatives of Cuba gave its approval to a law authorizing the construction of inexpensive but hygienic houses for laborers. This law authorizes the Executive Power to construct 5,000 houses, based on three different models. The first model includes houses containing hall, dining room, living

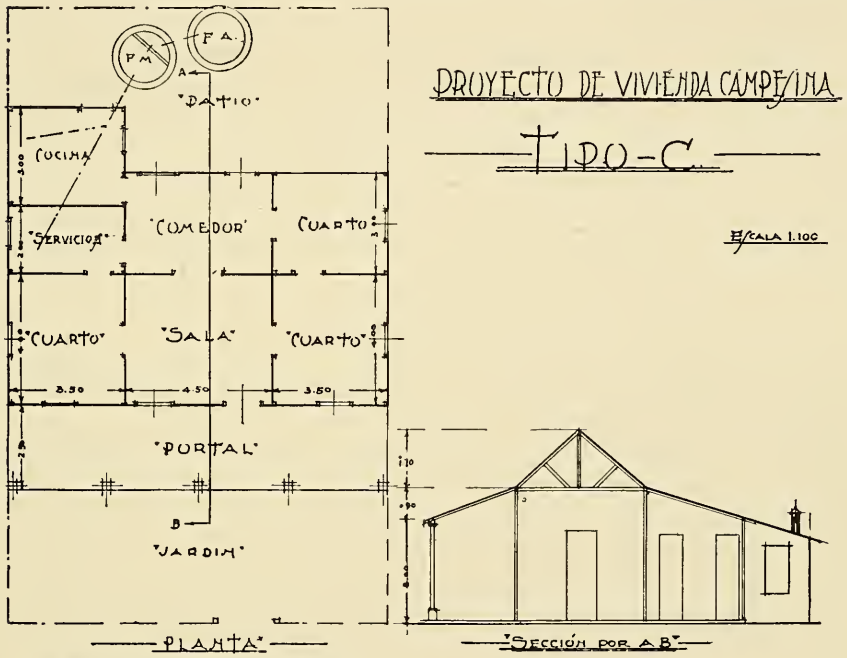


Courtesy of Agricultura y Zootecnia, Habana.

RURAL HOUSING IN CUBA.

For the improvement of living conditions among the rural inhabitants of Cuba the Departments of Health and Agriculture have cooperated in constructing three types of dwellings. Upper: Type A, consisting of four rooms, kitchen, and bath. Lower: Type B, similar to Type A, varying only in the number and size of rooms. (Note: *Jardin*=Garden. *Portal*=Porch. *Sala*=Living room. *Cuarto*=Bedroom. *Comedor*=Dining room. *Cocina*=Kitchen. *Patio*=Rear yard. *W. C.*=Toilet. *Ducha*=Bath.)

room, four bedrooms, servants' quarters, kitchen, bath, sanitary service, and patio; the second includes hall, dining room, two bedrooms, kitchen, bath, sanitary service, and patio; and the third, two bedrooms, dining room, kitchen, sanitary service, and patio. All of these houses are to have walls and roofing of petrous material and floors of mosaic tiling. The average cost is fixed at 4,000 pesos, 2,000 pesos, and 1,200 pesos, respectively, the law providing that they can be acquired only by Cuban citizens who are heads of families, not owning real estate, and whose wage or pay is not greater than 200 pesos a month, including employees of the State, Province, or municipality.



Courtesy of Agricultura y Zootecnia, Habana.

RURAL HOUSING IN CUBA.

The third type of house planned for rural workmen. (Note: *Jardin*=Front garden. *Sala*=Living room. *Cuarto*=Bedroom. *Comedor*=Dining room. *Cocina*=Kitchen. *Servicio*=Service. *Patio*=Rear yard.

Those acquiring these houses must guarantee the State the interest and amortization of the principal by the end of 16 years, the payments on houses of the first-named type being fixed at 36 pesos, for the second 21 pesos, and for the third 13 pesos, monthly. These houses are exempt from taxation or imposts during the period of interest and amortization payments, and can not be mortgaged in any form.

For this constructive work the Government will issue national treasury bonds, to be denominated housing construction bonds, up to the amount of 12,075,000 pesos, bearing interest at 6 per cent yearly.

Prior to the enactment of this act, that is in 1910, the Cuban Congress had approved another law authorizing the Government to erect thousands of small detached houses for the accommodation of Cuban wage earners. These houses were of one story, constructed of brick and tile, 13 feet in height, each consisting of a hall, dining room, two bedrooms, kitchen, bath, and toilet. Those acquiring these houses pay 2.65 pesos weekly, an amount which covers interest, amortization, water, and administrative services. At the end of 20 years, when payments should be completed, the Government cedes the title to the occupant. All such houses were exempt from taxation for a period of 10 years.

The foregoing covers the city and Province of Habana only, but the remaining five Provinces of the country have not been slow in following the good example thus set. But even so, the latest advices from Cuba indicate that the housing question is still acute in many sections of the country, as indeed in the United States.

In view of these laws and of the splendid cooperation of the proprietors of the principal sugar plants, tobacco and fruit plantations and factories, as well as the initiative of the municipalities, Cuba can be said to be courageously facing this problem.

VIII. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The problem of bettering the housing conditions of workmen is becoming more and more a subject of discussion in the Dominican Republic, and numerous projects have from time to time been suggested looking toward the solution of this problem. In 1914 the Government, precisely as in the case of other Latin American countries, began to collect, through its diplomatic and consular agents, data concerning the construction of comfortable, hygienic, and inexpensive houses for laboring men, with the object of experimenting in this direction in the Federal capital, and with the idea, if successful, of gradually extending the work to other important cities and commercial centers of the country.

The Secretary of Foreign Affairs has recommended that the necessary appropriations be made by the National Congress to initiate work of this character, to the lasting benefit not only of the workmen, but the betterment of the public health of the entire nation.

IX. ECUADOR.

Ecuador, whose territory of 116,000 square miles lies entirely within the Tropical Zone, but whose topography is so diversified as to bring much of it, because of altitude, within the region of almost perpetual spring, is not yet seriously concerned with the housing problem, industrial or otherwise.

Something, nevertheless, has been done by local municipal and provincial governments to improve actual housing conditions among the laboring classes, particularly in their hygienic and sanitary aspects. For instance, in the very active port of Guayaquil plans have been made by the cantonal council to begin the construction of workmen's houses, for which the municipality has already appropriated 25,000 sucres, and from the 1924 and succeeding annual budgets equal or greater sums are to be appropriated until these buildings are completed. The council will furnish the necessary land and part of the material, such as gravel and stone for the grading and construction work. A building commission has also been appointed, composed of six workmen and a member of the council to supervise the building operations.

This initiative on the part of the Guayaquil municipality will undoubtedly lead in the near future to similar undertakings not only in other ports of the Republic but on the great chocolate, coffee, and ivory-nut palm plantations of the interior, where considerable attention has already been given to this subject by the great landed proprietors and the large industrial and agricultural concerns, both native and foreign.

X. GUATEMALA.

Guatemala, which is bounded on the north by Mexico and on the south by Honduras and Salvador, has a total area of 48,290 square miles and a population of 2,119,165 inhabitants, or an average of 42 per square mile. Since the country is almost entirely agricultural and the population is fairly well distributed, the housing of workers has not yet become a problem, nor is it likely to become so for many years to come. Nevertheless, some aspects of the question are already under discussion in this Republic, so favored by nature in its endowment of beauty and productivity.

In the city of Guatemala, the capital of the Republic and largest center of population in the Republic, a workers' savings bank and cooperative society was formed in the latter part of 1922 for the purpose of supplying at reduced cost articles of prime necessity and building construction materials, with an authorized capital of 5,000,000 pesos national currency. This entity already includes 5,000 workers among its shareholders or depositors, while 2,000 other persons are patrons. This institution already has under way two important housing projects, under which comfortable hygienic houses are erected and offered for rental or sale to working people on moderate terms.

Banana cultivation, although one of the most recent industries of Guatemala, is one of the most prosperous, more than 10,000,000 bunches being produced annually. One of the leading firms in connection with this industry is the United Fruit Co., which has under



Photograph by Thomas F. Lee.

LABORERS' HOMES IN GUATEMALA.

Upper: A laborers' village on a plantation. Lower: Part of a workmen's community, set in a palm grove and on a well-drained ridge. The conditions are sanitary and the buildings themselves, though small, are comfortable.

cultivation extensive tracts of land. As part of the development scheme groups of houses of the most approved modern type, as well as excellent hospitals, are provided for the numerous laborers, overseers, and officials.

Coffee, however, is the chief production of Guatemala for export, a crop of approximately 130,000,000 pounds being gathered annually by an immense number of workers on the 2,000 large plantations which occupy more than one-fifth of the cultivated land. Here, as in other agricultural pursuits, the laborers and their families live on the plantations, building their own houses, which, thanks to a mild climate, are not inadequate. Nevertheless, it can not be denied that much remains to be done to improve these dwellings and rural housing in general.

It is to be hoped that as industry develops the Government and the municipal authorities will take steps in advance to secure the legislation necessary for the protection of its workers, particularly with regard to proper sanitation and limitation of rentals, thus preventing congestion and providing for living conditions consonant with modern ideals of national well-being.

XI. HAITI.

Improved housing of workmen in Haiti has received considerable attention under the régime of the American occupation, as may be deduced from the last report submitted by Gen. John H. Russell, the American high commissioner to his Government, and plans are under way which in a not distant future will make a very definite contribution in this direction.

Something has also been accomplished in the past by the larger foreign agricultural concessions toward the adequate housing of their employees, an activity which is bound to increase more and more as the more settled and stable conditions attract investors and industrials to this fruitful country.

XII. HONDURAS.

The available statistics show very clearly that Honduras is one of the few countries in which the scarcity of housing, so keenly felt during and since the World War in so many countries, has not been felt at all. This perhaps explains the absence of any special legislation on the subject.

But this must not be interpreted as meaning that workmen's housing in Honduras is all that can be desired, since there, as elsewhere, the sanitary conditions of the average workman's dwelling is far below what it should be. It should be remembered, however, that a large part of the population of Honduras is agricultural,

enjoying a kindly climate to which extremes of heat and cold are unknown, and that industry, with the consequent concentration of workers within a limited radius, is still in the initial stages.

Something, however, has been done in this direction by the large plantation owners, both national and foreign. Among the latter, the United Fruit Co. stands a conspicuous example, as in other Central American countries included within the field of its activities. In large plantations near the northern coast, in Puerto Cortés, Puerto Castilla, Ceiba, and Trujillo, this company has erected groups of really model houses for the housing in comfort and health of its day laborers and other employees. These houses are adapted in each



Courtesy of United Fruit Co.

LABORERS' QUARTERS AT PUERTO CASTILLA, HONDURAS.

case to the local climatic conditions, and each group or village includes a well-equipped hospital, with full medical and nursing service and the latest advances in the healing art. A number of the mining companies have also interested themselves in providing adequate housing for their workmen.

The growing interest in public-health work, Red Cross work—particularly the section devoted to public nursing—is already directing the attention of municipal authorities to the need of better housing conditions in general for the working classes, and as these activities are extended and as the close relation between housing and vital statistics is better understood, the necessary steps will undoubtedly be taken toward this betterment.

XIII. MEXICO.

Mexico, whose area of 1,988,000 square kilometers lies within or contiguous to the Tropics, nevertheless enjoys a great diversity of climate, due to the elevation of the great central plateau of Anahuac, which rises to a height of about 2,500 meters. Fringed by lowlands where tropical products thrive, the altitude and extent of this plateau, which reaches far below the Tropic of Cancer, impose temperate and subtropical conditions over much of the country. The mountains at the plateau edge and a few lofty peaks rising above the region of perpetual snows bring a very considerable area within the range of cold temperate conditions.

It need hardly be said that climatic conditions of such infinite variety are extremely favorable to agriculture, which is the chief occupation of the Mexican people, estimated to number 17,000,000. Many are, however, busied in exploiting the vast mineral resources of Mexico—its petroleum, gold, silver, lead, copper, and other valuable metals.

While these two occupations do not tend directly to produce large centers of dense population, it must be remembered that industrialism is making rapid headway, bringing into cities of growing manufacturing or commercial importance, such as Mexico City, Guadalajara, Puebla, Monterey, and Vera Cruz, a steadily increasing number of inhabitants.

Government encouragement of housing of all types in the Federal District has not been lacking, but has been extensively promoted by four decrees of President Obregon, the earliest issued July 9, 1921, and the latest October 29, 1923, the beneficial results of the first three being already apparent in a high degree of building activity. It is reported that 7,500 houses or apartments were built or rebuilt under these decrees in the 10 months between August, 1922, and May, 1923.

The first-mentioned decree was issued because within the two years immediately preceding, the resident and floating population of Mexico City and the Federal District had increased *100 per cent*, with a correspondingly great increase in rents, since building had not kept pace with the influx of population. This decree offered complete exemption from taxation for five years, that is, to June 30, 1926, on all buildings commenced during the second half of 1921. It required that each building should occupy at least 60 per cent of the lot on which it was erected and that its cost should be more than one and a half times the value of the lot, and at the same time imposed a higher tax on vacant lots than on occupied land. By the second decree the time in which construction might be begun was extended six months, five years' exemption from taxes being likewise conceded and the tax on vacant lots being still further increased. The third decree differed

from the first two in offering a varying period of tax exemption, according to the rental of the house or apartment. The classification was as follows:

Houses or apartments renting for not more than 20 pesos a month, 10 years exemption; for not more than 75 pesos, 7 years; for not more than 125 pesos a month, 5 years; for more than 125 pesos a month, 3 years only. It also stipulated that all houses built should be comfortable, sanitary, and properly ventilated, plans and estimates being subject to approval by the government of the Federal District.

The decree of last October extended the same exemptions to dwelling or apartment houses erected between November 1, 1923, and April 30, 1924, and it may therefore be confidently expected that the numerous attractive suburbs of Mexico City will be greatly extended and that constructors and investors will find it well worth while from a financial as well as a social standpoint to carry on the work, so auspiciously begun by the Government, of constructing sanitary dwellings for workers of limited means.

Vera Cruz also has made an interesting effort to solve its housing problem, in some measure at least. In April, 1923, the city council voted to set aside 15 blocks on which members of labor unions might build houses, these houses to be completed within six months. It was at first thought that only members of the tenants union would be accorded this privilege, but later it was decided to extend it to the members of other unions as well. Each person desiring a lot was required to make individual application, through the executive committee of his respective labor union.

In Mexico, as in many other countries, cooperation is being called into service to solve the housing problem, notable examples of which will be found in the following brief account of three housing schemes for Mexico City, by which postal employees, municipal workers and employees, and teachers may help themselves to better their living conditions.

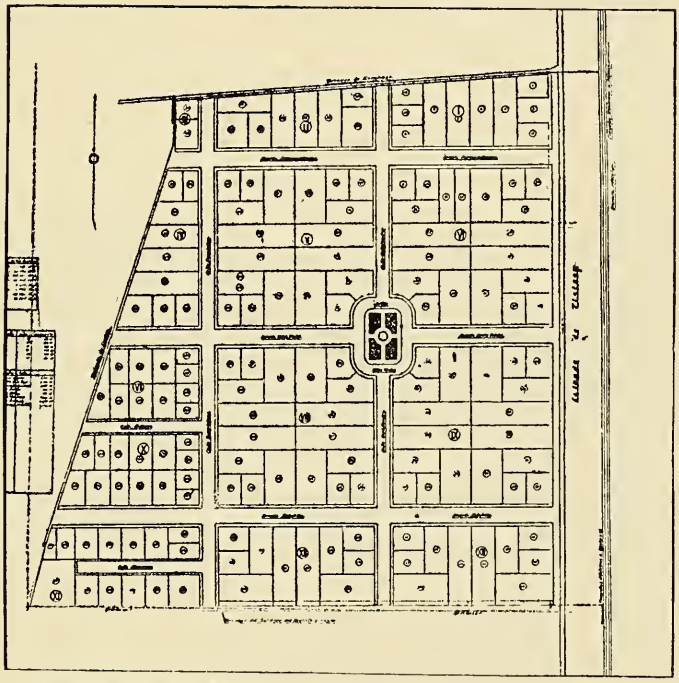
On March 4 1923, the members of the new postal colony suburb assembled on their tract of land, 60,000 square meters in extent, near Nativitas, about 4 miles from the city, to receive the deeds of their respective lots.

Sr. Ossian Moreno, one of the members of the executive committee, made a gratifying report on the status of the colony on that date. The price of the land, 55,600 pesos, had been paid in full four months in advance of the year allowed by the contract for completing payment in 12 monthly installments after the initial deposit of 7,000 pesos. Two artesian wells, producing abundant water to supply the needs of the colony, had been driven, the streets laid out, and two bridges built over the Tlalpan highway culvert to give access to Correspondencias and La Unión Postal Universal avenues. Every

lot was sold, while many applications for lots were on file. Four sites were reserved for a school, a market, a post office, and another public building.

Sr. Ignacio Valenzuela, secretary of the colony, announced that negotiations for the early construction of houses for the colony were well under way with an important construction company, the plan being such as to provide for attractive modern dewllings forming a pleasing whole. The drainage and sanitation will be excellent.

The second cooperative was initiated by the authorities of the City of Mexico, for the benefit of municipal employees and workmen, the



Courtesy of El Universal, Mexico.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES' COLONY, MEXICO.

Plan of the group of houses erected in the suburbs of the Mexican capital for employees of the postal service.

director of public works being commissioned to make the preliminary studies, including estimates for supplying city improvements to a tract of municipal land, and to draft the bases on which the colony should be operated. These plans will be subject to the approval of the mayor and common council.

It has already been decided, however, that three types of houses shall be constructed, as follows:

1. Houses for employees of the first class, combining the comfort and hygienic conditions required by the social position of their prospective owners.

2. Comfortable and hygienic houses for employees of the second class within the means of such persons.

3. Houses for workmen, which, although cheap, will be comfortable and sanitary, in contrast with present housing conditions for laborers.

The idea of forming a teachers' cooperative housing association was suggested by the Association of Normal Graduate Teachers, which summoned a meeting last April, attended by 300 primary teachers, to propose such a plan. After several speakers had explained the advantages of cooperative housing to teachers, it was decided to form a cooperative, purchase land in the suburbs of the capital, and build houses as funds collected for the purpose permitted. A committee was appointed to take up preliminary matters,



Photograph by Thomas F. Lee.

WORKMEN'S HOUSING IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

A community building for housing the better class of laborers on a Central American plantation.

such as the selection and cost of the site, and plans and prices submitted by construction companies for erecting houses, and, also, to request the support of the President of the Republic. All teachers present were enthusiastic in agreeing to join the proposed cooperative.

XIV. NICARAGUA.

The fertile territory of the Republic of Nicaragua covers an area of 49,200 square miles, on which live 638,119 inhabitants, most of whom are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

As in Guatemala, coffee has for many years been the chief agricultural product of this country, and until very recently its leading article of export. However, the cultivation of bananas on a large

scale and that of sugar cane as well are materially adding to Nicaraguan export commodities. The United Fruit Co. is the most important of the foreign companies established in the country engaged in the banana trade. Here, as in Guatemala, this company has developed immense plantations, near Bluefields, where numerous little villages and "colonias," provided by the same company, afford hygienic and comfortable housing for the employees, whether important or humble. These villages are provided with schools, parks, recreation facilities, laundries, electric plants, a healthful supply of potable water, and sanitary drainage. These houses are generally built of wood on a plan closely adapted to climatic conditions and are provided with all the modern conveniences permitted by the circumstances and the habits of their occupants. Near the villages the company has erected modern hospitals. Sanitary measures are strictly enforced throughout the entire extent of the plantations, in order to protect workers and their families from the communicable diseases common in that climate.

XV. PANAMA.

The Republic of Panama with the Canal Zone forms the Isthmus of Panama, the link uniting Central and South America. Since only 401,428 inhabitants live in its 33,667 square miles of territory, Panama is still in great part free from a housing problem, although it has not entirely escaped.

In the first place, the construction of the Panama Canal by the United States Government attracted to that region a great number of workers, both married and unmarried. Beginning in 1904, and later throughout the entire Canal Zone, modern houses were built for their accommodation, and these building operations were much extended even as late as 1917. The new houses, which are mostly two-story, are constructed of concrete or wood, and are equipped with every modern hygienic and sanitary convenience. The groups of dwellings at Punta del Toro and Punta Margarita are admirable from every point of view, and this good example has been followed to a degree by several other municipalities on the coast and in the interior.

Due to the excellent geographical situation of Panama and to the fact that banana raising is one of its principal occupations, the United Fruit Co. of the United States has developed many large plantations there, as in the neighboring Republics, in connection with which it has likewise erected model villages on the plan of those already described in preceding sections of this article. At Almirante, where the company has a powerful wireless station, there is another modern village of most attractive aspect.

XVI. PARAGUAY.

The National Congress of Paraguay in 1921 passed a law exempting from all Federal and municipal taxes, for a period of five years, all dwellings classified as "low-priced houses" to be erected throughout the country. The same law specified that materials imported for the construction of such houses should enter the country free of customs' duties.

The Association of Business Employees in that same year undertook the building of hygienic houses for workmen, subscribing 50,000 pesos and issuing one thousand 50-peso bonds to carry on the work. The operations of this association are being followed with great interest throughout the Republic as, if successful, many other similar groups will probably be established.

Several of the important foreign companies engaged in the meat-packing and cold-storage business have constructed on the banks of the Paraguay River, near Asunción, groups of one-story houses, containing living room, two bedrooms, kitchen, bath, and porch, each surrounded by a garden. In addition, these companies have in each case provided and equipped modern recreation grounds for the use of their employees.

Early in 1923 a growing enthusiasm for the cultivation of cotton on a large scale was manifest throughout the country, as this plant grows luxuriantly on Paraguayan soils. As in the case of the livestock and tobacco industries, this industry offers great prospects of wealth to the Republic, and the companies now engaged therein, who are providing, and who will continue to provide, commodious housing for their workers, are not only contributing to their own private prosperity but also to the development and progress of the entire country.

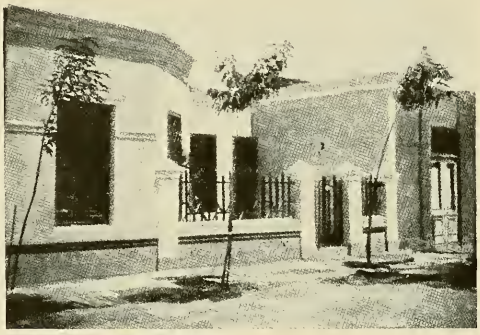
XVII. PERU.

The Republic of Peru with an area of 1,382,832 square kilometers (533,916 square miles), is essentially a mining and agricultural country. Owing to the growth of certain industries in various centers of population and to the resulting concentration of laborers and their families, the National Congress of Peru, at the close of 1916 approved a law authorizing the Executive to construct a certain number of houses for laboring men and their families on the partial payment system. According to this project the national insurance companies would become responsible for the investment necessary to carry into effect the building operations, under the lead of the Crédito Hipotecario (Mortgage Bank) of Peru. The State on its part guaranteed the capital invested in the houses, as also interest of 6 per cent and a commission of 1 per cent.

Later by virtue of Law 3022 of December 28, 1918, the Executive Power was authorized to sell to the Lima Savings Fund and other

national insurance companies the necessary ground from State land near the city of Lima for the construction of houses for Federal and public employees who have served the State for more than five years, in accordance with plans and estimates approved by the Executive Power. According to this law the houses in question must be sold on the installment plan, monthly payments conformable to a scale arranged beforehand to be distributed through a period of from 10 to 20 years. These payments include annual interest at 6 per cent, corresponding amortization, a fixed commission annually of one per cent and the proportional part of the insurance premium.

At the beginning of 1921 the President of the Republic authorized the issue of bonds to the value of 300,000 Peruvian pounds for the construction of workingmen's houses in Lima and Callao. As a result of this the municipality of Callao authorized the negotiation of a loan of 45,000 Peruvian pounds to assist in the construction of the workingmen's homes in that locality, and a religious association has already completed 60 ready-fitted houses in the Chucuito suburb according to models imported from the United States.



Courtesy of Variedades, Lima.

A SMALL HOUSE OF OCTAGONAL SHAPE, LIMA.

Numerous groups of this type of home have been built in the Peruvian capital.

At the beginning of 1923, the Minister of Fomento issued a regulation by virtue of which the owners of arable lands are obliged to provide houses in which to accommodate their laborers. This regulation specifies that the foundations and floors must be of cement or stone and rat proof in order to prevent infection from bubonic fever, that all dwellings must have windows that permit an ample entry of light and fresh air, and that they shall be equipped with proper potable water service, drainage, and other sanitary service.

The great copper smelting works, copper being exploited on a very large scale in the region of the Sierras, as also the petroleum industry and the sugar cane plantations, the number of which increases yearly, have set a splendid example in the sanitary and otherwise adequate housing of their workmen—in some cases with the cooperation of Government and municipal authorities—an example which not only contributes to the prosperity of those regions, but which is slowly but surely raising the living standards of the entire population.

XVIII. SALVADOR.

Salvador, the only one of the Central American Republics situated entirely upon the Pacific coast, has a population of 1,336,442 inhabitants on an area of 34,128 square kilometers (13,176 square miles), or an average of 101 persons per square kilometer. It is the smallest of the Central American States, and at the same time the most densely populated, which perhaps explains why the problem of workmen's housing is not entirely unknown in El Salvador.

The first definite step taken by the Government in this matter was a bill presented to Congress in June, 1915, which authorized the President of the Republic to construct workmen's houses throughout the country wherever he deemed it advisable. The proposed law recom-



Photograph by Thomas F. Lee.

TYPICAL ABODE OF THE POORER CLASS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

mended that funds for the purpose be provided by a slaughter tax of 10 centavos on each animal slaughtered. From the data at hand it is not clear whether this law was passed, but it is at least clear that since that time the Government, through the National Congress, has had under consideration the bettering of living conditions of the working classes, particularly with respect to housing.

Several of the large sugar mills and other large industrial companies operating in the country have done much to improve the housing conditions of their employees, as circumstances demanded and funds permitted, and such instances of good business sense and good citizenship will undoubtedly multiply until—with the cooperation of the Government, the municipalities, and the laborers themselves—not only the standards of living among the laboring classes but of the health and well-being of the whole nation will be lifted to higher levels.

XIX. UNITED STATES.

The shortage of housing, which the United States Housing Corporation was created to meet as a war-time emergency, was not a new condition arising wholly by reason of the war. The war simply localized and aggravated a widespread, chronic, and steadily increasing trouble of peace times, one which five years after the armistice still persists, and which the country must face and deal with in ways better adapted to the nature of American institutions than were the arbitrary methods adopted under the pressure of war.

The war emergency showed the housing situation in a new light by emphasing the vital relation which exists between the housing and the employment of workingmen. When the enormous expansion of war manufacturing began, and great additional numbers of workmen had to be concentrated in the various towns where the United States contracts were placed, the housing difficulties in these localities at once reached a crisis. The shortage was, of course, primarily one of quantity, but it was also to a large degree one of quality.

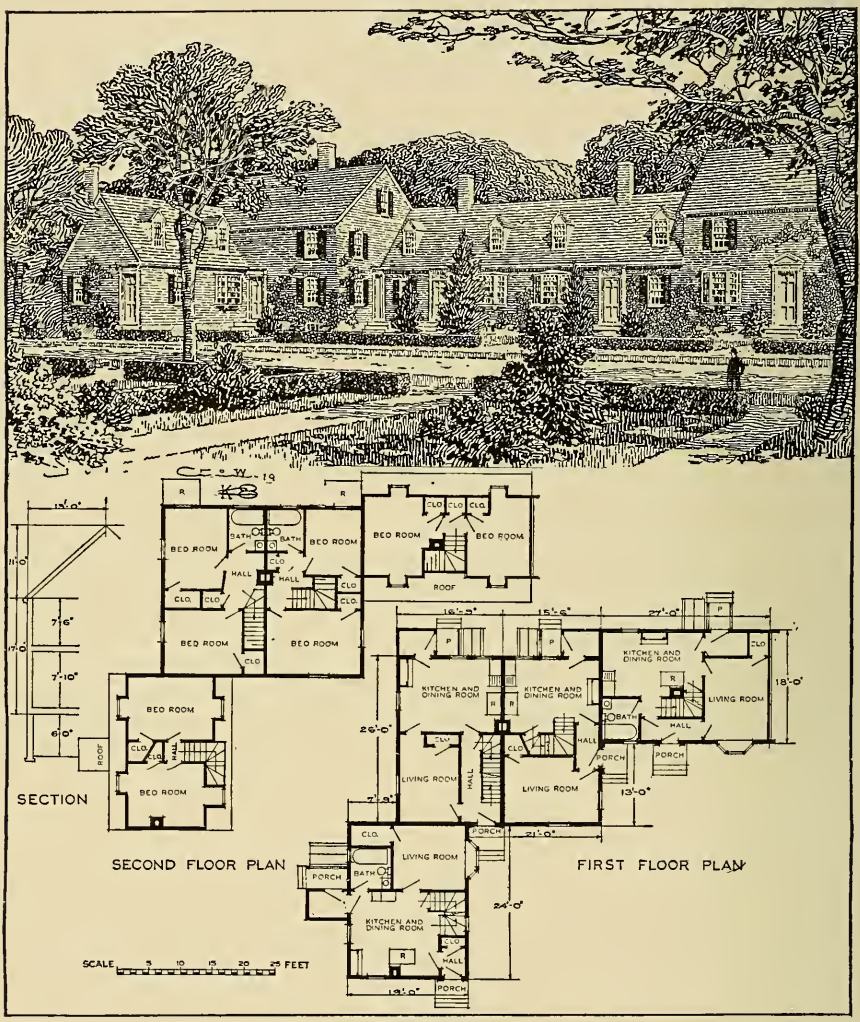
Under the pressure of appeals to patriotism and of very high wages, a much larger number of workers were crowded into dwelling houses and other buildings than these were originally intended to accommodate. For example, the number of beds in a room were doubled, then trebled, and finally quadrupled. The next step was to have these beds continually occupied by dividing the workers into three eight-hour shifts—one shift entering as the previous shift left. By these means some lodging houses for workmen provided for an extraordinarily large number of persons. Under the same pressure, boarders and "roomers" were crowded into private houses, families were doubled up, and rooms and houses too miserable to find tenants in ordinary times were forced into use.

But this increased amount of housing, so called, bringing with it a lowering of the already none too high standards of health, comfort, and decency, resulted in a marked decrease in the average efficiency of the workers. Many men, particularly those who were married and with families, found conditions so intolerable that, in spite of unprecedentedly high wages, they threw up their jobs, which, in turn, produced a startling increase in the cost of production, due to the constant training of new employees.

By the summer of 1917 it was clearly apparent that the housing shortage had reached the point where it required Government action, since it was a great and increasing menace to the speed and continuity in the production of munitions of war.

The first step in Government intervention was the appointment in May, 1917, of an advisory committee, which reported in September

of that same year after receiving responses from 167 cities to which it had addressed a pertinent and detailed questionnaire on the subject. President Wilson referred the matter to Congress in November, and on June 18, 1918, the President delegated to the Secretary of Labor the authority given him by Congress in May to expend $60,000,000—



A GROUP OF FOUR-ROOM HOUSES.

Designed and constructed by the United States Housing Corporation.

increased in July to $100,000,000—"for the purpose of providing housing, local transportation, and other general community utilities for such industrial workers as are engaged in arsenals and navy yards and industries connected with and essential to the national defense, and their families * * * only during the continuation of the

existing war." By later Executive order in the same year the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation was created in the Department of Labor. Finally, on July 25, 1918, the United States Housing Corporation, created as the executive agent of the Housing Bureau, was first authorized to expend these funds for the acquirement of the land needed and construction.



Courtesy of the National Cash Register Co.

WORKMEN'S HOUSES ADJACENT TO A LARGE MANUFACTURING PLANT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Many United States corporations provide suitable living quarters for their employees—either selling the houses at cost, or leasing at low rates.

The work of this corporation may be briefly summarized as follows:

Completed houses, accommodating roughly 6,000 families, and the corresponding land	$27,436,000
Loans to transportation companies	6,307,000
Transportation property acquired	152,000
Loans to municipalities and public utilities companies	1,600,000
Salvaged furniture and building material (uncompleted and canceled projects at time of armistice)	2,800,000
Cash to be returned to the United States Treasury	2,200,000
	40,495,000
Cash returned to the United States Treasury	32,500,000
Total amount finally to be returned to the United States Treasury	72,995,000

Pending the sale of the finished projects, the Housing Corporation rented its houses as fast as they were completed, so that at the present time 93 per cent of these properties are rented, bringing in an annual income to the Government of more than $2,000,000. It may be added that the cost of the individual family house ranged from about $2,800 to $8,000, the majority averaging about $4,000.

Forty-seven projects were planned by the Government experts, covering construction ranging from accommodations for a few families to an entire suburban village with homes for several hundred



Courtesy of the Gary Land Co.

LABORERS' HOMES IN AN INDUSTRIAL VILLAGE.

Houses of this type have been built by one of the large corporations of the United States for occupancy by its colored employees.

families, in the form of detached, semidetached, and multiple houses, in addition to hotels and construction-camp quarters for thousands of unmarried Government workers, both men and women. The projects ranged from the State of Maine on the Atlantic coast to the State of Washington on the Pacific, and from the Canadian border in the north to New Orleans in the south. The importance of these projects, the style and comfort of the houses involved, may be deduced from the numerous illustrations scattered throughout this article.[1]

[1] Editor's Note: Lack of space has limited these illustrations considerably.

XX. URUGUAY.

The Government of Uruguay has for many years been keenly interested in improving the condition of the working classes, so that much has already been accomplished in the way of bettering housing conditions.

Early in February of 1920, a bill was presented to the Chamber of Deputies authorizing the President to construct 2,000 houses for working people, to be distributed in six sections or communities, each to contain about 333 houses. Of these sections, three were to be built near the meat-packing establishments of Swift and Artigas; another on unoccupied ground between Avenida General Flores and



WORKMEN'S HOUSES IN MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY.

A general view of the main thoroughfare through a workmen's colony, built by the Uruguayan Government in the suburbs of Montevideo.

the railroad; and still another in the town of Unión near the starting point of the road to Carrasco. Each section is to be provided with a sewer system, running water, and electric light and power. Two-thirds of the dwellings of each community were to be of the two-room type in addition to kitchen, and one-third of the three-room type. The houses were to be detached and located in minimum areas of 120 square meters, thus giving space for small vegetable and flower gardens.

The bill provided that the President issue national 6 per cent bonds to the amount of 5,000,000 pesos, 1 per cent being allowed for amortization, as funds for building. When built, the houses were to be

rented to such Uruguayan and foreign-born laborers as could prove that they did not own property in excess of 3,000 pesos. The rent to be charged was not to exceed 7 per cent of the investment in the house, exclusive of the amount expended in paving, sidewalks, sanitary connections, and other public services. At the end of 33 years the houses were to be deeded to the occupants by the Government recorder's office. During the period of 33 years these houses were to be exempt from all national, departmental, and municipal taxes.

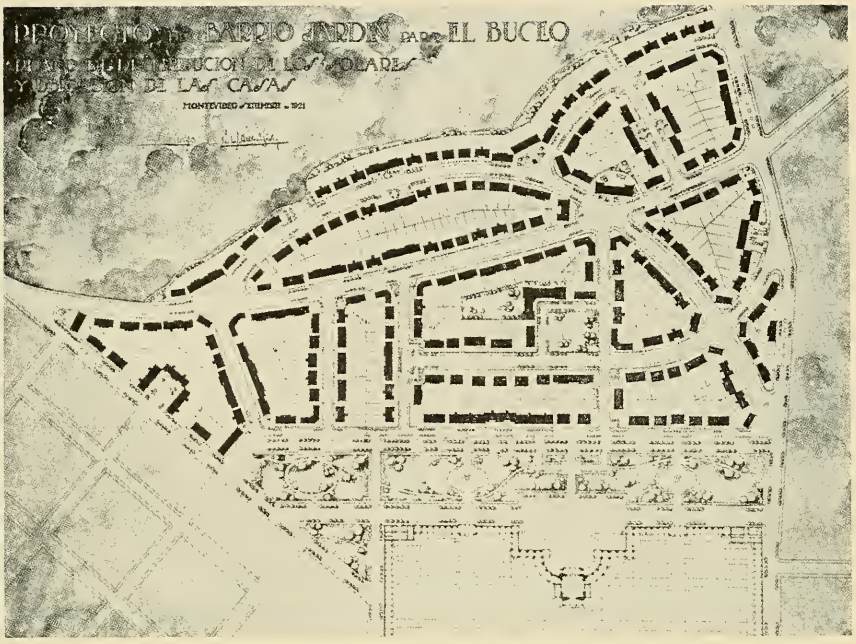
The President of the Republic was authorized by the Legislature in May, 1920, to order the construction of cheap houses for laborers, 200,000 pesos having then been appropriated for the work. Before the passage of the law the insurance bank of the State had obtained the consent of the Government for the construction of 50 workmen's



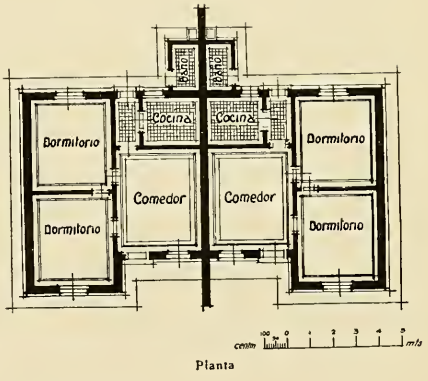
EACH HOUSE IN THE MONTEVIDEO WORKMEN'S COLONY HAS ITS OWN GARDEN.

houses on land specially acquired by the bank in one of the wards of Montevideo.

The Serrato law, approved by the Uruguayan Congress in 1921, provides that all employees and workmen who wish to own their own homes may borrow money, discharging the debt by monthly rental payments proportionate to the tenant's salary or wages. These loans are made by the mortgage bank which, up to the beginning of 1923, had advanced a total of 3,048,625 pesos, or an average advance of 4,380 pesos per person.







Planta

Courtesy of Arquitectura, Montevideo.

A GARDEN CITY OF URUGUAY.

This development, comprising an aggregate of 410 houses of various types, is under construction in the vicinity of Montevideo, under the direction of the Federal Government. Upper: Ground plan of the development. Lower: Façade and floor plan of one of the houses—a semidetached type. (*Comedor*=Dining room. *Dormitorio*=Bed room. *Cocina*=Kitchen. *Baño*=Bath.)

XXI. VENEZUELA.

The United States of Venezuela is situated in the northernmost part of South America, contiguous to Colombia, British Guiana, and Brazil. Within its area of 393,976 square miles live 2,852,654 inhabitants, or an average of 7.1 for each square mile.

While agriculture may be considered the most staple source of the nation's wealth, it is by no means the only one, for Venezuela possesses rich mineral deposits, especially petroleum, asphalt, and gold. As the territory of the Republic is so sparsely settled, the housing problem, strictly speaking, does not exist in Venezuela. On the great estates and plantations of the wealthy landowners the old Spanish system is still largely in force. A plot of land is granted to each laborer, who erects upon it his simple dwelling, working his plot when his service to the proprietor permits. These houses are usually of adobe walls with a thatched roof, and although sanitary conveniences in the modern sense of the word are almost entirely lacking, a benign climate and the outdoor life of the workers and their families are to a degree conducive to good health.

As the petroleum industry of Venezuela is increasingly important year by year, active exploration and borings are being made in various parts of the Republic. The lack of adequate means of communication has been an obstacle to petroleum exploitation, but such large sums have recently been invested in this industry that it can not long remain so. In any case actual developments have already concentrated workers at various points in the Republic, a concentration which is bound to be greatly augmented in the near future. Each center of exploitation means the formation of small settlements of workers which, as in other countries, gradually grow into bustling, more or less modern towns. Already the Department of Public Health has passed measures looking toward the improvement of rural housing conditions, but there is still a wide field for the more effective application of these measures, and it is hoped that cooperation between the authorities and the industrialists, both national and foreign, will in both precept and practice be an effective means toward a widespread movement for raising the standards of living among the workers of the nation.

FIRST CUBAN INTERNATIONAL SAMPLE FAIR

THE "Sample Fair" is apparently one Old-World institution which has taken root in the New World and which promises to become a permanent feature in the future commercial activity, both domestic and foreign, of these United States of America. It is, moreover, a highly infectious institution or custom, having "taken" with considerable force and energy in far-off Argentina, where a highly successful National Samples Fair was recently held in La Plata. Meanwhile Chile, her neighbor on the other side of the Andes, is seriously considering the organization of a similar exhibition.

And now Cuba, which claims to be the most important international market in all Latin America, announces the opening date of her First International Sample Fair, which is to be held in the city of Habana, February 9–24, and which, judging from the information at hand, can hardly fail to be a great success, both for the selling and buying trades, particularly as it is planned to coincide with the Annual Carnival Festivities and Winter Sports for which that island capital is famous.

The Cuban fair has been organized and will be managed by the National Office of International Commercial Relations, supported and supervised by the Government of Cuba. Its general development is in charge of a central commission composed of the honorable Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor as actual president; the mayor of Habana as president ex-officio; the provincial governors; the president and vice president of the National Office of International Commercial Relations; and the presidents of each and every organization and corporation officially recognized by the Republic of Cuba, the purpose of which is of a commercial, industrial, or mercantile character, or devoted to social amusement, sport, etc. The President of the Republic will act the honorary president of this commission.

The central commission has charge of all matters pertaining to publicity, of all arrangements for opening or closing the fair, of the selection and appointment of personnel and of committees charged with the reception of delegates or corporations coming to Cuba for the purpose of attending the fair, and of all such events as may take place in connection with the commercial and industrial leaders, both foreign and native, who will undoubtedly come to Habana.

The exhibits will be classified under the following headings: (1) Agricultural products, implements, and machinery, (2) articles for cleansing purposes; (3) graphic arts in general and office supplies; (4) automobiles and aviation; (5) sugar; (6) footwear, travellers' commodities, and trimmings; (7) cinematography and photography; (8) construction and buildings; (9) glassware, ceramics, and earthenware; (10) textile fibers; (11) electrical industries; (12) instruments of precision, scientific apparatus and outfits, furniture, etc.; (13) metallurgy and mechanics; (14) miscellaneous; (15) house furniture and decoration; (16) music; (17) gold and silver work, jewelry,



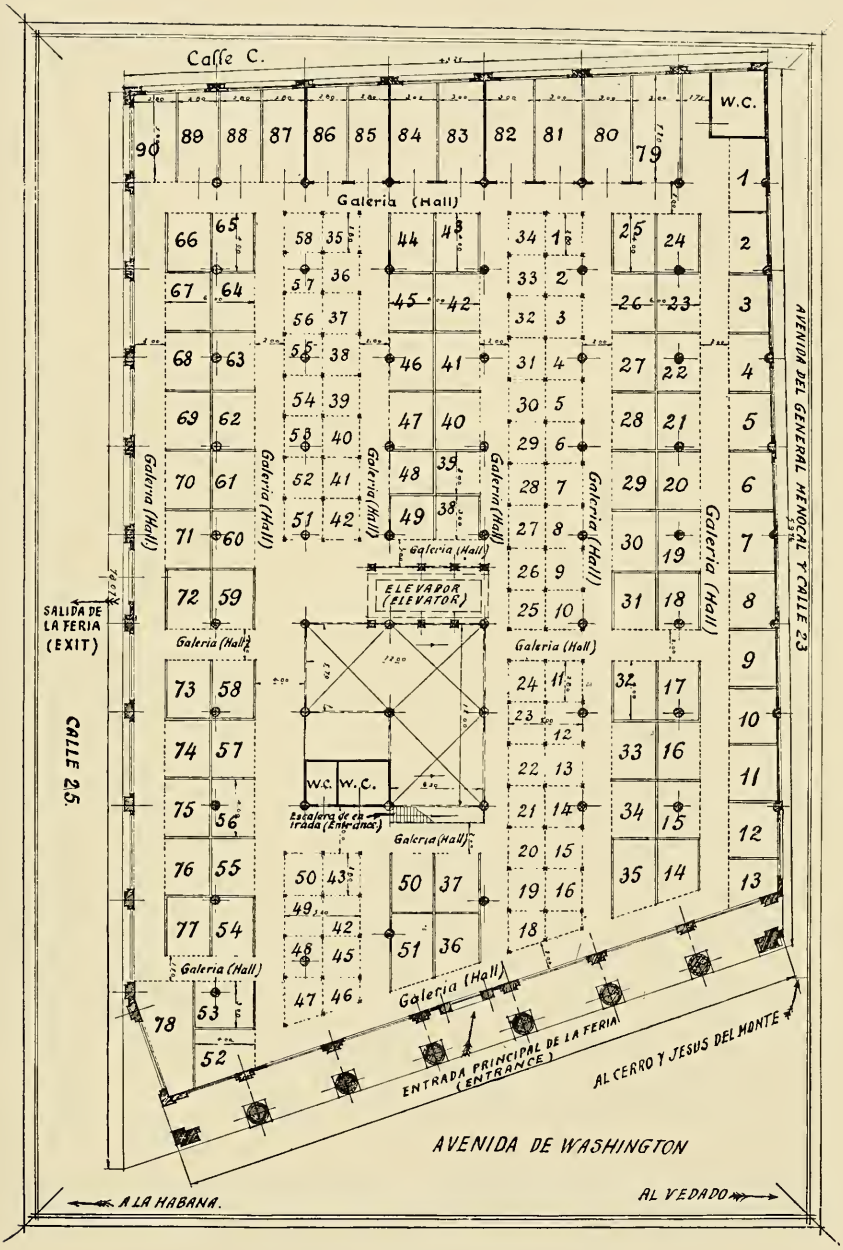
FIRST INTERNATIONAL SAMPLE FAIR, HABANA, CUBA.

This building, the Palacio Carreño, has been secured for this fair, which is held under the auspices of the Government of Cuba.

clocks and watches; (18) perfumes, soaps, pastes, brushes, and other toilet articles; (19) food products; (20) chemical, scientific, and industrial products; (21) small wares, fancy goods, and hats; (22) sporting goods; (23) tobacco; (24) suits, textiles, and ready-made clothing.

Applications for exhibition space and registration blanks should be addressed as early as possible to the Secretary of the Central Commission of the Samples Fair, Office of the International Commercial Relations, National Bank of Cuba, Habana, Cuba.

A plan showing ground space of the main building and also a photograph of the latter will be found on the opposite page.



FLOOR PLAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL SAMPLE FAIR.

The exhibits are classified in 24 sections, each of which is subdivided into numerous groups.

NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENT OF A NOTABLE COMMISSION

AT A LUNCHEON given recently to the American Financial Commission to Colombia by the Bankers Club, New York City, Prof. Edwin Walter Kemmerer of Princeton University delivered an address which will not soon be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to hear it. Rarely if ever in the annals of international banking can there have been a more stirring series of incidents and events, or an experience more solidly packed with vital achievement than fell to the lot of this commission in the crowded months of its incumbency. Their reports to the Colombian Congress—in themselves a notable achievement, prepared and presented as they were within three months of the commission's arrival in Bogota—attest the magnitude of the work in hand and cover the following:

1. The establishment of the Bank of the Republic—the new central bank of issue and rediscount. This bill also covered the subject of currency reform.

2. A thoroughgoing revision of the internal revenue laws covering stamped paper and stamp taxes.

3. A new national budget law.

4. A new general banking law, covering commercial banks, mortgage banks, savings banks, and trust companies; and providing for the establishment of a Government banking department with ample powers of bank supervision and control.

5. A bill creating a national department of financial control—Departamento de Contraloria—and comprehending a plan for the reorganization of the nation's accounting system.

Of the work accomplished by this special session of Congress, the Finance Minister said: "Never before in the history of Colombia, and probably never before in the history of any other country, has there been realized in so brief a period of time a legislative labor so intense, so deep, and so transcendental in importance."

As Professor Kemmerer stated in the address mentioned:

Time will not permit me to summarize the provisions of this legislation. The laws themselves covered 264 octavo pages. They placed Colombian currency upon the gold standard, they gave the

Republic a new general banking law, conforming to the best modern practices in the United States and Europe. They provided for a system of banking supervision and control, closely modeled on the system of our New York State law. They put into force in Colombia, with some modifications, the American uniform negotiable instruments law, which is now in operation in 45 of our American Commonwealths, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands. The new Bank of the Republic law creates a central bank of issue with an authorized capital of $10,000,000 and a paid-up capital at the present time of approximately $7,000,000 in gold. This bank will have the sole right of bank note issue in Colombia, and in a few years' time will be issuing the only paper money that can circulate in the Republic. The bank is required to hold a 60 per cent gold reserve against both notes and deposits. It is a bank of rediscount, the fiscal agent of the Government, and has limited powers of dealing directly with the public. The new budget law is in harmony with the best modern budgetary legislation. It provides an executive budget. Unless additional revenues are provided for, the executive's budgetary estimate of revenues may not exceed the average of the national revenues received during the preceding three years. Congress in passing this law imposed upon itself a self-denying ordinance not to vote expenditures in excess of the budget submitted by the executive unless it should provide additional revenues to meet them. Under this new law expenditures are being cut to the bone, "economy and efficiency" is the slogan of the administration, and there is good prospect that in the years immediately before it Colombia will exhibit the unusual spectacle of a Latin-American nation with a balanced budget. The Department of Fiscal Control is now being organized in connection with the new contraloria law, under the direction of an eminently capable Colombian controller, acting directly under the President. Mr. Lill, one of the members of our commission, is remaining in Colombia in an advisory capacity to help organize this work and to help put into operation a modern accounting system.

Perhaps the most notable episode in connection with the commission's work in Colombia, certainly that which has aroused a very considerable interest in this country, is that of the founding of the Bank of the Republic in the brief period of four days . . . during which, by means of special airplanes, hydroplanes, and express trains $3,000,000 of unissued gold certificates held in the Government mint in Medellin, a distance from Bogota requiring ordinarily about six days' journey, were brought to Bogota, and surcharged "Provisional notes of the Bank of the Republic." . . . Incidentally Colombia at that moment returned to the gold standard after having been on a paper money basis for several years, and since that time has been the

only country in South America which can truly be said to be on a gold basis.

Colombia is a country with a great future. It is right at our doors, the port of Cartagena being only about two-thirds as far from New York as is San Francisco. It is a country of about ten times the area of the State of Pennsylvania with but 6,000,000 inhabitants. Its temperature varies from the intense heat of the great equatorial lowlands, with their vast banana plantations, to the frigid temperature of Mount Tolima, which is covered with perpetual snow. It has tens of thousands of square miles of table-lands where the temperature is that of perpetual spring and where the products are those of our own temperate climate. It is the world's greatest producer of platinum and of emeralds. It is one of the richest countries of the world in its deposits of gold and petroleum. Unlike most South American countries, it has abundant supplies of coal. It is rich in water power. It produces the finest coffee in the world, and its resources for cattle raising are practically unlimited.

Colombia is in comparative isolation from the rest of the world chiefly because of lack of railroads. The total railroad mileage of the country is considerably less than that of our own small State of Connecticut. The great problem in Colombia to-day is that of transportation. She has in abundance products which the world needs, but she can not get them to market. Her resources must be developed and developed soon. The key to the situation is railroad construction. Of the $25,000,000 Colombia is receiving from the United States in connection with the Panama Canal treaty, $20,000,000 is to be devoted to railroad construction, and of this sum $5,000,000 is already in the hands of the Colombia Government, awaiting to be used for railroad building. Another $5,000,000 will be due next September, and so on each year until the full $25,000,000 is paid. With these $20,000,000 devoted to railroad construction as a margin, Colombia expects to borrow further funds to extend her railroads during the years immediately before us.

With the financial reform legislation she has just put through, with a small public debt and a good debt record, with her great natural resources and with the strong group of men now in control of the National Government, under the leadership of General Ospina, an intelligent statesman of breadth and public spirit, the future of Colombia is exceptionally bright.

SANTA CRUZ

THE CENTER OF A RICH AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT.[1]

By T. H. Anger.

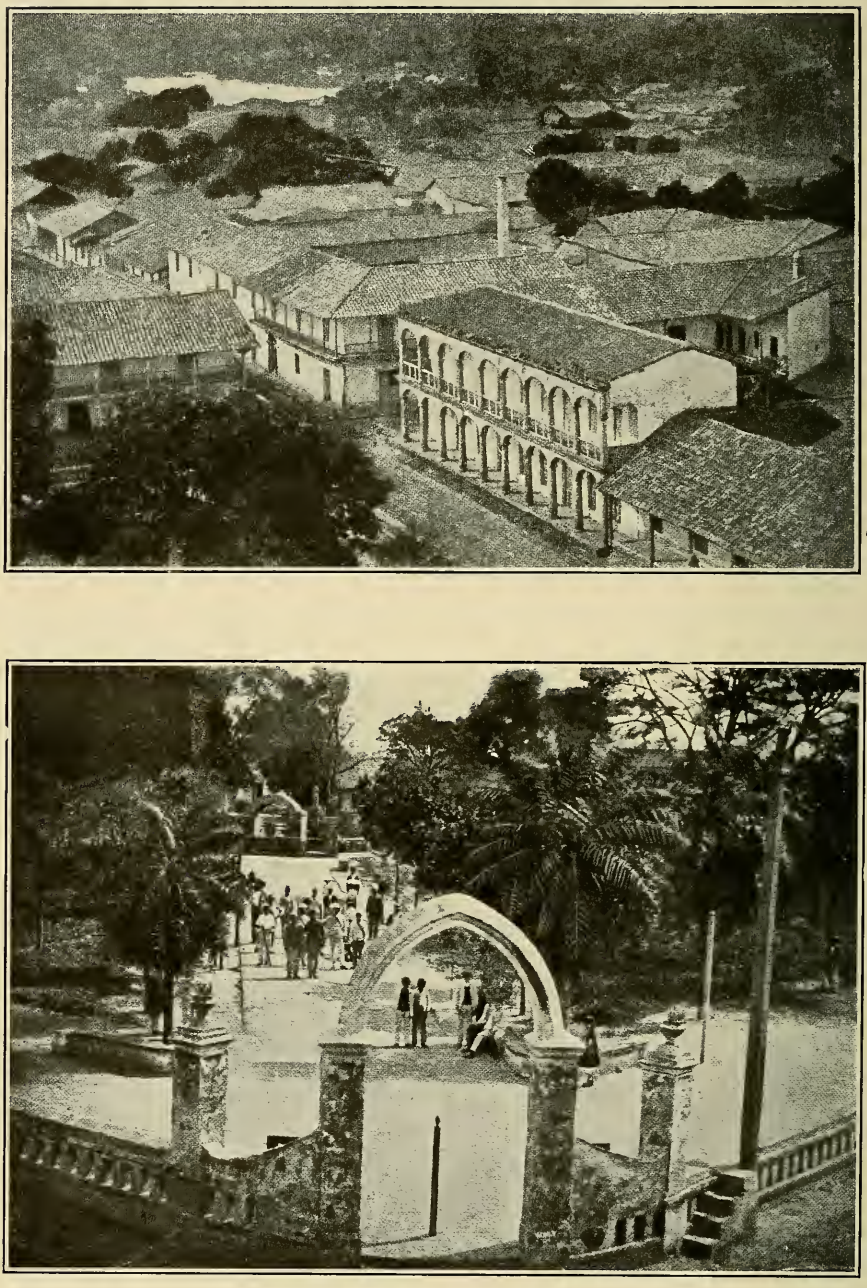
SANTA CRUZ de la Sierra is the only Bolivian city of importance which is tropical in climate as well as in location. Although it is situated at about the same distance from the Equator as La Paz and Oruro, it bears little resemblance to these in natural scenery, because of the great difference in altitude. Too distant from the Cordillera to be influenced by its temperature, and lying in the midst of a valley not more than 1,500 feet above sea level, Santa Cruz is essentially a tropical town, though the heat is never unsupportable, as pleasant breezes are constantly blowing from the "Serranias" of Valle Grande on the west and those of Chiquitos on the east.

It is a typical Spanish city, with spacious plazas, shaded by wide-reaching trees and beautified by luxuriant gardens. The town is not more Spanish than its people, who represent the pure Castilian type and preserve, with few changes, the customs and characteristics of their ancestors. Foreigners who have visited Santa Cruz and its neighboring *estancias* invariably remark upon the Spanish type of the people. The town has a population of about 20,000, with about 300 of foreign origin, belonging to English, German, Italian, and other nationalities.

Santa Cruz is situated in the central Department of Santa Cruz and is a well-watered region, marking the divide which from this point eastward separates the tributaries of the Madeira River from those of the Paraguay. Three hundred and fifty miles from Cochabamba—the nearest railway terminus at present—Santa Cruz can be reached on mule or horseback without much trouble, although it must be admitted with delays occasioned by bad roads during the wet season. Naturally the whole of Santa Cruz is desirous of seeing the early completion of the new railroad system because it will put them in closer connection with the Argentine and also with the chief shipping port of the Department, Puerto Suárez, and its Brazilian neighbor, Corumbá, whence, via the river Paraguay, Paraná, and finally the Río de la Plata, Buenos Aires can be got at conveniently and cheaply.

But though so remote at present from the popular highways of travel, the town has many modern conveniences, fine buildings, and

[1] *Standard*, Buenos Aires, Aug. 24, 1923.



SANTA CRUZ DE LA SIERRA.

Santa Cruz, a typical Spanish-American city, with a population of about 20,000, lies more than 300 miles from the nearest railway terminus—Cochabamba. Upper: A section of the city. In the background may be seen a portion of the lake on the outskirts of the town. Lower: A corner of the central plaza.

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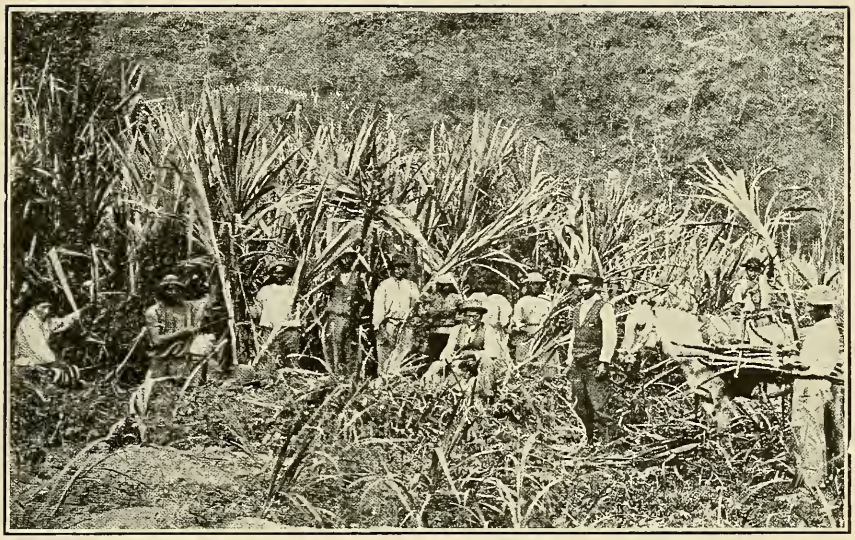
THE GOVERNMENT PALACE, SANTA CRUZ DE LA SIERRA.

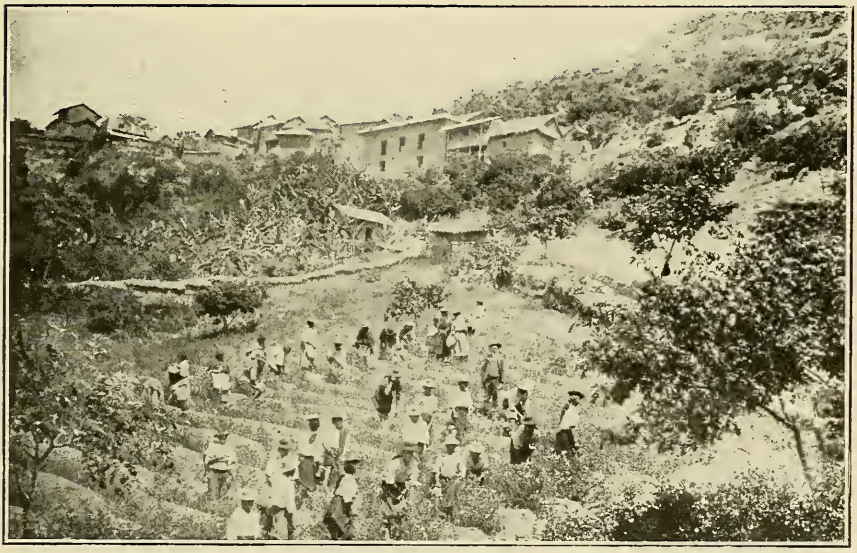
commodious residences. As the seat of a bishopric, it has a cathedral of imposing structure, and the Government palace, national college, public library, and hospital occupy well-constructed edifices. Manufacturing establishments are numerous, including sawmills, silk and cotton works, tanneries, as well as factories for preserving fruit and other confections. Panama hats, which are woven of "jipijapa" fiber, are also made there.

The Department of Santa Cruz comprises one of the most productive regions of South America. It is so favored by climate and an abundance of natural resources that people interested in its progress pronounce it a wonderful land of promise, awaiting only the necessary means of railway transport to convert it into the most flourishing and prosperous of agricultural regions. The Department of Santa Cruz covers about 20,000 square leagues. Its western boundary is marked by the headwaters of the Mamoré River. On the east it extends to the Paraguay and the Río Verde branch of the Guaporé River, by both of which it is separated from Brazil. The Department of the Beni extends across its northern boundary, and to the south it adjoins the Department of Chuquisaca.

The western section is rich in minerals and affords unlimited pasturage for cattle on fertile slopes. In the south are grown peaches, oranges, lemons, figs, bananas, and pineapples, while in the central and northern districts the more tropical dates are cultivated. Medicinal trees and plants of value are found here, the best known being the "cinchona," from which quinine is extracted; the "coca," the "sarsaparilla," and the "jalap." Wheat, corn, and alfalfa grow in plenty in the hills and in the plains, and on the more level tracts there are large plantations of sugar cane, cotton, cacao, mandioca, vanilla, tobacco, rice, and coffee.

The growth of all products is luxuriant, corn being harvested three months after planting, sugar cane within eight months, and rice twice a year. As an example of the enormous undeveloped wealth, eastern Bolivia is so behind in the rice crop alone that it is hardly sufficient to supply the market of a single province of the Department. Though rice can be planted at any season of the year, and is cultivated with the greatest facility—that is, for every bushel sown the harvest is 40 bushels—and of the very best quality, nevertheless millions of pounds of rice are imported every year. Another product which grows in prolific abundance and superior quality in Santa Cruz is the sugar cane. This Department should be one of the greatest sugar-cane producing regions in the world, so favorable are the conditions for its cultivation. Only the most primitive methods are used in the development of this industry, while the expenses of present transport facilities are too high to make it nearly as profitable as it should be. Cotton grows with so little effort of labor that it hardly receives any





AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SANTA CRUZ.

The Department of Santa Cruz, with an area of about 20,000 souare leagues, comprises a most productive region. Upper: Cutting sugar cane which grows in prolific abundance and superior quality. Lower: Harvesting coca, one of the numerous medicinal plants found in the Department.

attention from anybody, though it will no doubt provide an important industry when the railroad comes along to tap this agricultural district on a larger scale than at present.

Petroleum is found in abundance in the Department of Santa Cruz, a well-known American company having taken out concessions from the Bolivian Government, which in due course, will give them the very best of results. Iron and mercury exist in large quantities; there is gold in the mountains and streams of the Chiquitos district, and salt is a product of several lakes of the Department. The Salinas de Santiago and the Salinas de San José are similar in appearance to those of Poopo and Coipasa, on the Titicaca plateau, and are noted for their saline properties.

The river system of the eastern part of Bolivia is a little complicated, there being some sections of the great water divide between the Amazon and the La Plata which are so slightly marked that a heavy flood is sufficient to alter the direction of the currents. Still, this is one of the richest zones of eastern Bolivia, and once it is opened to industrial development, pasture lands of the first order will be established here and an increasing demand will be made for the forest lands on which valuable timber grows in abundance. When one considers how desperate is the struggle in industry and commerce in the overcrowded countries of Europe, and what a constant fight the masses have to endure in order to get their daily bread, it is not astonishing that enthusiasm should be awakened at the spectacle of the abundance which is to be had by little effort in these vast forests and fertile plains. The prediction is naturally forced upon one that the day is not far distant when the railways from north and south and the steamers that ply up and down the Paraguay from the east will bring multitudes of immigrants along, and that the thousands of square leagues which now lie idle will provide for the comfort and well-being of many a happy colonist.



MEXICO CITY: WHERE NEW AND OLD FUSE AND BLEND[1]

By Paul W. Brown,

Editor and Publisher of America at Work.

EVER since arriving in the City of Mexico I have been trying to analyze its peculiar charm, a charm so great and so individual in character that it can not wholly be accounted for by the city's wonderful climate, incomparable landscape setting, metropolitan beauty and dignity, and imposing traditions. I have made up my mind that this peculiar charm resides in two things. The first (which Rome and Nuremberg, of the cities of the Old World, share with Mexico) is the sense the traveler has of being at one and the same time face to face with the visible monuments of a great past, stretching back through the dusty centuries, and also face to face with a great and significant present, pulsing with energy, vibrant with life, expressing itself in the erection of stately buildings, the construction of great public works, the activities of a mighty press, the achievements of industry, transportation, commerce, finance. Just 20 years ago I watched a locomotive at work in the yards of Rome, down below the Baths of Diocletian. It was named the Tullio Ostilio, after one of the ancient kings. There was the storied past, and the line of connection was complete down to the dynamic present. So here in the City of Mexico the traveler feels that the new and the old fuse and blend, and reenforce each other. Most cities of the world have a message of the past or of the present. It is given to but few to be at once hoary with age and splendid with the dew of youth, and of these is Mexico City.

The other thing of which I would speak is the peculiar and gracious cordiality with which the City of Mexico welcomes the traveler. On the border, as I came down, I was told that there was in Mexico a bitter hostility to citizens of the United States. Well, if what I have experienced here be hostility, may I move among enemies for the rest of my days. I have been a traveler in many lands, and I can conceive of no more delightful hospitality than that I have experienced in Mexico.

This hospitality has been so real and so dynamic that in writing of my impressions of Mexico I have a deep desire to be direct and frank.

[1] *The Aztec Call*, Mexico City, November, 1923.

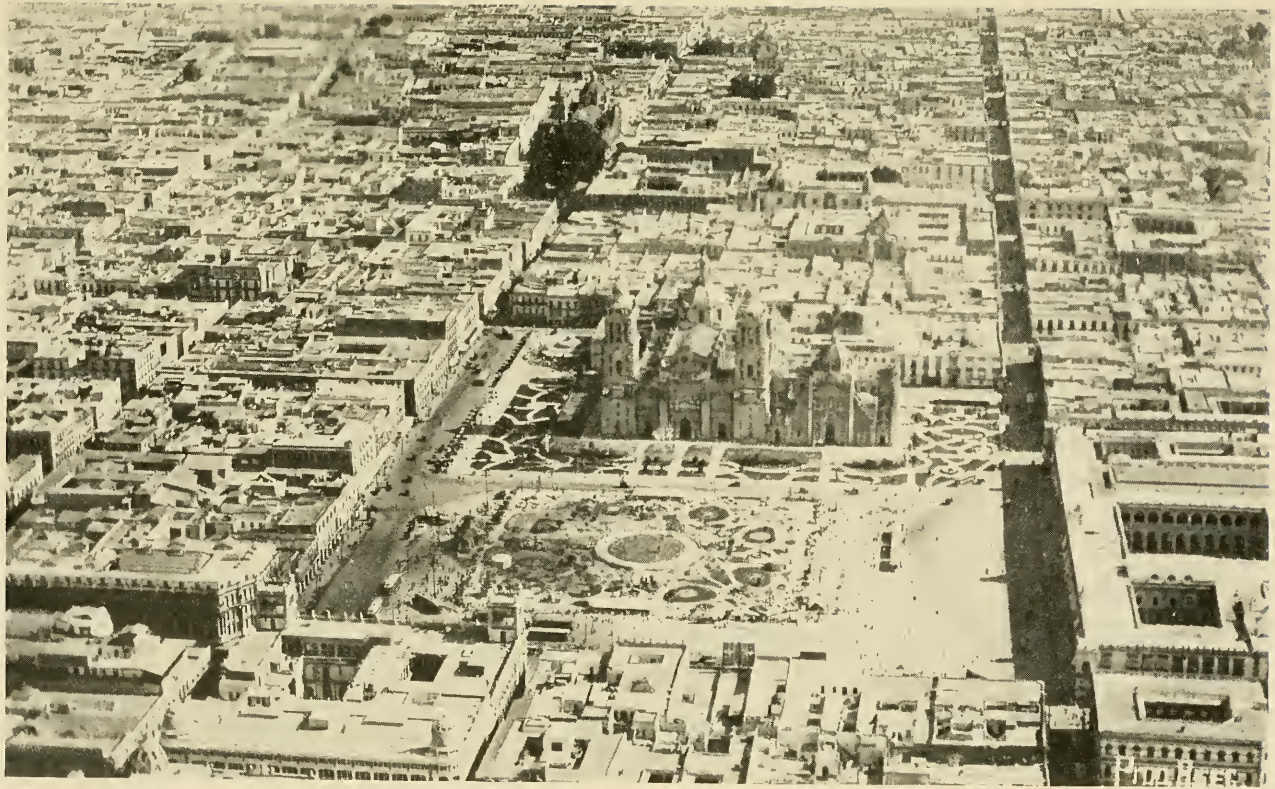
One does not put real friends off with meaningless compliments and mere conventional phrases of acknowledgment. And at this time, with the revolutionary days of lightning and storm and fear so short a distance behind you, face to face with those problems of reconstruction and restoration which have challenged men of energy and conscience in the days following every revolution recorded in history, surely the men and women of Mexico are entitled to any chance spark of light which may come from any word of a traveler who, though his knowledge must be partial and his conclusions incomplete, brings nevertheless a fresh point of view, and sees Mexico against the background of world activities and world history.

I ask your permission, therefore, to take up three great difficulties in the Mexican situation, as they have been brought to me, not by foreigners, but in the conversation of intelligent and public-spirited citizens of this Republic during the past month.

First, I wish to speak to those men who say, as has several times been said to me, "We are in the dark as to Mexico's future. We do not know whether we are ready for free government. We do not know whether this Government will endure or not." Of course you do not. No set of men engaged in rearing the precious edifice of free government ever did. To live in that uncertainty, and even when most uncertain, to work as if your confidence were founded on a rock—this is part of the price which, in the wisdom of God, patriots must pay for freedom.

Look at my own country. Orderly government under the Constitution began in 1787. In 1863, that is 76 years later, the greatest man in our history, Abraham Lincoln, stood on Gettysburg field and acknowledged, in immortal words, that a costly and bloody war was being fought to prove whether or not such a government could endure. Before that war came to an end more than a million men had been killed in battle. But look at the earlier years of our history. Read the names of the rebellions and insurrections recorded on its pages—Shay's rebellion, the Whisky Riots, Nullification. To us to-day those are mere names on the pages of history, as dead as the names of the Kings of Babylon or Memphis. But in the early years of our Government they were not mere names; they were, to the vision of our Presidents, storm clouds threatening unknown evils. Of course, you in Mexico know not whether your government will endure or not; when we were at the same stage of our history neither did we.

Another thing. Said an intelligent Mexican: "I can not see much future for this country industrially. Our industries were not started by Mexicans; they were started by Spaniards who make cloth, and Germans who make metal furniture, and Frenchmen who make glass, and Americans who roll steel." And again I answer: "In the history of the industrial world, when did you ever hear of a non-



Photograph by Sres. Proal-Lecon. Courtesy of American Photo Supply Co.

AN AEROPLANE VIEW OF A SECTION OF MEXICO CITY, SHOWING THE CATHEDRAL AND PLAZA.

"The City of Mexico possesses a charm so great and so individual in character that it can not wholly be accounted for by the city's wonderful climate, incomparable landscape setting, metropolitan beauty and dignity, and imposing traditions. The traveler has the sense of being brought face to face, at the same time, with the visible monuments of a great past, and with a great and significant present, pulsing with energy and vibrant with life."

industrial people starting its own industries?" We think of England as the first industrial nation of Europe, a nation of manufacturers, mechanics, inventors. She invented the spinning jenny, the steam engine, the Bessemer process of making steel. Yet 400 years ago England was a country of large haciendas and purely agricultural population. Every great industry of England was started and manned by foreigners. The silk industry, the fine woolen industry, the iron and steel industry; and the financial structure which provided the capital to carry on these industries, which foreigners brought in and foreigners manned, was not built by Englishmen using English money. It was built by men from north Italy, using Italian capital, whose memory is still preserved in the name of London's financial district—Lombard Street. Gradually English workmen were trained by these foreigners. They in course of time founded shops of their own, or succeeded to those already established. (If curious about details of all this, you will find them in the wonderful first chapter of Jevons's great work on coal.) It is still necessary for new industries to be established in this way. England has one oil well. It was located and drilled and cased by men from the United States. St. Louis, my home city, desired to become a center for the dressing and dyeing of sealskins. We sent to London and brought over an English dyer and his son.

Already Mexican industry has entered on the second phase—the transformation of the personnel of industries manned originally by foreigners and the coming of native talent to positions of executive direction, both technical and administrative. I can take you to a machine shop in one of the northern States of Mexico which is still owned by an American company. It is full of modern machinery; in it the limit of error allowed on much of the work is one one-thousandth of an inch; every man in it is Mexican and the executive in charge is Mexican, too. I am meeting young Mexicans now under training in your great university, in the Boston "Tech," in the University of Wisconsin. There is the sure prophecy of an industry as truly Mexican as the industries of England, founded by foreigners, are English.

My third and last point: A Mexican of gentle birth and breeding spoke to me in a very discouraged way about some evidences of corruption which, in a part of the Republic far distant from this City of Mexico, had troubled and alarmed him. He said he felt very apprehensive in view of the lack of honesty in the public service in his neighborhood. It is a singular thing that the last triumph of the public conscience under free government is the purging of the public service of dishonesty and graft. Do not, here in Mexico, idealize other nations. There are men now living who were born before the corrupt practices act was passed in England, born while yet English

elections were farces and registered the will of the boss instead of that of the people.

The history of graft and corruption in what is now the United States began with the first Dutch Governor of New Amsterdam (now New York). Peter Stuyvesant, the third Dutch Governor, was a monster of corruption. When the British took the city and gave it its present name they continued the Dutch reign of graft and corruption. (If you wish details, consult an article in the Century Magazine, "Blackmail as an Heritage," which appeared about 25 years ago.)

Graft and corruption went on. In 1873, the chief engineer of the park service of New York, whom I knew and from whom I got the facts, took up and laid down again one walk in Battery Park seven different times to keep the Tammany ward heelers who were sent to him for work employed.

We are clean now of these gross scandals. But the improvement did not come little by little. It came suddenly. The facts were notorious for years, without improvement. Suddenly some specific word or act wakened to irresistible might the public conscience, seemingly drugged to an interminable sleep. Twenty-three years ago my own home town of St. Louis seemed helpless in the grasp of one of the worst rings in the history of graft in America; but six months ago, under the leadership of W. Frank Carter, who was president of our chamber of commerce when it visited the City of Mexico two years ago, our citizens voted $87,000,000 (174,000,000 pesos) of bonds, the largest amount ever voted at one time by any American city—an impressive measure of the confidence of our citizens in the honesty of our Government, I know nothing of the extent of graft in government in Mexico; but this I know, if it could blot out free institutions, there would to-day be no England and no United States. It yields, but it is the last stronghold of Satan to fall.

You must have faith. Mexico has come far on her way. The future, to one who views the situation here with the broad general laws which govern national development in mind, is full of promise. But one thing can defeat the ultimate realization of your hopes—your own lack of faith and hope. I am a statistician; and a few years ago I had occasion to examine the statistics of several thousand shipwrecks. Where did most of them occur? Not on the high seas, far from human sight or aid, but at the very mouth of the harbor, in sight of home. I can well believe that this is the most perilous hour in the history of Mexico, for God has ordained that the moment of greatest danger in the voyage of the ship is at the culmination of all her hopes, as she enters the gate of the harbor, with peace and security just within hand's touch of captain and mariners. So with Mexico to-day, there are great perils, but they are the perils of culmination, of the approach to the harbor's mouth at the end of tempest and of wandering.

INTELLECTUAL FRATERNITY AS A FACTOR IN PAN-AMERICAN AMITY

THE ever increasing community of interests and ideals between the Americas received a new impetus in the recent message from National University of Buenos Aires, directed to Columbia University and the other American higher institutions of learning in the United States.

This address, which was read at a formal ceremony in the trustees' room of the library of Columbia University before a distinguished audience of scholars representing Argentina and the United States, demonstrates anew that Pan American amity can find no more solid and enduring foundation than that intellectual fraternity which springs from belief in the same democratic principles and ideals.

The message in question which was presented by Col. Malcolm C. Rorty of New York, president of the economic foundation, reads as follows:

The faculty of economic sciences of the National University of Buenos Aires sends to Columbia University and to the other universities of your great Nation a message of intellectual fraternity which shall be the expression of common aims arising from their inhabiting the same continent, subject to the same system of democratic institutions and of similar ideals.

Let the executive authorities, the professors, and the students of the United States receive the affectionate greetings of their Argentine colleagues of this faculty. (Signed) José León Suárez, Dean.

President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, replied to this greeting in the following words, addressed to the bearer of the Argentine message, Colonel Rorty:

On behalf of Columbia University and its entire company of scholars, I have the honor to acknowledge the greetings of the National University of Buenos Aires which are sent, sir, by your friendly hand, and beg that you will convey to our colleagues of that university an expression of our grateful thanks and appreciation.

Columbia University and the National University of Buenos Aires, though widely separated by time and space, are none the less bound closely together by common interests and a common endeavor. Each university, in its own way,

pursues the well-trod path of scholarship and service. To advance knowledge in every field, to diffuse that knowledge among our several peoples, and to promote the progress and the satisfaction of men by the steady application of that knowledge to the relief of their needs and the fulfillment of their desires, is the dominating purpose of both universities.

The grave problems of modern democracy are common to us both. That leadership which modern democracy needs and craves is, we trust, being trained and developed by us both. If our American civilization, whether in the Northern or in the Southern Hemisphere, is permanently to take its place by the side of the great civilizations of history, our universities must increasingly become both its representatives, its agents, and its moving forces.

The church and the state have limited functions and possibilities of their own; the functions and possibilities of their sister institution, the university, are, however, bounded only by men's limitless curiosity to know the truth and by the extent of truth itself.

In the companionship of truth seeking and truth teaching, Columbia University and the National University of Buenos Aires are companions and friendly rivals.

ARGENTINA PASSES BILL PUTTING NEW LABELS ON GOODS[1]

ARGENTINE products can no longer be sold as imported or bearing labels in foreign languages, under a project of law which was passed by the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday night of this week. The measure has been sent to the Senate for its consideration.

It is a notorious fact that the great majority of goods manufactured in Argentina are never sold as Argentine goods, but as imported articles at imported prices, the Argentine buyers usually adopting the snobbish attitude that Argentine goods are not good enough for them. The project just approved in the Chamber will, if it gets through the Senate, put an end to this practice, since it provides that everything manufactured in this country shall be stamped "Industria Argentina," and that all labels and other printed matter accompanying the articles must be written in the Spanish that is known locally as the "idioma nacional." It also is provided that no foreign word shall

[1] *The American Weekly*, Buenos Aires, Oct. 13, 1923.

form a part of Argentine trade-marks except in the case of proper names.

Imported goods must bear the name of the country where they were made and the name of the factory which made them.

Following is a translation of the project as it was approved by the Chamber:

Article 1.—All products or merchandise manufactured in the country shall bear printed in a visible place on the wrappers, containers, or on the article itself the expression "Industria Argentina."

Article 2.—The sellers of products of Argentine manufacture must retain on the latter the expression prescribed in the foregoing article, and when they advertise goods they must indicate the origin of the latter.

Article 3.—Importers and sellers of foreign products must print on the wrappers, containers, or on the products themselves in a visible place the name of the factory in which they were manufactured, or they must retain this information when it already appears on the products.

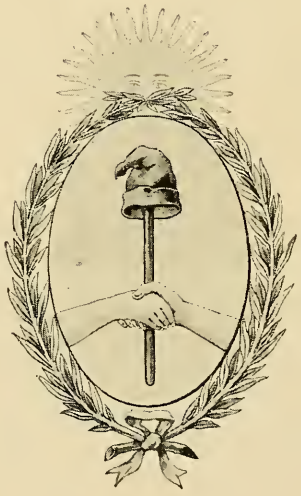
Article 4.—Every factory and manufacturer in the country must use the national language (Argentine Spanish) on the wrappers, containers, and products which they manufacture. They may, however, place beside the reading matter in this language such translations as they believe advisable.

Article 5.—Argentine trade-marks, even when dealing with fantastic names, may contain only words drawn from one of the dead languages or from the "idioma nacional," except when using names of persons.

Article 6.—The manufacturers or sellers of either Argentine or foreign products must specify on the containers the quality, the purity or mixture of the product, and the net weight and measurement of the contents.

Article 7.—This law applies to wines and liquors.

Article 8.—Violation of the foregoing articles shall be punished by fine of from 100 to 2,000 pesos.



AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA.

Buenos Aires Province agricultural show.—On October 21, 1923, the Buenos Aires Province agricultural show was opened in La Plata with an exhibition of milch cows, a poultry show, and a display of farm products. A representative of the Sociedad Rural Argentina spoke on the increase in the national manufacture of dairy products, which in 1922 were exported to the value of 56,989,140 pesos national currency, while exports for the first eight months of 1923 amounted to 44,964,140 pesos.

Italian immigration.—The Syndicate for Italo-Argentine Colonization, formed in Italy by Catholic cooperative associations, has bought or leased 36,000 hectares of land in Argentina, most of which is on the Pampa. Italian immigrants are to be located there as purchasers or long-term tenants. Lots of 100 hectares will be sold for payments extending over 30 years, or leased for a minimum term of 10 years. Each lot is to be divided in half, one part for pasture and one for cultivation. Houses containing two or three bedrooms, dining room, pantry, bath, and kitchen will be built by the syndicate. They will be surrounded by four rows of fruit and other trees, each house with surrounding trees to occupy a hectare. The syndicate will give to each immigrant plows and other agricultural implements and a small quantity of livestock.

Cotton cultivation.—The Minister of Agriculture, with specialists of the department, recently visited cotton-spinning mills in Bernal to inspect the plant. The directors of the company promised to sell to the Government the quantity of cottonseed necessary for a cotton-planting campaign, as the supply of the Department of Agriculture was exhausted.

Cotton propaganda is being taken up in La Rioja also, with the aid of the proprietor of an important spinning plant. He will work in cooperation with the provincial authorities for increased cotton cultivation. The National Department of Agriculture will be asked to furnish machinery for the establishment of a model spinning mill.

Sugar crop, Tucumán Province, 1923.—The Bureau of Revenue of Tucumán Province reports that sugar manufactured up to September 30, 1923, amounted to a total of 191,053,564 kilograms, of which 151,789,604 kilograms were shipped, leaving a stock on hand of 39,263,960 kilograms.

TRANSLATION OF ARGENTINE CUSTOMS TARIFF.—The Buenos Aires *Herald* has arranged to publish an English and Spanish version of the Argentine customs tariff, up to date, from official sources.

The international importance of Argentine commerce makes this work opportune, by placing customs tariffs in an intelligible form, adding thereto concise and valuable instructions to merchants how to prepare the documents required for clearing in accordance with Argentine custom regulations.

This work will especially appeal to chambers of commerce in all English-speaking lands, and as a book of reference will be valuable to all engaged in trade with the Argentine Republic. As this work was scheduled to appear at the end of 1923 it should now be ready for intending purchasers.

BOLIVIA.

RAILROAD STATION AT MORAYA.—The inhabitants of Moraya, a small town in Bolivia through which the Atocha-La Quiaca Railroad passes, have asked the Government to build one of the stations there and name it "General Arenales," in honor of this hero of the war of independence, who died in Moraya and is buried there.

NEW INVENTIONS.—Maj. Victor Ibañez, an officer in the Bolivian Army, has asked financial assistance from the Government to place several of his new inventions on the market, consisting of a new type of rapid-fire gun, a telephone localizer, and a conoscope.

BRAZIL.

THIRD SÃO PAULO HIGHWAY CONGRESS.—This congress met in São Paulo from October 12 to 18, 1923, the two previous ones having taken place in 1917 and 1919. Dr. Washington Luis, president of the State, many other officials, representatives of all the municipalities of the State, and a large number of other persons were present, the total attendance being nearly 500. In an informative address Dr. Heitor Penteado, State Secretary of Agriculture, traced the history of highway construction in São Paulo. He stated that the constructive phase of highway legislation commenced with a law passed in December, 1921, for which regulations were issued in March, 1922. Under this law a State highway system with main roads and branches was mapped out, 917 kilometers of roads have been constructed, 360 kilometers are under construction, and 1,759 more kilometers of roads have been surveyed—all without resort to extrabudgetary measures. These highways, which are 8 meters wide, have a maximum grade of 6 to 8 per cent and curves with a minimum radius of 50 meters, are surfaced with macadam or gravel in the majority of cases, and are provided with good drainage and substantial bridges,

are, in the words of President Luis, "good roads for every day in the year and every hour in the day."

The congress passed many interesting resolutions, one of which condemned the construction of automobile highways at the expense of necessary wagon roads. Another stated that all technical work should be in charge of a competent engineer, while a third recommended a law for increasing the revenue of municipalities wishing to avail themselves of the benefits of the State highway law.

A demonstration of road-building machinery was of much interest to the members of the congress.

The sessions were also marked by the reorganization of the Permanent Highway Association, a body created to have charge of the State highway congresses, into the Highway Association, with wider purposes.

Honor to Director General of Pan American Union.—During the visit made to Brazil last year by Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, the important Commercial Association of Rio de Janeiro, in testimony of its appreciation of Doctor Rowe's services in the cause of continental unity and Pan American solidarity, made him a corresponding member of the association. The engraved certificate of membership was recently delivered to Doctor Rowe in Washington by Sr. Mazzacco, the messenger of the association.

North of Matto Grosso Railway.—The North of Matto Grosso Railway, on which construction is about to begin both in Cuyabá and at its junction with the Northwestern Railway of Brazil in Rio Pombo, will cost approximately 180,000 contos and will open to the nation an area of rich lands said to be larger than any European country except Russia.

Combination bridge.—A bridge 700 meters in length has been built over the São Francisco River, on the Central of Brazil Railway, in the State of Minas Geraes. It not only carries the railway line, but has divisions for automobiles, wagons, and pedestrians.

Sugar.—A sugar mill having a capacity of 100 tons a day will be erected at Viçosa, State of Minas Geraes. Last year that municipality produced 60,000 tons of sugar.

In the year September 1, 1922, to August 31, 1923, 2,926,022 sacks of sugar were shipped from Pernambuco, 2,039,421 going to foreign and the remainder to Brazilian ports.

Jute cultivation.—The Companhia Tecidos de Juta is making efforts to encourage jute growing, having brought from India an expert and workers who are skilled in the cultivation of this important fiber. A large colonization company, on whose land about 1,000 families have already settled, is distributing jute seed and instructions for raising the plants among the colonists, who buy small

farms of 30 alqueires (one alqueire equals 24,200 square meters) on easy terms. As the value of the jute inported in 1921 was 32,824 contos, it will be seen that there is a good market for it, if it can be successfully raised in the Republic.

SILK FACTORY.—A silk company in Campinas, State of São Paulo, has been granted the privileges offered by the Government to three national silk companies, as enumerated in last month's BULLETIN.

CHILE.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.—A tract of land 49 hectares in extent, situated near Santiago, has been bought for an agricultural experiment station, which will be under the direction of Sr. Ramón Olave, a Chilean agronomist. While the buildings are in course of erection, a representative will be sent to Europe to engage chemists, biologists, botanists, and other specialists, and to purchase seeds, plants, and animals. A laboratory for manufacturing serums will be an important section of the station.

Three suggested subjects of investigation are the cultivation and utilization of sugar-producing plants; the manufacture of edible oils, as well as those for lubricating and other industrial purposes; and the production of national combustibles for use in automobiles and tractors.

FRUIT INDUSTRY.—On his recent trip to the United States, Sr. Francisco Rojas Huneeus, director of agricultural service, purchased for use in connection with the fruit industry machinery which will be installed at the farm of the School of Agriculture under the direction of an American expert. There will be apparatus for canning and drying fruit and for making boxes and baskets for packing, and an experimental refrigerating plant which will be used to determine the stage of maturity at which fruit should be picked. Fruit sent in by individuals will be packed at moderate prices. One aim of the director will be to secure greater uniformity in the varieties of fruit cultivated in the country.

STOCK AND POULTRY FAIR.—In October, 1923, the National Society of Agriculture held its annual stock and poultry fair at Santiago. An unusually large number of excellent cattle, horses, sheep, and poultry was exhibited. Mr. Thomas Elder, a representative of the United States Holstein-Friesian Association, went to Chile to be present on this occasion, lecturing on the breeding and care of dairy cattle and taking part in the judging.

TARIFF COMMISSION.—In August, 1923, President Alessandri appointed a commission of 14 members to prepare a new tariff schedule to be submitted to the congress. Chambers of commerce which so desire may criticize the new plan before its submission

EXPLOSIVE FACTORY.—A plant for the manufacture of explosives, said by the Chilean press to be the first in South America, has been established in Calama by an American company, which also owns nitrate fields.

METALLURGICAL COKE.—A Chilean company has been formed to make metallurgical coke from coal produced by the Lebu Coal Co., which will be paid for its product partly in money and partly in shares of the new enterprise. It is expected that coke can be produced much more cheaply than it can be imported, the price for the 40,000 tons now annually brought into the country ranging around 300 pesos per ton, and that a decided impulse will therefore be given the iron and steel industry. It will be some time before the new plant is in operation, since machinery must be purchased abroad.

COLOMBIA.

NEW MAIL BOATS.—By law 32 of July 18, 1923, the Government has been authorized to purchase a new boat for the purpose of establishing a mail service between the San Andrés and Providencia Islands and the ports of Cartagena, Puerto Colombia, Santa Marta, and the towns on the Atlantic coast, and to carry Government officials when they make their periodical visits to the archipelago. Under this same law another boat will be purchased for the mail service between the Malpelo Islands and the Colombian ports on the Pacific coast.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINES.—A Norwegian company recently established two direct steamship lines to Colombian ports, one to run from Antwerp and the other from Montreal, Canada.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTICES.—According to a presidential decree, professional and commercial announcements may be sent to any telegraph office in the Republic, where they will be placed in a conspicuous place for two weeks.

COSTA RICA.

ROAD CONTRACTS.—Contracts have been approved for the building of roads in different Provinces by associations of citizens, who are to receive in return grants of Government land in the Provinces through which the roads run. The work is to be executed under the technical direction of the general bureau of roads.

CEMENT FACTORY.—The Government has made a contract for the establishment of a cement factory to satisfy the needs of the country, to be in operation two years after the signing of the contract, which is to run for 20 years. National cement is to be free from city, export, and other national taxes.

PROHIBITION OF COFFEE IMPORTATION.—See page 197.

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CUBA.

CUBAN ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.—A complete and extremely informative review of Cuban economic conditions, as of November 30, 1923, has been received by the BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION through the kindness of its distinguished author, Señor Luis Marino Pérez, commercial attaché of the Cuban Legation in Washington. Its main topics, after a general introduction, are as follows: Foreign trade, sugar, national revenues and expenditures, the public debt, and bank clearings. An appendix gives in detail statistics of imports from Cuba into the United States from January through October, 1923, and exports from the United States to Cuba for the same period.

CALL FOR SANTIAGO DE CUBA AQUEDUCT BIDS.—The National Congress passed a law signed by the President on October 20, 1923, issuing a call for bids from native or naturalized citizens for the Santiago de Cuba waterworks, to be submitted within six months to the commission created by the same law. The work on the aqueduct is to be begun 60 days after the acceptance of the bid, and a deposit of $30,000 is to be made by the contractor in the public treasury. The full text of the law appears in the *Gaceta Oficial* of October 24, 1923.

FOREIGN TRADE.—During the fiscal year 1922–23, according to the report of the President, the foreign trade amounted to $654,163,676, of which imports totaled $225,816,555 and exports $428,347,121. The total values of the exports to and imports from the United States during the same fiscal year were $379,989,637 and $154,175,108, respectively.

According to the *Commerce Reports*, foodstuffs constitute about 36 per cent of Cuba's total imports, those imported in 1922 amounting to $76,243,994, of which $44,201,076 worth were imported from the United States.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

CENSUS OF THE REPUBLIC.—The Dominican Republic has made arrangements with the United States Government to print the recently compiled census of the Republic. This work contains 329 pages and 32 photogravures, besides several maps and diagrams.

POSTAL GUIDE.—Under the supervision of the Postmaster General a postal and telegraph guide of the Dominican Republic has recently been published, containing complete statistical tables, and all details regarding the postal and telegraph service of the Republic.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.—Among the local industries in Santiago that are progressing very favorably is the macaroni and spaghetti factory. The daily production of this factory is now 300 cases, but, owing to the great demand for this article of food, the company plans to enlarge its plant.

ECUADOR.

INCREASE IN TRADE OF TOQUILLA STRAW HATS.—In the last few years there has been a notable development of this industry, which is mainly in the hands of families in the Provinces of Manabí, Azuay, Cañar, Pichincha, and Imbabura. The value of toquilla straw hats (commonly called Panama hats) exported in 1900 was 327,489 sucres; in 1905, 1,283,753 sucres; in 1909, 2,307,146 sucres; in 1916, 2,072,448 sucres; in 1920, 3,623,936 sucres; and during the first six months of 1923, 1,718,227.42 sucres. The export of these hats to the United States is greater than to any other country.

HENEQUEN INDUSTRY.—A company has been organized in Quito to promote the cultivation of henequen and the use of this fiber for industrial purposes.

NEW WORKSHOPS OF EL TELÉGRAFO.—On October 9 the Guayaquil newspaper *El Telégrafo* inaugurated its new rotary printing press and workshops for making stereotype plates.

USE OF THE RED CROSS EMBLEM.—A decree of October 3, 1923, forbids all persons or corporations who do not belong to the Ecuadorean Red Cross or its associates to use the Red Cross emblem in any way whatsoever. The use of the emblem or the words Red Cross as a commercial name or title for a drug store, shop, or warehouse is also forbidden.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF LIVESTOCK.—See page 198.

GUATEMALA.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AIR MAIL CONFERENCE.—At the invitation of the Government of Guatemala, the other Central American Governments sent delegates to a Central American Air Mail Conference held in Guatemala City on October 29, at which a contract was presented by the representatives of the Central American Aviation Co. and discussed by the representatives of the five countries present. Copies of the contract have been sent for examination to the various Governments interested.

GUATEMALA OIL CORPORATION.—This company, formed with Mexican and North and Central American capital, of which over $600,000 is already subscribed, has been incorporated, and on October 26, 1923, held its first general stockholders' meeting. A geologist is already studying the oil lands, and machinery is being prepared in the United States for well drilling.

CONCEPCIÓN DEL MAR DOCK.—A contract has been made between the Government and a person possessing property on the Pacific coast which permits the latter to build at Concepción del Mar a dock with a lighthouse, warehouses, and buildings at a cost not less than $100,000. The dock is primarily to accommodate the concessionary

but may be used by the public for imports and exports. The roads or railroads which the concessionary may later build are also to be open to the public, and the Government likewise has the right to construct roads to the dock.

HAITI.

PINEAPPLE COMPANY.—The Haitian Government has granted a charter to a company whose principal activity will be the growing and canning of pineapples, plants for the growth of which will be imported from Hawaii. The work of clearing the several hundred acres of land for the plantation, located near Cape Haitien, has already been commenced; the factory, however, will not be in operation before 1926.

UNIFORM WEIGHT OF COFFEE SACKS.—According to an announcement appearing in *Le Moniteur*, of Haiti, of October 22, 1923, bags of coffee for export must have a uniform weight of 51 gross kilos. The empty bags should be of uniform size and weigh 1 kilo each. This order becomes effective from April 1, 1924.

HONDURAS.

TELA RAILROAD COMPANY FARM.—The Tela Railroad Co. has a model farm at Port Arthur, 5 kilometers west of Tela, on the bank of Micos Lake. The Esperanza River runs through it from north to south and the Tela-El Progreso Railroad from east to west. There is an orchard of 10 hectares planted with fruit trees and 3 hectares for gardening. On the farm there are 33 varieties of alligator pears imported from California, Florida, Hindustan, Guatemala, and Mexico; 6 varieties of grapefruit from Florida and California; 15 varieties of mangoes from Hindustan, the Antilles, and the Philippines; 10 varieties of oranges from Florida and California; and 2 varieties of lemons imported from India, besides many other varieties of fruits, both native and foreign. This farm is benefiting the country side by distributing good stock, seeds, and plants.

GROWTH OF PUERTO CASTILLA.—According to the report of United States Consul Willard L. Beaulac, the extensive building program of a large fruit company in the district of Puerto Castilla, Honduras, has created a lively business, and trade figures show an increased total—imports as well as exports—for the month of September, 1923, as compared with the previous month and the same period of 1922.

September imports total 5,600,000 kilos, as compared with 3,150,000 kilos for August. This increase is largely made up of construction materials. Banana exports reached 195,000 stems, as compared with 125,000 during August and 109,200 stems during September, 1922. It is expected that this year's total exports of bananas will

exceed 1,600,000 stems, as compared with 1,133,000 stems in 1922. Next year's crop, with favorable weather, is expected to reach 4,500,000 stems. (*Commerce Reports*, December 3, 1923.)

MEXICO.

VISIT OF SCANDINAVIANS.—A party of 39 business and professional men from Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland made an extended visit to Mexico late in 1923 for the purpose of promoting trade relations between their countries and Mexico.

HIGHWAYS.—In noting the progress of highway construction mention should be made of the following roads already finished, under way, or shortly to be undertaken:

The most difficult stretch of the Mexico City-Puebla road, that between San Martín Texmelucan and Puebla, has been finished, and it is expected that the entire route will soon be opened to traffic.

In the State of Colima the permanent commission of public works and roads has since 1920 given much time to directing road building. In 1923, with the aid of local authorities and of the State, the road from Colima to Tecomán, 40 kilometers in length, was repaired.

The State of Vera Cruz has adopted the policy of giving road subsidies to municipalities and commissions who undertake the construction of highways. Activity in this direction has been pronounced, and much has been accomplished.

A road from El Salto, State of Durango, to Pánuco, Sinaloa, which is soon to be commenced, will complete communications between the city of Durango and the port of Mazatlán, connecting with the railroad at El Salto and with a highway at Pánuco.

FOREIGN TRADE.—The bureau of statistics of the Department of the Treasury reports the following figures for the foreign trade of the Republic for the first six months of 1923 in comparison with those for the same period of 1922:

	Imports.	Exports, excluding petroleum.	Petroleum exports.
	Pesos.	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
January–June, 1923	151,239,078.12	128,008,135.60	239,794,328.85
January–June, 1922	155,590,989.26	97,157,810.27	387,664,726.98

SUGAR INDUSTRY.—According to data collected by the Department of Agriculture, the sugar industry is now sufficient to cover national needs. There are in the Republic 235 sugar centrals and factories, chiefly in the States of Veracruz, Jalisco, Michoacán, Nuevo León, and Yucatan, which produced in 1923 100,971,372 kilograms of sugar from 1,740,201,453 kilograms of cane. *Piloncillo*, or loaf sugar, amounted to 220,508,149 kilograms, and molasses and alcohol to an estimated amount of 36,717,256 kilograms and 194,796,003 liters, respectively.

PARCELS POST IMPORTS.—The Treasury Department has issued a circular announcing that merchandise imported into Mexico by parcels post after November, 1923, requires no consular invoices.

SCHOOL OF MINOR INDUSTRIES.—See page 203.

NICARAGUA.

PETROLEUM CONTRACT.—The Government has signed a petroleum contract with an American citizen granting him permission to explore for petroleum in certain parts of the Departments of Bluefields, Chontales, and Nueva Segovia. The land to be explored is 200,000 hectares in extent, divided into 40 lots of 5,000 hectares each, from which during five years from the publishing of the contract (October 1 and 2, 1923) competitors are to be barred. At the end of the exploratory period the concessionary may exploit any oil wells for 40 years. The Government is to receive 12½ per cent royalty on the gross oil products if the yield is not equal to or over 100,000 barrels per day, and 20 per cent of the gross production exceeding that amount. A $10,000 deposit is required, to be returned in five years if the conditions are fulfilled. All material brought into the country for the works of the concession are to be free of import duties. Half of the workmen must be Nicaraguans.

PANAMA.

PLANTS FOR UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.—Mr. Paul M. Standley, of the United States National Museum, went to Panama on November 15, 1923, to spend two months in botanical work gathering material and compiling a report on native plants for the collection of Central American and Panaman flora being prepared in the museum. Mr. Standley will also spend two months in Costa Rica for the same purpose, having made similar visits to Salvador and Guatemala in 1921–22.

PARAGUAY.

TRANSPORTATION MEETING.—On October 31, 1923, in the Banco Agrícola, Asunción, representatives of the Government departments, the Chamber of Commerce of Asunción, the railway, firms trading in cotton and tobacco, and the towns of Paraguarí and Carapeguá met to discuss freight rates on cotton and tobacco and the possibility of a railway branch between the two towns mentioned, so as to afford better facilities for moving the crops in that region.

COTTONSEED GRADING.—The Banco Agrícola is considering a plan submitted by the chief of the section of agriculture and agricultural defense for awarding prizes for the best cotton from which seed may be selected and improved stock grown.

River steamers.—The Compañía Argentina de Navegación has announced a new itinerary for passenger steamers on the Paraná and Paraguay Rivers, in effect November 6, 1923. The steamers *Lambaré* and *Formosa* make the trip between Buenos Aires and Corrientes, one leaving each city every Tuesday, stopping at Rosario, Paraná, Santa Fé, Curtiembre, Brugo, Hernandaruas, Santa Elena, La Paz, Esquina, Mal Abrigo, Goya, Lavalle, Bella Vista, Piracuacito, Empedrado, and Barranqueras.

The steamers *Washington* and *Berna* ply between Buenos Aires and Asunción, each boat sailing Sundays and stopping at Rosario, Diamante, Paraná, Santa Elena, La Paz, Esquina, Goya, Lavalle, Bella Vista, Piracuacito, Empedrado, Barranqueras, Corrientes, Las Palmas, Humaitá, Bernejo, Pilar, Formosa, Dalmaicia, Villeta, Bouvier y Pilcomayo.

Paraguayan radio station.—Asunción, the Paraguayan capital, is soon to have a broadcasting station which will send radio messages of interest to listeners all over the Republic.

PERU.

Certification of consular invoices.—The fee for certifying consular invoices for parcel-post packages will continue to be only 2 per cent. This 2 per cent, as also the certification fee for consular invoices for merchandise free of duty, shall be collected one half by the consulates and the other half by the customhouses or the respective post offices, which also collect the 2 per cent ad valorem post-office building fee.

Manufacture of castor oil.—The Peruvian Castor Oil Company (Ltd.), recently organized in the Vichayal district, has started the scientific cultivation of the higuerilla, or castor-oil plant, which grows practically wild in Peru. The company has under cultivation at the present time 10,000 plants, and will soon be producing castor oil, both for medicinal and lubricating purposes.

National exhibition in 1924.—Under the presidency of Mr. Enrique Zegarra, the first meeting of the commission in charge of preparing the program for the national exhibition to be held in that capital on December 9, 1924, to commemorate the Battle of Ayacucho, took place in Lima in October, 1923. This exhibition will afterwards be taken to Spain and shown in Seville in 1925.

Sale of nitrate in Peru.—According to an order issued by the Treasury Department on September 5, 1923, the company managing the guano monopoly is the only concern allowed to sell nitrate in Peru for agricultural or industrial purposes. The company will sell the nitrate at purchase price, plus freight and hauling charges, and a 5 per cent commission. From the date of this order, September 5, private concerns were forbidden to bring nitrate into the country and

the importing houses having any in stock or on order were required to make a written declaration of such to the company within 10 days.

Importation of nitrate, subsequent to the issuing of this order, except in the case of that already ordered or in transit, will be considered as contraband and punished according to the established rule concerning the products of other Government monopolies.

Glass industry.—The National Glass Factory (Ltd.), organized as a stock company in 1921, is the first concern of its kind in Peru to utilize one of the native raw materials, silica, in the manufacture of its products.

With the installation of machinery recently received the company expects an enormous increase in the production of its factory. Among the articles made by this concern are glasses, pitchers, lamp chimneys, bottles of all kinds, and numerous other glass articles.

SALVADOR.

New road.—A new cart road from Cojutepeque to the Lake of Ilopango is to be constructed, the civic commission of the city having taken much interest in the new highway.

Agricultural experiment station.—On October 1, 1923, the Director General of Agriculture went to Santa Ana, in the Province of Occidente, to open the agricultural experiment station consisting of 20 manzanas (1 manzana equals 1.72 acres) on the Zacarías plantation. Mr. Taylor, director of the experimental agricultural schools, accompanied the Director General of Agriculture and will begin at the new station cultivation with scientific methods for the benefit of farmers in that part of the country.

VENEZUELA.

Port works at Maracaibo.—The Minister of Public Works signed a contract on October 23, 1923, for extensive improvements in the harbor of Maracaibo. The work includes dredging the channel and building a concrete pier 1,050 meters long where five or six vessels that draw not more than 20 feet of water may dock at once. The work is to be finished within two years of the date of signing the contract.

Road construction.—A decree dated October 28, 1923, authorizes the paving of the road from Caracas to La Guaira. The road is to be paved with concrete, and when completed will bring the capital within 40 minutes' drive by motor from La Guaira, the chief port of the Republic, the distance being about 18 miles.

Wireless.—The Government of Venezuela has engaged the services of an engineer, Mr. Van der Woude, a Hollander by birth, to organize a first-class wireless service in the Republic.

WIRELESS TELEPHONES.—The petition of the Standard Oil Co. of Venezuela to install a wireless telephone system between their offices in Maracaibo and their storehouses and camps in different parts of the Republic has been granted by the Government.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

COLOMBIA.

EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL DEBTS.—In the President's message presented to Congress August 20, 1923, it was stated that the service of the external debt, which consists of the English loan of 17,076,370 pesos and the United States loan of 5,401,237 pesos, totaling 22,477,607 pesos, was covered in 1923 by 2,296,424.79 pesos appropriated in the budget. The sum of 3,093,307.50 pesos will be asked for in the 1924 budget. Of the latter amount, 1,500,000 pesos will be paid on the treasury loan contracted with Blair & Co., of New York.

The internal debt is composed of the consolidated debt and the floating debt with and without interest, aggregating 21,050,774.84 pesos. The service of this debt was covered in 1923 by the amount of 6,973,576.79 pesos, while 5,952,807.91 pesos will be necessary in 1924, exclusive of the amount for the amortization of treasury bonds, which service is subject to the dispositions of the organic law of the Bank of the Republic. It will also be the duty of Congress to fix for 1924 the sum for the service of the noninterest-bearing floating debt, for which 21,300 pesos was appropriated in 1923.

The treasury debt, composed of 2,000,000 pesos of the so-called public-works section, and the 400,000 pesos of the loan service, amounts to 2,400,000 pesos.

Therefore the total public debt of Colombia is 45,928,381.84 pesos.

CUBA.

NATIONAL REVENUES.—In the fiscal year of 1922–23, the national revenues were $12,000,000 in excess of the expenditures, and President Zayas has stated that in the present fiscal year, if nothing unforeseen happens, the revenues will exceed the expenditures provided for in the budget and those appropriated in special laws by $20,000,000.

The revenues for the last fiscal year (1922–23) and for the first four months of the present fiscal year were as follows: 1922–23, $72,001,793.06; and July to October, 1923, $30,935.262.55.

In accordance with the law of October 9, 1922, referring to the $50,000,000 loan, extraordinary amortizations amounting to $6,890,000 have been made; also bonds of the internal debt of 1917 amounting to $4,000,000 have been amortized and $500,000 more are to be amortized, which sum, added to the amortizations of $1,750,800 provided for in the budget, will make a total of $13,141,800. Taking into account that bonds of other public debts approximating $3,000,000, as figured in the budget, are to be amortized, the public debt of Cuba will be reduced in the fiscal year 1923–24 by $16,000,000. (Taken from a letter of the President to the Economic Corporations.)

MEXICO.

READJUSTMENT OF EXTERNAL DEBT.—The plan for the readjustment of the Mexican Government's external debt, aggregating with back interest more than $700,000,000, was declared operative December 7, 1923, by the International Committee of Bankers. The announcement was made simultaneously in New York, London, Paris, and the City of Mexico. It is the largest debt-funding agreement ever undertaken for or by any one nation, says the *New York Times*.

The notice which, on December 8, 1923, reached holders of bonds, notes, and other securities included in the funding agreement, involving in all a total face value of $517,000,000 and back interest of roundly $200,000,000, said in part:

> Sufficient progress has been made . . . to justify the committee in declaring the plan operative. At the present time the amount of funds made available to the committee is in excess of $13,500,000 United States gold. Assurances have been received from the Minister of Finance of the United States of Mexico that the balance of the $15,000,000 United States gold named as the minimum fund for the service of the debt included within the plan during the first year of the five-year period covered by the agreement with the Mexican Government will be made available prior to December 31, 1923. The amount of cash made available to the committee exceeds the amount required for the first year's interest service with respect to bonds now deposited and assenting, which represent a substantial majority of all bonds included under the plan.

NICARAGUA.

POSTAL MONEY ORDERS TO SALVADOR.—The exchange of postal money orders with Salvador for sums not exceeding 40 cordobas at the rate of 1½ per cent is now in operation. For drafts of less than 10 cordobas the charge is 15 centavos.

SALVADOR.

CHANGED DATE OF BOND ISSUE.—Due to the delay in carrying out the contract of June 24, 1922, for a loan with Minor C. Keith, approved by the Assembly July 12, 1922, the bonds for the loan were issued with the date of July 1, 1923, instead of July 1, 1922, corresponding changes being effected with relation to the amortization and interest

of the loan. The changes just mentioned became effective on September 4, 1923, when the decree regulating the terms of the contract was published in the *Diario Oficial.*

URUGUAY.

BUDGET.—The budget of expenditures for the fiscal year 1923–24 presented to the General Assembly by the President of the Republic amounts to 43,644,698 gold pesos, as follows:

	Pesos.
Legislative power	961,427.95
Executive power	57,320.45
Ministry of the Interior	4,191,971.48
Ministry of Foreign Relations	632,135.46
Ministry of War and Navy	7,027,555.96
National Council of Administration	147,510.00
Ministry of the Treasury	2,681,595.34
Ministry of Public Instruction	6,187,027.18
Ministry of Industries	1,435,749.82
Ministry of Public Works	1,213,603.00
Judiciary	581,690.00
National debt	18,529,111.57

To avoid a deficit during the fiscal year mentioned, the President recommended to the National Assembly the passage of new legislation to increase the revenues 5,527,000 pesos, which brings the total estimated revenue of the country up to 43,689,202 gold pesos. Meantime the Government was operated under the old budget, which was extended to October 31, 1923. (*Commerce Reports*, October 22, 1923.)

POSTAL SAVINGS.—The national postal savings on October 31, 1923, reported 17,473 depositors with savings deposits of 58,875 pesos; 32,919 former deposits of 139,118 pesos; 7,937 deposits for 90,439.56 pesos withdrawn; amount in bonds of the public debt, 140,207.80 pesos; city-school deposits, 3,959 pesos; country-school deposits, 17,456.48 pesos. Of the depositors 14,284 were minors, 5,951 of the latter being under 10 years of age.

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

COSTA RICA-GREAT BRITAIN.

ARBITRATION DECISION.—In accordance with the terms of a treaty between Costa Rica and Great Britain ratified March 7, 1923, naming the Chief Justice of the United States arbitrator on a question in dispute between the countries named, Chief Justice Taft on October 18, 1923, handed down an award.

The dispute arose on account of the refusal of the present Government of Costa Rica to recognize or sanction as valid under a law of Congress, known as the "Law of nullities," an oil concession granted to Amory & Sons, of New York, during the Tinoco régime, and a claim of the Royal Bank of Canada for 998,000 colones paid to Tinoco and his brother just before Tinoco left Costa Rica in 1919.

The award holds that the oil concession was invalidly granted, and that the 998,000 colones transaction by the Royal Bank of Canada "was for obviously personal and unlawful uses by the Tinoco brothers" and could not be "made the basis of a claim that it was for any legitimate governmental use." In the case of the bank the arbitrator makes an equitable adjustment by giving the bank the benefit of a mortgage for $100,000 subsequently obtained by the Costa Rican Government from the estate of one of the Tinocos.

The Amory oil concession, thus declared invalid, had been transferred by Amory & Sons to British interests, and covered about one-half of the entire territory of Costa Rica. The text of the award concerning the oil concession says in part:

"My award further is that the law of nullities in decreeing the invalidity of the Amory concession worked no injury to the Central Costa Rica Petroleum Company (Ltd.), the assignee of the concession, and the British Controlled Oil Fields (Ltd.), its sole stockholder, of which Great Britain can complain, because the concession was in fact invalid under the Constitution of 1917."

COSTA RICA-FRANCE.

Postal convention with France.—On October 3, 1923, the plenipotentiaries of Costa Rica and France signed in San José a postal convention agreeing that all printed matter sent from Costa Rica to France be subject to the same postal rate as that governing similar matter in the domestic Costa Rican mails; and that the French domestic mail rates be applied to French printed matter sent to Costa Rica, the dimensions of packages being fixed by the Madrid Postal Convention, article 6, paragraph 6. President Acosta, of Costa Rica, on October 10, 1923, ratified the convention, which will be effective until notice of termination is given three months in advance by one of the signatories.

LEGISLATION

BOLIVIA.

INFORMATION AGENCIES.—According to a decree issued July 19, 1923, all information agencies established in Bolivia, or those that may be established, are obliged to obtain a permit from the Government, without which they can not operate in the Republic. They must also furnish the Government a list of their employees.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY.—In October, 1923, the bill establishing an eight-hour working day in Bolivia was passed by the Senate by a large majority.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.—A bill now before Congress for discussion amends in the following manner article 1 of the law regarding insurance companies promulgated September 27, 1904: All national as well as foreign insurance companies, agencies, or offices now or in the future established in the Republic must prove that the company has been legally constituted with a capital not less than 100,000 bolivianos invested in the country. The company is also obliged to invest in the Republic 40 per cent of all premiums collected on policies in force.

COSTA RICA.

FREE COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.—Amendments to the education law, No. XXIV, of February 26, 1886, made by a decree of September 14, 1923, read as follows: "Primary education is free and compulsory for every child between the ages of 8 and 15 residing in the Republic. The period of primary education is changed to include six years in the city schools, and to four years as a minimum in country schools, with a fifth year course when the number of country children prepared in any one school is not less than 15. Pupils who have satisfactorily completed their six years of primary education in city schools are eligible for entrance into normal and secondary schools."

PROHIBITION OF COFFEE IMPORTATION.—The prohibition of imports of coffee seed, plants, or parts of plants was decreed by the President on October 27, 1923, in order to prevent the entrance of coffee-plant diseases into the country.

REGULATION OF SALE OF OPIUM AND OTHER NARCOTICS.—The President on October 9, 1923, issued a decree regulating the importation of opium and other narcotic drugs, in accordance with the International Convention on Opium and with article 9 of the law

on the protection of public health. No imports of any sort of foreign narcotic drugs may be carried on by any persons not pharmacists and then only under a license from the bureau of hygiene and public health. The full text of the decree is published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of October 18, 1923.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

COLUMBUS NATIONAL COUNCIL.—The Columbus National Council, created by a decree of October 11, 1892, for the purpose of initiating the work of erecting a lighthouse as a memorial to the discoverer of America, has been reconstituted by a decree of October 12, 1923, with the following personnel: The Secretary of Foreign Affairs as president; the archbishop of Santo Domingo, honorary president; and the chief of the protocol as secretary. Other members are the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, the president of the Supreme Court of Justice, the provincial governors, and other distinguished citizens.

It will be recalled by the readers of the BULLETIN that the Columbus Light project was approved by the Fifth Pan American Conference.

ECUADOR.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF LIVESTOCK.—By a decree of September 15, 1923, imports and exports of livestock are declared free from all duties, and in the Province of Laja all transportation taxes on livestock are removed. Also, livestock imported for breeding purposes or other pure-blooded animals are exempt from the consular fees of weight and transportation. This decree will be in force from January 1, 1924.

LAW ON MANUFACTURE AND POSSESSION OF FIREARMS.—A law has been passed by the National Congress regulating the manufacture and carrying of firearms. This law forbids the making of firearms or munitions of war in the Republic, or their introduction into the country except by the State. The only persons permitted to own or carry firearms are military men in active service, the police, and public officials. Persons violating this law by concealing weapons, or possessing them without authority to do so, are subject to imprisonment of one month to a year.

EXPORT OF ANIMALS, PLANTS, AND FRUITS.—A decree of September 7, 1923, authorizes the executive power to regulate the exports, imports, and transportation of livestock, plants, fruits, and seeds, with a view to preventing livestock and plant diseases, and adopt measures for the protection of domestic animals in the Republic.

Health officials in Ecuadorean ports will not permit the disembarkation of animals without the presentation of a health certificate

issued by the Government veterinary official of the country of origin and certified by the Ecuadorean consul.

GUATEMALA.

FERMENTED DRINKS.—A change has been made in Article 42 of the liquor and monopolies law by decree of November 2, 1923, so that all fermented drinks containing over 6 per cent alcohol are now to be considered *chicha* or native beer, and subject to tax as such.

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES.—On September 20, 1923, President Orellana issued a decree changing the customs tariff regulations. The decree went into effect on November 1, 1923, having been published in the *Guatemalteco* of September 25, 1923.

MEXICO.

FREE WATER.—A decree signed by President Obregón on November 6, 1923, provided that the following may ask for and obtain land either as a new endowment or as restitution of common land: Towns; hamlets; Indian groups; joint owners; communities; groups living on estates abandoned by their proprietors, which groups need to cultivate near-by land in order to exist; cities and villages whose population has considerably diminished or which have lost the major part of their source of riches, as well as their character as industrial, commercial, or mining centers. These entities have preferential right to such use and benefit of waters under Federal jurisdiction as may suffice to satisfy their agricultural needs. These rights shall come under the jurisdiction of the agrarian authorities created by the decree of January 6, 1915.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.—After being proposed three years ago by President Obregón, passed by the Chamber of Deputies, ratified by the legislatures of 15 States, and passed by the Senate, constitutional amendments tending to the autonomy of the Congress were signed by the President on November 15, 1923. They read as follows:

Article 79. Section 4.—The Permanent Commission may on its own initiative or upon that of the President, convoke an extraordinary session of Congress, or of one of the legislative chambers, a vote of two-thirds of the members of the commission present being necessary. The convocation must specify the object or objects of the special session convoked.

Article 89. Section 11.—Congress may be convoked in extraordinary session by the Permanent Commission.

Article 72. Paragraph 1.—The President may not comment on the resolutions of Congress, or one of its chambers when these function as legislative or judicial bodies, nor when the Chamber of Deputies declares that any high Federal official should be arraigned for official offenses.

Neither may he comment upon the decree convoking extraordinary sessions expedited by the Permanent Commission.

Article 84. Paragraph 2.—In case Congress is not in session, the Permanent Commission shall immediately name a provisional president and convoke an extraordinary session, which will issue the call for the presidential election, within the terms of the previous article.

Article 67.—Congress, or one of its chambers, when the subject to be discussed pertains exclusively to that chamber, shall meet in extraordinary session when convoked by the Permanent Commission, but in either case only the subject or subjects submitted by the commission and which are set forth in the summons may be taken up.

Article 69.—The President of the Republic shall attend the opening of the ordinary sessions of Congress to which he will present a written report setting forth the general status of the public administration of the country. At the opening of extraordinary sessions of Congress or of one of its chambers, the president of the Permanent Commission shall report upon the motives and causes which led to the convocation.

PERU.

CRIMINAL CODE.—Law No. 4697, issued September 28, 1923, amends various articles of the Criminal Code of Peru.

PROTECTION OF PLANTS AGAINST DISEASE.—According to an executive decree of October 5, 1923, the Peruvian consular agents in foreign countries will not issue invoices for packages containing plants or seeds without the previous presentation, for their legalization, of the documents exacted by Law No. 1221. For shipping packages containing plants and seeds to Peru a statement must be presented with the shipping permit to the effect that the plants or seeds are in a healthy condition.

VENEZUELA.

CONSULAR SERVICE.—In the *Gaceta Oficial* of September 29, 1923, there appears the full text of the new law governing the consular service of Venezuela, issued July 15, 1923. Some of the provisions relating to consular fees are as follows: Fee for certifying three copies of a consular invoice is 1½ per cent of the total value of the invoice, with a minimum charge of 5 bolívares, and for certifying three copies of a manifest a charge of 15 céntimos is made for each package listed in the manifest, with a minimum fee of 10 bolívares. Other fees are 25 bolívares for certifying transshipments, 1 bolívar for legalizing each document required of foreigners entering the Republic, 10 bolívares for visé of passports for foreigners, and 5 bolívares for nationals.

This law abrogates the previous one of June 26, 1920.

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.—A law regulating the diplomatic service of Venezuela was issued July 15, 1923, which abrogates the law of July 3, 1922. The complete text of the new law is published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of October 9, 1923.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' CLUB, BUENOS AIRES.—On October 28, 1923, on Calle Viamonte, Buenos Aires, the corner stone of the University Students' Club was laid in the presence of the President of the Republic. The club, which was founded on May 11, 1918, now has about 1,200 members, of whom many have enviable records in such sports as boxing, water polo, Rugby football, and basket ball. The national budget for 1923 allowed 100,000 pesos for the building, the total cost of which is estimated at 180,000 pesos. It will have not only equipment for various sports but also a library, lecture halls, a low-priced restaurant, and dormitories for students from the Provinces.

BRAZIL.

RURAL SCHOOLS.—With the cooperation of the Minister of Agriculture, the director of education in the Federal district proposes to create several model rural primary schools, each with its orchard, garden, beehives, and poultry yards. Other similar schools will later be established in other parts of the district, so that rural children may learn the rudiments of modern agriculture.

EVENING SCHOOLS FOR RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.—Dr. Octacilio Pereira, of the railway department of Rio Grande do Sul, has established an evening school for illiterate employees, where they are taught reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic. At last account 162 men were registered in the classes, which were given a trend particularly helpful to the students in interpreting railway orders and in meeting other requirements of the service. Later the elements of mechanics will be added to the course.

SERGIPE VOCATIONAL SCHOOL.—The Sergipe vocational school, whose recent founding is due to a legacy of the late Senator Coelho e Campos, added several new departments last year. It now has the following departments: Metal working, machine shop, oxyacetylene welding, and electrical shops and foundry.

Included in the work which the school has done for the State government are the cleaning of one of the presses of the State printing office, automobile repairs, and the setting up of an electric dynamo and of cereal-cleaning machines.

CHILE.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.—Prof. Demetrio Salas has been giving in Santiago a series of lectures on the most recent developments in biological studies in connection with individual hygiene. This course was arranged by the university extension department of the National Education Association.

SCHOOL CENSUS.—The annual national census of children of school age was taken in October, 1923.

COLOMBIA.

SCHOOLS IN THE ARCHIPELAGO OF ANDRÉS AND PROVIDENCIA.—By presidential decree No. 1461 the teaching of Spanish is made obligatory in the public schools of the archipelago. An elementary course in Spanish, covering the rudiments of Colombian history, geography, religion, and arithmetic, will be given to pupils unacquainted with that language. Calisthenic classes will also be given every two weeks and pedagogic conferences held every month.

COSTA RICA.

SCHOOL APPROPRIATIONS.—The sum of 25,000 colones has been appropriated for the girls' school in Atenas from the national education fund. The permanent school colony for delicate children has received an appropriation of 10,000 colones.

FREE COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—See page 197.

CUBA.

PRIMARY EDUCATION, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.—The Department of Public Instruction announces the following statistics for primary instruction during the 1922–23 school year:

There were 3,338 schoolhouses in the country, in which there were 6,169 schoolrooms, 193 of the schoolhouses being the property of the State, 43 of the municipalities, and 1,335 the property of private persons lent gratuitously to the State for public education purposes. The others were rented.

The total registration of pupils in the public schools was 357,985, of whom 261,321 were white and 96,664 colored, 180,167 being boys and 177,818 girls. One thousand and sixty-three children completed their primary studies.

The average daily attendance was 191,871 pupils, or 53.80 per cent of the total registration. Teachers of common day schools numbered 6,131, of whom 5,139 were white and 992 colored, 908 men and 5,223 women. Thirty-six of these teachers held the degree of doctor of pedagogy; 527, the degree of normal graduate teacher; 1,348, third-grade teaching certificates; 1,708, second-grade teaching certificates; and 2,177, first-grade teaching certificates; while 335 were qualified to hold temporary positions. The majority of the women teachers ranged in age from 21 to 25 years, while the men's ages ranged from 41 to 50 years.

During the same school year, there were in the Republic 85 zones of ambulatory instruction under 78 teachers, who taught 190 school groups. In these groups 4,306 children were registered. The average daily attendance was 2,946.

In the same school year 71 night classes registered 6,543 pupils, of whom 3,740 were white and 2,803 colored. The daily attendance averaged 2,255 pupils, or 34.46 per cent of the registration.

In the penal establishments of the Republic there were five classes in primary instruction with a registration of 841 persons, of whom 304 were white and 537 colored.

In June, 1923, there were in the Republic 438 private schools with 1,238 classrooms and 1,475 teachers, of whom 513 were men and 962 women, 1,367 being white teachers and 88 colored, 964 native and 511 foreigners, 886 secular and 589 religious. The registration of private-school pupils was 28,480, of whom 26,394 were white and 2,086 colored, 5,369 boys and 13,111 girls. The private school average daily attendance was 24,066 pupils, or 84.50 per cent of the registration.

GUATEMALA.

INFANT CARE CLASS.—The Popular University of Guatemala City on November 1, 1923, graduated a class of 20 young women from a year's course in infant care. They passed successfully through tests in theory and practice. It is gratifying to note that prejudice on the part of the mothers of some of the young students has been overcome, and that in one case the mother enrolled herself with her daughter after being brought to understand the purposes of the class.

HAITI.

EDUCATIONAL CONGRESS.—On October 30 last the second assembly of the Congress on Education was held in Port au Prince. The 44 resolutions adopted by the first congress were read, 23 of these being cited as having been executed in full or in part.

MEXICO.

SCHOOL OF MINOR INDUSTRIES.—A school for giving instruction in minor industries connected with agriculture will be established by the Department of Agriculture and Promotion in connection with the National School of Agriculture at Chapingo. It is hoped to revive certain industries and supplant primitive methods by modern procedure in others. The school, which is expected to be self-supporting, will offer courses in baking, soap making, tanning, fruit and vegetable canning, refrigeration, poultry raising, apiculture, sericulture, pig raising, and similar subjects.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARY.—The first library for children in Mexico has been opened in Mexico City, the forerunner of others to be established throughout the Republic. The reading room has been appropriately decorated by Carlos Mérida, a famous Mexican artist. The stories of Grimm, Perrault, and Andersen and other classics beloved by children are on the shelves.

This is part of the model library of the Department of Education, which is to be catalogued according to the American system by a young woman librarian who was sent to New York to study the methods used in the public library. Books will be lent for home reading after the cataloguing of the library is completed.

PANAMA.

SCHOOL SAVINGS.—With the purpose of cultivating the habit of saving among school children, the President of the Republic and the Secretary of Public Instruction have sent out a circular asking school principals to unite in formulating a plan for this purpose.

PARAGUAY.

SCHOOL BUILDING COMMISSION.—The Senate has approved a bill providing for a commission on school buildings to prepare a general plan for school buildings, with models and specifications, throughout the Republic; to list all the existing school buildings, noting those belonging to the State and those rented; to expend the school-building funds in conjunction with the bureau of general accounts; to interest private capital in the school-building program and handle private subscriptions and donations; to advise the President as to the best locations for schools; and to oversee the execution of contracts for school building. The President will decree the building of schoolhouses planned by the aforesaid commission after consultation with that body. The school-building commission is to have a board of advisors to be composed of the director of the national department of engineers, the director of the national department of hygiene, and the director general of schools.

SECOND ANNUAL VOCATIONAL SCHOOL EXPOSITION.—Under the auspices of the general bureau of schools and the Gimnasio Paraguayo the second annual vocational school exposition was opened in Asunción on November 25, 1923, to show the work of pupils being trained in practical means of livelihood.

PERU.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.—During the year 1923 school libraries were established in the following cities: Chincha, Huacho, Mayobamba, Calca, Cajamarca, Tumbes, Moquegua, Chorrillos, and in various other towns.

SALVADOR.

MEXICAN GIFT OF BOOKS.—The Secretary of Public Instruction in Mexico has sent a gift of books to the library of *La Prensa*, a daily newspaper of San Salvador. The books include ancient Greek and

Roman classics, history, poetry, and a special section of works by Mexican authors.

FREE LIBRARY.—The President has created as part of the National Library a free circulating and reference library, to be known as the Library of Popular Culture, with main libraries or reading rooms in each one of the departmental capitals and branches in each town. Each reading room is to contain three sections, one for works not to be exchanged nor taken from the library, one for books in circulation, and one for books to be circulated only among schools. The chief subjects to be covered in the library are morals, civic education, practical science, agriculture, and industry. The Ministry of Public Instruction will appoint the librarians, who will give weekly lectures on agricultural and industrial subjects. Exchange of books is to be effected between the branch libraries.

OPEN-AIR SCHOOL.—The Futuro Infantil Society gave an entertainment in Sonsonate on October 12, 1923, the funds from which were used for the open-air school of that city.

URUGUAY.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF SALTO POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.—November 1, 1923, was the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Polytechnic Institute of Salto, to-day known as the Instituto Osimani y Llerena, in honor of its founders, two foreigners, Gervasio Osimani, an Italian, and Miguel Llerena, a Spaniard.

In 1908 the institute, already a well-established school, was acquired by the State, a life pension of 150 pesos a month being granted to each of its proprietary directors. The new organization of secondary education under the Brum law changed the institute into a departmental high school, subordinate to the university. The Polytechnic Institute thus developed is to-day considered one of the most influential cultural centers in the interior of the country.

SOCIAL PROGRESS

ARGENTINA.

PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE FOR MINORS.—The Liga Patriótica Argentina through its committee on social welfare is considering the problem of protection and assistance for minors. The question was brought up by the branch brigades of the society, who met frequently with cases which require protection, education, and assistance,

whether provision of homes or employment or regulation of the amusements of children and young people without guardians. The committee has proposed the founding of patronatos, or committees, composed of responsible persons of the towns or cities having local branches of the society, to aid in caring for minors, either employed or at home. It is suggested that members of the committee seek official authority to aid them in their work.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE.—The president of the National Bureau of Hygiene has called the attention of the Ministry of the Interior to the importance of the medical inspection of factories and shops for the protection of the worker. As the present regulation entrusts this duty to the Bureau of Labor, which at present is without sufficient personnel to perform the task, the Department of Hygiene has offered its services, expecting to gain a considerable amount of useful information from its investigation.

RED CROSS ACTIVITIES.—The women's committee of the Argentine Red Cross has arranged to have the Bureau of Sanitation and Public Charity make use of the graduates of the Red Cross School for Nurses as visiting nurses operating from the recently established tuberculosis dispensaries. As official figures show that from 1911 to 1920, 119,521 persons died of tuberculosis in the Argentine Republic, the Public Charity has gladly accepted the assistance of the young Red Cross nurses in a united effort to eradicate the white plague.

The Santiago del Estero committee of the Red Cross has received a subsidy of 10,000 pesos from the national congress for the continuation of its work in that Province. The committee has done effective work in connection with floods, has established a nursing school, is planning the early opening of a maternity hospital for the poor, and carries on other activities.

The first-aid medicine-chest service was established by the Red Cross on November 1, 1923. Small locked boxes containing two packages of cotton, a roll of sterilized gauze, two bandages, certain antiseptics, and other medicines useful for first aid are sent upon request to members for a small sum, which is used for the renewal of the contents. They are also sent free to institutions and public places. (*Revista de la Cruz Roja Argentina*, October, 1923.)

BOLIVIA.

SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.—The executive power has sent a bill to Congress for approval, by which the sale of alcoholic beverages is forbidden in the Republic from 10 o'clock Saturday night until the following Monday at noon. Any person violating this law will be fined.

BRAZIL.

INSULIN TREATMENT.—Dr. Aleixo de Vasconcellos, Brazilian delegate to the World Dairy Congress held last October in the United States, took a special course in the administration of the insulin treatment for diabetes while in that country, carrying back with him a quantity of insulin for use in Brazil.

CHILD HEALTH MUSEUM.—The Museu da Infancia in Rio de Janeiro, founded by Dr. Moncorvo Filho, continues to attract throngs of interested visitors, who numbered 2,534 in the single month of October, 1923. Inaugurated in October, 1922, the Museu instructed 296,413 persons by its exhibits during the first year of its existence.

RED CROSS.—The Red Cross dispensary in Rio de Janeiro reports the following activities for the month of October, 1923: Consultations, 4,365; prescriptions, 307; treatments, 5,628; laboratory examinations, 72; operations, 205; electrical treatments, 66; applications of apparatus, 300; massage treatments, 418; hypodermic injections, 618; and X-ray photographs, 7.

TREATMENT FOR DEAF-MUTES.—A clinic for the treatment of deaf-mutes has been opened in the Institution for Deaf-Mutes in Rio de Janeiro for the benefit of those not living in the institution.

CHILE.

RED CROSS.—Dr. Lautaro Ferrer, secretary general of the Chilean Red Cross, has been honored by appointment to the Medical Council of the League of Red Cross Societies as representative of South America.

The Women's Red Cross in Santiago carries on a dispensary in which an average of 100 patients are daily cared for by distinguished physicians and volunteer nurses, working under a strict schedule. In times of emergency also the Women's Red Cross has given valuable aid, as in the earthquakes of 1918 and 1922, and during the time of unemployment in the nitrate industry in 1921. In the last-named year they were particularly active in providing medical assistance for the wives and children of the unemployed, and in establishing free vaccination stations, which inoculated nearly 20,000 persons.

LEGACY FOR THE BLIND.—Among the legacies left for philanthropic purposes by the late Sr. Segundo Gana Castro was the sum of 50,000 pesos to be administered by the charity commission for the benefit of the blind. It is planned to distribute the income in monthly pensions.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The *Mercurio de Santiago* for November 1, 1923, quotes the following figures from the Government report of vital statistics for 1922: Birth rate, 38.4 per thousand; death rate, 28.4 per thousand; total deaths, 108,756, or an excess of 38,499 births over deaths; deaths of children under 1 year, 35,364; deaths of

children between 1 and 9 years, 18,297. The lowest death rate for children under 1 year (4.2 per thousand of population) was in the Territory of Magellan, while the highest, 12.9, was common to several Provinces.

PLAYGROUNDS.—A new playground for children will be opened in Melipilla as well as others in Santiago. That inaugurated in Santiago last September is being enthusiastically used by the children in the neighborhood. Sr. Rogelio Ugarte, mayor of the city, was so greatly interested by the plans for the playground, of which he had charge, that he wrote to the mayors of all other cities in the Republic, recommending that they give like opportunities to their future citizens.

MOTHERS' DAY.—Mothers' Day was celebrated for the first time in Santiago on October 20, 1923. It was made the occasion of a popular festival, in which a provincial prize was given to the worker's home in which the largest number of children were carefully reared, while city prizes were presented to mothers having more than five healthy children. Mothers attending the milk stations of the Patronato de la Infancia were entertained, and layettes were given to mothers in maternity hospitals and elsewhere by committees of women and pupils of a girls' school. Members of the Band of Mercy distributed sweet peas, chosen as the emblem of the day.

SOUTH AMERICAN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.—Two young Chileans, Sres. Domingo and Luis Torralva, won the Mitre cup in the South American tennis doubles championship matches played in Buenos Aires last October.

COLOMBIA.

STUDENTS' RED CROSS.—On October 12, 1923, the Students' Red Cross was founded in the town of Medellín for the purpose of collecting funds to help students who are unable to defray their school expenses.

INSURANCE OF MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES AND LABORERS.—The President has authorized the municipal council of Medellín to insure the lives of its laborers and other employees.

WORKMEN'S HOUSES.—In the month of October the municipal council of Bogotá inaugurated the first 20 workmen's houses built in the "Primero de Mayo" suburb, the ceremony having been attended by the council for workmen's houses, members of Congress, the municipal council, and all labor societies.

COSTA RICA.

REGULATION OF SALE OF OPIUM AND NARCOTICS.—See page 197.

CUBA.

HOSPITALS.—In the latter part of December a children's hospital was opened in Santiago de Cuba. There is a maternity ward as well

as a day nursery for children in the building, which is in a park with playground facilities.

A project for the foundation of a $300,000 city hospital for Habana has been presented to the Habana city government.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

MEDICAL SERVICE IN CHARITY HOSPITALS.—According to a decree of October 11, 1923, all physicians who render medical assistance in the dispensaries of charity hospitals to patients who can afford to pay for their services must give to the hospital 25 per cent of the fees received as compensation for the use of the hospital facilities. The director of the hospital, to whom this sum will be paid, will deposit it in the public treasury to be entered on the accounts of the fund for charity institutions.

Besides this sum paid by the doctors, the patients themselves shall pay for any other services provided by the hospital.

ECUADOR.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.—The work on the children's hospital under construction in Guayaquil by the Child Welfare Society of that city is progressing rapidly. Besides the hospital service, which will be given free to 60 poor children, arrangements are being made to have a consulting ward in the hospital, where children will receive free medical attention and minor surgical operations will be performed.

MEXICO.

VAGRANT CHILDREN.—A resolution authorized by the President of the Republic and the governor of the Federal district commissions the police of the Federal district to take vagrant children at night to the police stations, from where representatives of public or duly authorized private charitable institutions offering lodging will conduct them to such shelters.

One of the homes which is aiding in the work for friendless boys is that established last October by the Women's Humane Society, of which Sra. Ester Alba de Pani and Sra. Josefina M. de Pimentel are honorary president and president, respectively. There are now more than 80 boys attending daily, who receive a hot supper when they return in the evening and a substantial breakfast in the morning. The committee is making plans to acquire additional quarters.

COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES.—The municipal employees of Mexico City have formed a cooperative building and food supply society. The city is planning to provide a plot of land, adequate for a thousand homes for workers, with sewer and water systems and other city advantages, and will assist the workers to acquire homes on easy

terms. The city is also taking out death, sickness, and disability insurance for the workers in its employ.

Many agricultural cooperatives have been formed in the States of Tabasco, Tlaxcala, and Oaxaca, a movement which is being actively promoted by the National Agrarian Commission.

PANAMA.

CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.—The Child Welfare Committee of the National League for the Advancement of Women, which is interested in the question of infant mortality in Panama, visited Santo Tomás Hospital in Panama City. The director of the hospital informed them that free treatment was always given to needy mothers and children. They were much pleased at the accommodations in the maternity ward and also to learn that six San Blas Indian girls were in the hospital studying to be graduate nurses in order to carry their knowledge of scientific care of the sick back to their own people. The San Blas Indians, who live along the Caribbean coast northwest of Colon, for many years never permitted a white man to enter their territory.

PARAGUAY.

JUVENILE RED CROSS OF PARAGUAY.—In the month of May, 1923, the Paraguayan Juvenile Red Cross was formed in Asunción with the following officers: President, D. Ramón I. Cardoso; vice president, Señorita Maria F. González; secretaries, D. Julio Frontanilla and D. Gastón Tibaut. Over 700 children have joined in Asunción, while many from neighboring towns are also enrolled. The Boy Scouts joined the Paraguayan Red Cross as an organization, bringing the membership up to 1,800.

PERU.

FREE MEDICAL SERVICE FOR EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT MONOPOLIES.—By a decision of the board of public health, the physician in charge of the day nursery connected with the stores and workshops of the Government tobacco monopoly is to give his services free to all employees and laborers of the tobacco monopoly and the alcohol monopoly, both at work and at home. He is also to inspect working conditions and direct measures tending to prevent the propagation of communicable diseases.

SALVADOR.

SOCIETY FOR PROTECTION OF THE SCHOOL CHILD.—On September 26, 1923, the Society for the Protection of the School Child was established in the city of Chalatenango. The meeting was held under

the presidency of the head of the board of education, at the suggestion of the delegate of public instruction. The society plans to aid the school child in his school and his home life and to bring about closer cooperation between parents and teachers.

URUGUAY.

CHILD LABOR.—Señor Jorge Federico Sosa, the chief of the statistical section of the national labor office, has recently published, in conjunction with Srta. Victoria L. Beloso, the first assistant of the same office, a book on child-labor conditions in Uruguay. The book was written to demonstrate the need of legislation to protect children who, owing to unfortunate environment, are forced into labor. According to this book, over 31,500 children are employed in Uruguay, of whom 10,000 are in industry, 6,000 in stores, 4,500 in street trades, 5,000 in domestic service, 3,000 in farm labor, and 3,000 working in their own homes.

The wages paid to these children, according to the book mentioned, are much inferior to those paid to adults, in spite of the fact that the same amount of production is required of the children as of the adults. There follow some paragraphs quoted from the book in question:

The child is barely 5 years old when he goes to the public school (the general case in the capital). After a year or two of primary instruction the family looks for a trade opening for him.

When he has had the "luck" to find work in a shop, the child worker begins his apprenticeship. This apprenticeship differs in no way from the work which might be done by any laborer with twice the physical strength of the apprentice, who is merely an apprentice in relation to the salary.

We have had the opportunity to visit salting houses and meat-packing houses where there was a large number of child workers. Inspecting the work of these children we openly proved our assertion.

Take the case of the tin shop of any of these establishments. We note that next to adult workers of 30 and 40 years of age—tin cutters, solderers, etc.—there were children in charge of identical machines and working at the same tasks with the same activity.

In cigar and cigarette factories the work of the tobacco strippers, sorters, driers, packers, and cigarette makers was done in identical manner by children, the only difference being that an adult received a salary of 1.70 pesos while the minor received 20 centavos.

This simple statement of facts is sufficient to show the necessity of protective legislation to put an effective stop to such conditions.

GENERAL NOTES

CHILE.

Sr. José Toribio Medina honored.—On August 25, 1923, the University of Chile was the scene of a brilliant gathering in honor of Sr. José Toribio Medina, who for 50 years has dedicated his life to research and writing in connection with the early history of Chile and other American countries. Among his important works may be mentioned his *History of the Tribunal of the Holy Office of the Inquisition in Lima*, *The History and Bibliography of Printing in Spanish America*, *The Discovery of the Amazon River*, and *History of Colonial Literature* (*1541–1810*). Señor Medina has been the recipient of honors and degrees from 37 foreign learned bodies.

MEXICO.

Sr. Manuel Gamio invited to lecture in Washington.—At the invitation of the Carnegie Institution, Sr. Manuel Gamio, the head of the government division of anthropology, will give in Washington several lectures on Mexican archaeology. Señor Gamio is a noted authority on this subject, and his lectures will be awaited with the greatest interest.

National ceramics.—A collection of national ceramics, representative of the different regions and types of the country, has been made under the intelligent direction of Sres. Miguel O. de Mendizábal and Renato Molina Enríquez and installed in the National Museum in Mexico City.

PANAMA.

Independence Day.—On November 3 and 4 the twentieth anniversary of Panama's independence was celebrated with fitting observances.

PERU.

Death of Marshall Andrés A. Cáceres.—The death of Marshall Andrés A. Cáceres in Lima on October 9, 1923, caused profound sorrow throughout the Republic. Andrés A. Cáceres, born November 10, 1836, became one of the notable public men of Peru, a great soldier and statesman. In 1854, when barely 18 years of age, he joined the army, and that same year took part in the revolutionary move-

ment for the abolition of slavery in Peru. During the War of the Pacific he was one of the most heroic figures of his country. Elected President of the Republic in 1886, he filled the position with dignity and benefit to his country, establishing schools and reorganizing the army. At the end of his term he went to France, where he was appointed minister plenipotentiary of Peru. On his return to his native land, in 1894, he was reelected President. After leaving the presidency he continued up to the time of his death to take an active interest in politics and held several important positions.

New book.—Miss Maria Martínez Pineda, a young Peruvian writer, has sent to press her new book, a novel entitled *Cumbre Nevada*, depicting the national customs of her country.

URUGUAY.

Battle of Sarandí Monument.—On October 12, 1923, the town of Sarandí Grande celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Sarandí, which took place in 1825, by the unveiling of the monument commemorating the battle, the work of the distinguished Uruguayan sculptor José Luis Zorrilla de San Martín, presented to the town by Dr. Alejandro Gallinal.

Death of Mr. Duncan Stewart.—On October 13, 1923, Mr. Duncan Stewart died at an advanced age in Montevideo. Mr. Stewart was a person of public prominence who had upon several occasions filled important offices with honor and distinction. His loss is deeply felt in Uruguay.



SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO DECEMBER 15, 1923.

Subject.	Date.	Author.
ARGENTINA.		
	1923.	
Destination of Argentina's principal exports from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1923.	Oct. 15	W. Henry Robertson, consul general at Buenos Aires.
Highway transportation in Argentina	Oct. 29	Do.
Argentine hide situation and cattle slaughtered	Nov. 5	Do.
BRAZIL.		
Annual report on commerce and industries of Brazil for the calendar year 1922.	Oct. 1	A. Gaulin, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Annual report of "Companhia Industrial Pernambucana" for the economic year ended June 30, 1923.	Oct. 3	E. Verne Richardson, consul at Pernambuco.
Commercial and economic conditions of Pernambuco, for September, 1923.	Oct. 11	Do.
Electric power house authorized in Ceará	Oct. 13	Do.
Products of State of Sergipe	Oct. 15	Homer Brett, consul at Bahia.
Tannery concession in Ceará	...do...	E. Verne Richardson.
Viniculture, argol, and wine lees in Rio Grande do Sul	Oct. 16	John R. Bradley, consul at Porto Alegre.
The American colony in Porto Alegre, with special reference to missionary and educational work.	...do...	Do.
Sugar cane in Rio Grande do Sul	Oct. 17	Do.
Construction work—bridge over the Capibaribe River at Sao Lourenco, Pernambuco.	Oct. 18	E. Verne Richardson.
Third public-road congress in Sao Paulo	Oct. 19	A. T. Haeberle, consul at Sao Paulo.
Proposed motor bus service in Parahyba	Oct. 23	E. Verne Richardson.
Improved railway facilities for northeastern Brazil	Oct. 25	Do.
Brazil nut shipments and crop prospects of Amazonas for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1923.	...do...	James H. Roth, consul at Manáos.
Declared exports to the United States nine months ended Sept. 30, 1923.	Oct. 27	Do.
Principal exports from Recife, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.	Oct. 29	E. Verne Richardson.
Shipments of Babassu palm kernals from Maranhao, Tutoya, and Parahyba, Brazil.	...do...	George H. Pickerell, consul at Para.
Cocoa shipments from Bahia for September, 1923	...do...	Homer Brett.
Principal imports of Bahia for the year 1922	Oct. 31	Do.
The broom-corn industry at Santos	Nov. 1	Herndon W. Goforth, consul at Santos.
Commercial and economic conditions in Pernambuco consular district for September, 1923.	...do...	E. Verne Richardson.
Radio development in northeastern Brazil	...do...	Do.
Sugar movements at Recife for September, 1923	Nov. 5	Do.
An agricultural bank in Pernambuco	Nov. 7	Do.
Pamphlet on "Brazilian meat inspection regulations"	...do...	A. Gaulin.
Formation of the Light & Power Co. of Fartura	...do...	A. T. Haeberle.
New banking institutions in Sao Paulo	Nov. 8	Do.
Creation of cotton department in the "Campinas Institute of Agronomy."	Nov. 9	Do.
Real estate values in Sao Paulo	...do...	Do.
Vehicle traffic laws and regulations	Nov. 10	Do.
Rubber exports during the month of October, 1923.	Nov. 10	George H. Pickerell.
Report on Brazilian commerce and industries for October, 1923.	Nov. 14	A. Gaulin.
CHILE.		
Formation of national corporation for the manufacture of smelting coke.	Oct. 24	S. Reid Thompson, consul at Concepción.
Construction of canning factory in Santiago by the Government.	Nov. 7	C. F. Deichman, consul general at Valparaiso.
Commerce of the Province of Tarapaca for October, 1923.	...do...	Richard P. Butrick, vice consul at Iquique.
COLOMBIA.		
New Colombian customs regulations	Oct. 19	M. L. Stafford, consul at Barranquilla.
General survey of business conditions for September, 1923.	Oct. 22	Lester L. Schnare, consul at Cartagena.
The market for fuel-oil burning machinery	Oct. 24	Do.

Reports received to December 15, 1923—Continued.

Subject.	Date.	Author.
COSTA RICA.		
Report of the "Director of Statistics" of Costa Rica for the year 1921.	Oct. 29	Roderick W. Unckles, consul at San José.
Decree prohibiting importation of coffee seeds and seedlings.	Oct. 30	Do.
October, 1923, report on commerce and industries	Nov. 8	Do.
Coffee export statistics for crop year, 1922–23	Nov. 16	Do.
CUBA.		
United Railways of Habana has prosperous year	Nov. 7	Carlton Bailey Hurst, consul general at Habana.
The market for turned and shaped woodwork	Nov. 10	Do.
Consumption of canned goods in consular district	Nov. 12	James V. Whitfield, consul at Matanzas.
Consumption of cereals as breakfast foods	Nov. 17	Do.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.		
Traffic regulations of Santo Domingo City	Oct. 29	Charles Bridgham Hosmer, consul at Santo Domingo City.
HONDURAS.		
Economic conditions for September, 1923	Oct. 20	Willard D. Beaulac, vice consul at Puerto Castilla.
Monthly report on shipping conditions at Amapala	Nov. 15	Robert L. Keiser, consul at Tegecigalpa.
NICARAGUA.		
Report on commerce and industries of consular district for October, 1923.	Nov. 7	Harold Playter, consul at Corinto.
PANAMA.		
October report on general conditions	Nov. 15	George Orr, consul at Panama City.
PARAGUAY.		
Passenger traffic between Paraguay and North America and European ports.	Oct. 18	Harry Campbell, consul at Asunción.
Imports and exports of Paraguay for first eight months of 1923 and of the three preceding years.	Oct. 19	Do.
PERU.		
Annual report on commerce and industries for the year 1922.	Oct. 1	C. E. Guyant, consul at Callao-Lima.
Prospective development of the marble industry in Peru.	Nov. 1	Do.
General description of Peruvian trade for August, 1923	Nov. 5	Do.
URUGUAY.		
Coal imports into Uruguay first nine months of 1922	Oct. 30	Thomas H. Bevan, consul at Montevideo.
VENEZUELA.		
Pavement of road between Caracas and La Guaira	Nov. 1	Thomas W. Voetter, consul at Caracase.
Coffee report for October, 1923	Nov. 5	Charles F. Payne, vice consul at Maracaibo.
Report on commercial conditions for October, 1923	Nov. 16	Amado Chaves, vice consul at La Guaira.

GENTINA · BOLIVIA · BRAZIL · CHILE · COLOMBIA · COSTA RICA · CUBA · DOMINICAN REPUBLIC · ECUADOR · GUATEMALA · HAITI · PANAMA · NICARAGUA · MEXICO · HONDURAS

MARCH 1924

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THE FOURTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

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THE ARGENTINE FISCAL SYSTEM

THE UPPER PARANA LOWLAND: A PROBLEM IN SOUTH AMERICAN RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT

THE AMERICAN FILM IN BUENOS AIRES

INAUGURATION OF HYDROAIRPLANES IN HONDURAS

MARCH, 1924

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[1]Absent.

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HIS EXCELLENCY, DR. FELIX PACHECO,
Minister of Foreign Relations of Brazil.

BULLETIN
OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

VOL. LVIII MARCH, 1924 No. 3

THE FIRST CENTENARY OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE

DECEMBER 2, 1823–DECEMBER 2, 1923

I.

THE world which 100 years ago heard the enunciation of the political principle since known as the Monroe doctrine was a very different world from that of to-day, particularly that part which has recently celebrated with fitting honors the completion of the first centenary of its application in the Western Hemisphere. In that vastly smaller world, Alexander I, the autocrat of all the Russias, was just completing that sowing whose sinister harvest is still being reaped by his descendents. In Spain, Fernando VII had already consummated the loss of the Spanish colonies in America and was laying the foundation for the Carlist Wars, while in Portugal John VI, after the loss of Brazil, faced a country divided into the opposing camps of absolutism and liberalism. On the narrow throne of Prussia sat Frederick William III in the shadow of the Holy Alliance. In England, George IV was ruefully counting the cost of the Napoleonic Wars, while in Latin America San Martin and Bolivar were completing the monumental work of liberation to which they were dedicated—the victories of Junin and Ayacucho lying just beyond the horizon.

Few things can be mentioned which in the space of 100 years do not undergo some change, but the Monroe doctrine, in so far as the fundamental principle upon which it rests depends, is still the same. While

opinions may differ as to its interpretation and application, it remains unassailably that principle, that doctrine which, "without the firing of a shot has saved the Latin American nations from foreign invasion for a hundred years. . . . And that is its abundant justification to the mind and the conscience of the world, to-day."

Of the many celebrations of the Monroe centenary which took place beyond the borders of the United States, one of the most significant was the special session of the Brazilian Society of International Law in Rio de Janeiro, Sunday, December 2, 1923. And of the several brilliant orations there delivered by Brazilian jurists of national and international repute, that by His Excellency Dr. Felix Pacheco, Minister of Foreign Relations, stands out in high relief not only because of the unusual eloquence and the exalted position of the speaker, and the fact that he was speaking for the Government and the people of Brazil, but because of its clear and unmistakable call to continental solidarity and the spirit of friendly good will toward the United States by which it is permeated.

The English version of Doctor Pacheco's address, which should be read by every American citizen, is reproduced here in full:

GENTLEMEN:

I was very pleased indeed to receive from my esteemed friend, Dr. Rodrigo Octavio, the eminent successor of Dr. Amaro Cavalcanti to the presidency of the Brazilian Society of International Law, an invitation to attend this commemoration of the first centenary of the enunciation of the doctrine of Monroe.

There is no necessity for anyone to trace in detail the evolution of the doctrine bearing the name of the immortal President in order to measure the considerable proportions which it has assumed in the destinies of these new American democracies. All the different views and opinions on its interpretation and application during the past 10 long decades have never diminished its immense political significance nor its enormous diplomatic transcendency. There exists to-day a whole library—thousands and thousands of volumes—of eulogy and adverse criticism. International law specialists in the three Americas and also in Europe, as well as the statesmen and publicists of all countries, have been dissecting minutely one by one all the international incidents in which this much-discussed principle has figured during the century just completed. Many have lauded and praised it, just as many others have deprecated and fought against it. National opinion regarding it in the various Republics of this continent has never been a solid one, as it has everywhere, to a certain extent, always oscillated slightly between a warm and complete affirmation of its benefits and a passionate and systematic denial of its advantages.

Times change; events follow each other; and the very ascendant movement of civilization in the course of ages can not fail to create around those great nuclear thoughts of the political existence of nations that inevitable conglomeration of commentaries which, like the spreading divergencies of culture, are contradictorily set against each other to define a sufficiently clear course, so that they may be understood, accepted, and adopted by all. I do not know if that understanding, if that acceptance, and if that adoption, so far as the Monroe doctrine in particular is concerned, has already reached the desired unanimity to which I refer. This, naturally, you must have seen from the authoritative historical explanations given on this great day.

For my part I am content to state that the enormous mass of criticism, both in the apologetic and in the negative sense, accumulated during these last hundred years must prove at least one thing, namely, the perennial vitality of the statements contained in the memorable message of December 2, 1823.

It is evident that such an idea could not survive so long a period of time if at the bottom of it there was not in fact, as there unquestionably is, a simple truth, a truth which constantly plays a part in American destiny, for which it previously marked out a course of agreement intended to be, as it already is, the main reason for the prestige and force of progress of these young nations so full of life, ideals, and wealth, and which, above all, are lovers of peace, which they devotedly and unreservedly try to serve.

To my way of thinking, the error of international lawyers in analyzing the famous doctrine lies in the fact that they give preference to the doctrine itself instead of considering in the first place that continental destiny to which I have alluded and for the defense of which that notable platform sprang spontaneously into being, thus constituting for that very reason the truest and most vigorous expression of the union of this promising section of the world.

I am one of those who have little faith in solidarities which are not spontaneous. They generally are wanting in those unbreakable ties which really unite true sister nations of the same affinities. I do not deny that they may sometimes establish a good understanding among nations of different groups, but they are always subject to the transitory or the occasional conveniences they serve and can never accomplish the miracle of expressing that complete cohesion only possible among countries of a common origin whose advance is invariably directed by the same hopes and convictions.

Without intending to do so, I am depicting for you the manifest singleness of the political composition of America. It is a case without parallel in the life of the universe. Here in truth we have a family of nations of striking physiognomic similarity and with a

perfect identity of interests. Our countries were born all at once, so to speak, and under the inspiration of the same high and generous principles. It does not matter if some have progressed more than others; disparity in growth does not in any way break the harmonious rhythm of the entire group.

The Monroe doctrine may be accepted as being, and as in reality it is, the outward concrete form of that intimate vitality of America expressed in a weighty statement which gallantly and gloriously is braving the tumult of time and the endless procession of events. All subtleties of interpretation become worthless before the subsisting capital fact of the political union of the thought of this continent, which defines an international ethical line which, neither isolating nor withdrawing us from the other nations of the globe, fully protects and defends us where, between the two immense oceans, our extensive and rich lands are situated.

The future which awaits these fortunate lands is a future of peace, of liberty, and of work. The Monroe doctrine, regardless of what may be said or should be said or can be said against it, has firmly guaranteed that future; and that is an entirely sufficient reason why this commemoration should rightly be considered as a truly American festival. In the successive episodes of international life in which it has played a prominent part, it has efficaciously served its purpose and objectives; nor could the United States have continued to proudly bear the great banner unfurled in 1823 if in the course of time it had not known how to adapt this doctrine to differing circumstances as these arose.

The spectacle to-day appears to be somewhat different in its more recent general outlines. In fact, it no longer solely implies that the influence and force of one covers by *motu proprio* the ancient weakness of the others; it implies also the conscious collaboration of those others, as expounded by Roosevelt in his beautiful presidential messages, spontaneously exalting the responsibilities of him who 100 years ago had the courageous initiative to launch to the four winds that well-merited proclamation, which from that time onward definitely consolidated us with the political life of the world as organized States resolved not to permit a return to the colonial status.

During the past 100 years many events have occurred favoring a multiplicity of interpretations of that fruitful principle. It is not my task to mention those interpretations. But it is my duty, as Minister of Foreign Affairs for my country, to affirm once again on behalf of Brazil our recognition and, with that recognition, our close solidarity with the United States in the maintenance of that policy, in which the idea of that mutual assistance and reciprocal protection which all American nations owe each to the other is included. That

solidarity, however, has never excluded the greatest independence of thought on our part. Of that we were always very jealous, as we proved at the outset by having the chancery of the first empire propose an offensive and defensive alliance in order to give an even greater solidity to Monroe's declaration. But we have never wished that autonomy of ours to become an impertinence, bearing in mind always that the initiative came from another, and that even to-day in the country of origin this declaration is regarded and accepted as the most characteristic fruit of domestic wisdom from the nation's political culture, and as the most practical result of the foresight and clearness of thought of its great statesmen and leaders.

It is often stated that the authors of such an initiative should by natural right be its most authoritative and adequate interpreters. They should also unquestionably be its most efficient interpreters, in view of the colossal force at their disposition. Let us here emphasize the fact that no one has ever known them to employ that force except when compelled to do so for the benefit of the territorial integrity of America, or in the interest of a more democratic organization of one or two countries needing temporary assistance because of the unsafe conditions and ruinous disorder into which, with evident danger to their own independence, the ambitions and disputes of international politics or, as in the case of one or two other States, the relative lack of culture of the inhabitants had precipitated them. The recent declaration of the distinguished Mr. Hughes, in his exhaustive and brilliant speech at Minneapolis, that no one is more anxious or more ready than the United States to see the countries to which reference has been made restored to the fullness of their liberty and prepared to live a life worthy of autonomous nations, was naturally received with the greatest pleasure throughout all America.

Brazilian tradition is entirely one of firm support of the Pan American ideal of which Monroe was the first vigorous exponent, confirming and amplyifying the luminous indications of George Washington's Farewell Address. Brazil was one of the first of the American nations to applaud that doctrine. The wide variety of formulas, changes, and alterations in the interpretation of that doctrine has never worried us. Sincerely and voluntarily we subscribed to the essence of the thought expressed in the declaration of the principles of the immortal President, and we shall always continue to cooperate earnestly so that the concept of that solidarity among the American countries may be extended as much as possible. In this direction, I take the liberty of pointing out one of the most efficient means, namely, to support resolutely the work of the Pan American Conferences by making effective in practice the treaties, resolutions, and conventions discussed and voted in those great

periodical assemblies in which we are accustomed to meet to exchange ideas and suggestions.

What would be the value of those conferences without the immediate and direct approval of their work by the various Governments therein represented? The number of conferences that have occurred subsequent to Blaine's summons is five, and one may reasonably ask what solid fruits they have produced.

There is in Washington to-day, under the efficient direction of our eminent friend, Professor L. S. Rowe, an admirable institution, installed in the palace donated by the worthy millionaire, Andrew Carnegie. But what is the real usefulness and what is the actual service of that splendid bureaucratic equipment if what has been voted in the Conferences that have taken place continues to be an empty formality? I speak to lawyers, who well understand their important function in coordinating and fixing political culture in general, in so far as that culture may represent a step forward in the friendly relations existing among the peoples of the world, and I beg leave to dwell a little on this point.

Strictly speaking, there is no greater absurdity nor a more evident or tangible error than to proclaim with the full force of our lungs the value of conferences before and during their celebration and, immediately after the closing session, entirely forget all that was decided and approved therein. To provide with effort and care and immediately afterwards to forget with coldness and indifference is, in the end, to achieve nothing at all. The work is simply wasted, and the idea of these Conferences in which so many brilliant debates have taken place and where so many choice intellects have sown in masterly fashion good seed for the happiness of America, is completely demoralized. We must with resolution and energy prevent this. It is to the increased decorum of our own Governments to attempt to stop this gradual disintegration and ruin of the beautiful edifice reared by the Pan American Union. It is not seemly that nations who pride themselves on their participation in an assembly, should accept its program, appear at the sessions, discuss the various matters, take part in the decisions and votes, and sign the minutes and subsequent documents, only to promptly and inexplicably turn their backs afterwards on all that, and to continue wandering in the platonism of doctrinary polemics until such time as another conference provides the opportunity to repeat the sterility of that same futile and useless labor.

I am not a bureaucrat, nor a legal specialist, nor even an international law expert. I am only an old-time journalist and parliamentarian called upon to direct the Foreign Office and, so, I can frankly express my understanding of the action of the Government in this respect by stating that I should feel that I was not doing my

duty and was forgetting my fundamental task if I did not adequately prepare the diplomatic ground for a complete victory and a definite inculcation of the principles which you gentlemen minutely analyze in your learned lucubrations and which you defend in beautiful and splendid tomes. Chanceries will be of no value unless they subordinate their procedure to that ennobling idea of the construction of the new world of peace for which humanity so deeply yearns. The volumes and volumes which may be written shall, in the end, be unprofitable in the face of governmental stagnation and inertia, obstinately deaf to the clamor of those who are specialists in the subject.

International law institutes and societies, the number of which is increasing all over the world and which, to-day, exist in all the American capitals, should vigorously endeavor to see that adequate advantage is taken of the theoretical lessons they disseminate, and with their logic persuade parliaments to adopt the resolutions agreed upon at the Conferences which may have taken place. In this sense I take the liberty of making a very earnest and sincere appeal to the presidents of these societies of high culture, to Mr. James Brown Scott, as well as to Mr. Rodrigo Octavio, and all others who assume the noble task of leaders in that intricate and difficult field where the nations, in the persons of their supermen, unite to work in favor of the yearnings of humanity for justice and peace.

And to make this remark more specific on this glorious day of the centenary of the Monroe doctrine, I will refer directly to the recent labors of the Santiago Conference, the most important of all which have yet been held. It is indispensable that the valuable resolutions there discussed, voted, and signed, among which is conspicuous the so-called Gondra Convention or Treaty to Avoid and Prevent Armed Conflicts, should follow their regular course until the required exchange of ratifications is accomplished—ratifications which will mark the beginning of the full enforcement of these transcendent diplomatic acts, officially approved by the American family in the greatest of its assemblies, where the respective delegates presented themselves invested with full powers, thereby indicating that they were not merely simple debaters sent for theoretical and bookish discussions, but accredited diplomats in the full discharge of a high political international mission.

The Brazilian Government has already fulfilled its duty in having sent the respective documents to Congress for the final approval of the legislative body, and it is reported that Chile and other nations are about to do likewise. We all hope that the United States will enlarge that beneficial stream, thus lending her effective prestige to the Pan American idea of which she has always been the most valuable and devoted supporter. The responsibilities of the great Nation

in this regard are even greater than our own. It was she who created Monroeism, and she would not be faithful to herself if she failed to take steps to the end that Pan Americanism may not perish.

The governing board of the Union continues under the presidency, no longer ex officio as formerly but by election, of the eminent Secretary of State, Charles Evans Hughes, the great central figure of diplomacy in this continent, and his Excellency, not wishing our cooperation to be unproductive, naturally desires that we should not enter the next conference at Habana without having first carried out the matters considered and voted at Santiago. I am sure in this connection, and say it with frankness, that, contrary to what happens with the Monroe doctrine, there will be no place there either for reservations or for the allegation of exclusive rights of interpretation and of execution. In this respect the duty of all American nations is entirely on the same plane; otherwise we might as well end the American international conferences and confess flatly their total lack of practical usefulness.

I repeat, that I speak as a statesman who feels compelled to adequately prepare the diplomatic ground for the solution of the juridical problems capable of bringing about a marked and opportune improvement in the organized international life of this continent. That fundamental obligation I do not for a moment neglect. All of us who are members of the Government should have a correct appreciation of the facts; we should remove all obstacles and smooth the road toward the triumph of those generous ideas which the masters and specialists in the different and delicate questions conceived and proposed for our examination and attention.

The peaceful objects which unite us, found in the Fifth Pan American Conference concrete formulas to which they adjusted themselves in the most complete and exact manner. The treaty to avoid and prevent conflicts, initiated by the distinguished Dr. Manoel Gondra and elaborated with the help of other notable members of the Conference, solved in the most practical way possible to imagine the vexed question of armaments, on which so much ink has uselessly flowed in South America, where the timorous are always discovering an atmosphere of danger, oblivious to the fact that any war between these nations would be so monstrous a crime that such an idea could never enter anyone's head, and ignoring, completely ignoring, the material impossibility, practically, of friction between sister countries who are concerned only with their peaceful aggrandizement and who are constantly emphasizing their neighborly and friendly relations.

What is the use of our negotiating with two, three, four, five, six or more countries of our great continental group a nonaggression agreement if such an agreement has already been made and signed by all the American nations, and needs at present only the approval of the

respective congresses and ratification by their Governments? Why do we not, all of us, hasten that approval and ratification, thus honoring the peaceful culture of America and thus in advance sweep from this continent the bugbear of war? What account shall we give of ourselves a few years hence in Habana, when we meet for our sixth collective consultation, if we have not previously kept the promise we made when we affixed our signatures to the minutes in Santiago? Monroeism, itself, would greatly lose in prestige if at the Cuban capital we should thus show our lack of capacity to accomplish what we agreed to do and decided to do at the Chilean metropolis.

I want to make you realize our aptitude toward progress along these lines by taking the liberty of reminding you that in 1925, in accordance with the decision of the Fifth Conference, a commission of international jurists will meet in Rio de Janeiro to resume the work, so long interrupted, of the codification of international law. What will be the value of that meeting if we do not show beforehand our sincere love of peace by approving the Gondra Convention, which was voted and signed at Santiago? Why attempt to codify international law if we do not complete in time the work that has been started, and if we do not in advance eliminate the danger of war, the enemy of all law and a perpetual source of uneasiness?

I am neither an unbeliever nor a pessimist. I have a deep faith in the pacific destiny of America and in the irresistible expansion of the liberal culture of this continent. But I am not satisfied, nor do I believe any one should be satisfied, with a pacifism of mere words and intentions. I desire and love pacifism, but a pacifism that no one can easily transgress, a pacifism protected and assured by fixed precepts and by combined and established rules which all must in justice strictly obey. Only on that ground will the juridical constructions which you may plan and undertake become stable and durable. Whatever may be attempted or done on any other ground will be building on sand, the dry bones of law of no practical use or service in international life. I do not wish the masters of an arduous science, a science so complex in its relation to the political life of the peoples collectively considered, to continue to work in vain or to be disquieted and uncertain as to the security of the constructions they achieve.

What made the prophetic vision of George Washington so complete was the large moral basis which even to this day we perceive in his luminous conception of American duty. And, likewise, what enabled the Monroe doctrine to survive 100 years has been the inner energy which animates it, that perfect understanding of the destiny of the continent, that healthy and vigorous idealism, the sole legitimate support of the countries really worthy of that name.

Pan Americanism will fail if there is no attempt to clothe with healthy flesh the vast and solid skeleton which indeed has reached an

imposing size but which still awaits the "fiat" of law in order that it may not crumble and disappear, as so many other conceptions which lacked the symbols of health and the touch of beauty. Those symbols of health and that touch of beauty must always be the work of our international jurists, who in the fruitful silence of their cabinets calmly prepare the certain advent of the new Jerusalem of to-morrow.

The outstanding task of the chanceries is to clear the wild land in readiness to plant that good seed, and to establish the best possible relations among all peoples so as to permit in a day not far distant that rich flowering so ardently desired by all the higher interests of universal peace.

I suppose that in the last analysis the exalted and historical part taken by President Monroe could not better be summarized. Let us honor, therefore, and bless his memory, and let us continue to strengthen the spirit of union and solidarity among the three Americas, thus giving body, life, and soul to the peace aspirations by which we are animated, in order that great juridic spirits may in the end achieve here what has been generously planned for the benefit of humanity in the sense of the complete extinction of the abominable crime of war.

II.

Among the numerous celebrations of the Monroe Centenary in the United States the most significant was that held in Philadelphia under the auspices of the Academy of Political and Social Sciences on the evenings of November 30 and December 1, at which Dr. L. S. Rowe, the President, who is also Director General of the Pan American Union, presided. In presenting the notable audience at the first-named session to the Secretary of State of the United States, the distinguished speaker of the evening, Dr. Rowe, said in part:

"The great public pronouncement whose centenary we are to-night celebrating marked the beginning of an epoch of Pan American service of which we as citizens may well be proud. The century which has elapsed finds us facing international problems far vaster in extent and demanding the same breadth of view and farseeing statemanship which characterized the leaders of 1823.

"The celebration of this evening and that of to-morrow evening were arranged with a view to ascertaining the obligations of the present and the immediate future rather than to congratulate ourselves on the services of the past. It is therefore most fitting that we should have invited on this occasion as our guest of honor the statesman responsible for the direction of American foreign policy, he who enjoys the confidence of the American people to an extent almost unparalleled in our history."

At the second session the speakers were, with but two exceptions, distinguished members of the Latin American diplomatic corps, whose addresses are reproduced herewith in full and in the order in which they were delivered:

1. Address of Dr. Jacobo Varela, Minister of Uruguay to the United States.

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Academy, Ladies and Gentlemen: When I was on the battle fields of France—not as a warrior, I am not a hero, but merely as a tourist after the armistice—I noticed here and there some bombs still charged with dynamite. If asked by somebody to handle one of those dangerous engines, my fright would not have been greater than when you told me, Mr. Chairman, that I would be called upon to speak on the Monroe doctrine, in this English of mine, before a learned society of wise men and distinguished women. I am not suggesting, nor denying, that the Monroe doctrine is a dangerous and powerful engine which would fulminate any outsider, man or people, who dares to touch it, but in any event I am not an outsider, being a citizen of one of the American Continents.

I am here prompted by two reasons. In the first place, because it was delightful to meet you in this splendid and, in the Greek sense, aristocratic city of Philadelphia to which I render my homage. I believe that her magnificent life of to-day is worthy of her glorious past and of the memorable part she took in the epic of American independence.

Secondly, because the chairman informed me that nothing in the nature of a formal address was expected. With such understanding and in a merely personal capacity, I am on this platform.

If the Monroe doctrine is a national policy of the United States, if its interpretation and definition belong solely to the United States, I am speaking of facts, of present facts, not of ideals, what commentary can be expected or uttered by a citizen of another American Republic, in my position, other than to express what have been to his own country the results of the existence of the Monroe doctrine throughout a century?

In South America—my distinguished colleagues will refer to the northern continent—in South America are living 10 independent nations, each one with her characteristic personality and national aims. Although they have similar history and common aspirations and warm friendship among themselves, they live separated in space, in ways of thinking, and perhaps in political development. I am not, therefore, entitled to speak for all, but only on behalf of my own country, the Republic of Uruguay.

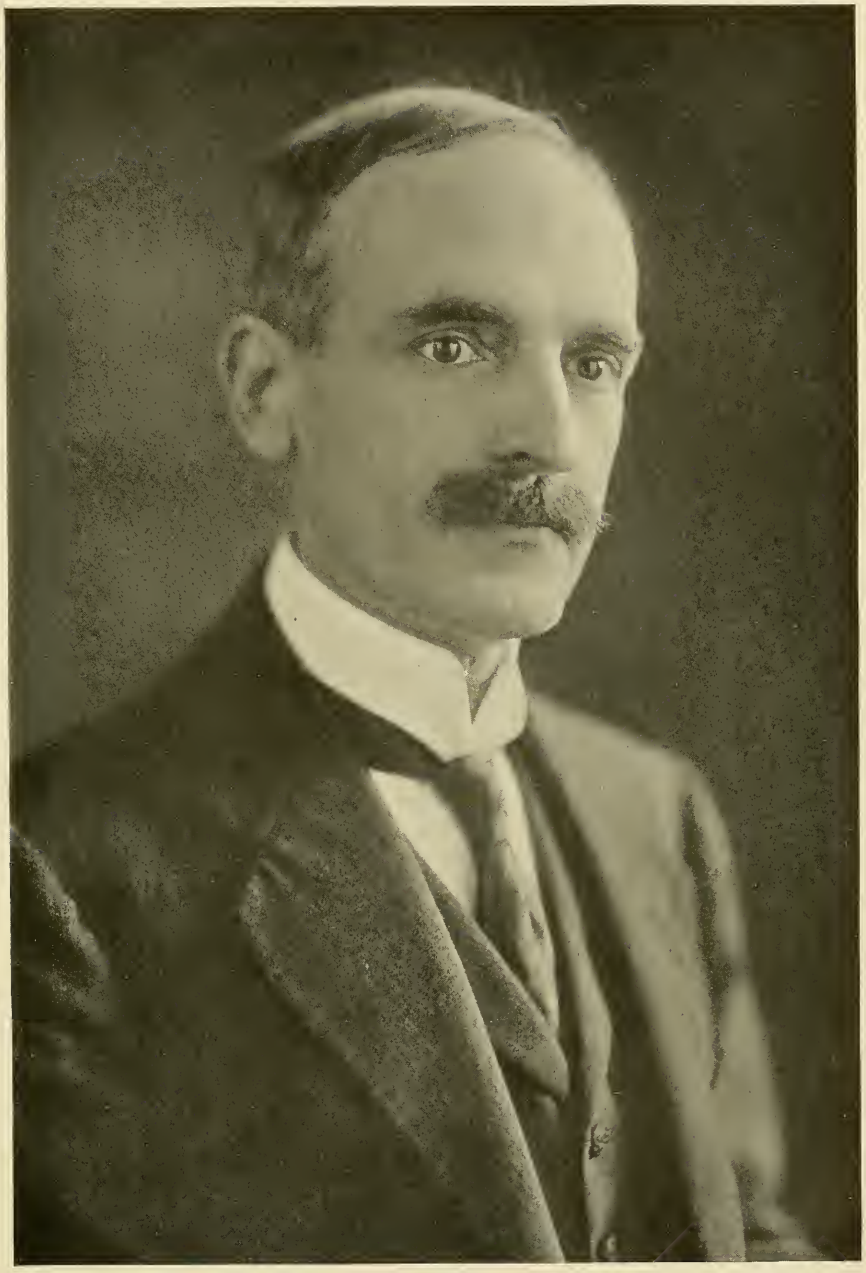
In the Republic of Uruguay the Monroe doctrine has done no harm during 100 years, and this is, indeed, a long enough period of time safely to test any human institution.

We fought our independence against the Spaniards, the Portuguese, the Brazilians, the Argentinians. A century has transformed the old antagonism into warm friendship, and even brotherhood, but we can not refrain from a high appreciation of the fact that the Monroe doctrine has helped us in avoiding possible new struggles against non-American powers. We well remember that in the earliest years of the eighteenth century our people, who had not yet gained their independence, were compelled to fight and defeat powerful armed expeditions sent by Great Britain, supported by her seemingly invincible navy. At that time the Monroe doctrine had not been enunciated by your famous President. After the doctrine was enacted no European power attempted to settle in our territory, and if the British came again to our shores it was no more aiming at domination but to cooperate in high works of civilization, in financial institutions, and economic enterprises. They were welcomed in that capacity as are and shall be, very warmly, our great friends, the Americans.

What bloody struggles would have been imposed on us if the Monroe doctrine had not existed? Nobody knows. To reconstruct an hypothetical past, which might have been and was not, would require the insight of a Webster or the imagination of our poet Zorrilla de San Martin, but it is beyond my capacity and I prefer to glance at the future. If the Monroe doctrine is in future times what it has been in the past, in relation to the Republic of Uruguay, a safeguard, a shield against non-American aggression, long live the Monroe doctrine.

I said a shield. Allow me to put it in a less dramatic tone. A big fellow wanting his security and, by the way, the security of others, takes or frames a policy of insurance not only for his palace but also for the entire block in which he lives among others. The better for his neighbors, they will be immune from incendiarism in certain cases as well as from theft and burglary. The Monroe doctrine has been that. With it we have had in some respect what the proud and glorious people of France wanted after the war—security against aggression through the probable cooperation of friendly America.

The friendship toward America in Uruguay has always been very warm, and it is to-day one of the principal aims of our policy under the leadership of President Serrato and Foreign Minister Doctor Manini. This friendship has been strengthened in the last 20 years by the visits of your prominent statesmen. I shall refer to them because they were the occasions of very interesting remarks on the Monroe doctrine in connection with certain highly progressive



DR. JACOBO VARELA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Uruguay to the United States.

Republics of South America. The former Secretaries of State Mr. Root and Mr. Colby went to Uruguay on missions of good will and fraternity and by their actions and words increased the admiration for the people and ideals of the United States of America. My country was also visited by a delegation headed by Mr. William McAdoo, whose prominent personality in America gives great weight to the declaration made by him that the United States has consistently and unceasingly manifested deep interest in the welfare of the Latin American Republics and that this found its first expression in the Monroe doctrine, enunciated, Mr. McAdoo said, by one of our great Presidents not only for the protection of the United States but for the preservation of the struggling Republics of the Western Hemisphere in the days of their infancy.

Also, 10 years ago, in 1913, Uruguay was visited by another and most illustrious American statesman, who was born a master leader, one who, like the hero of Schiller's poem, was destined from birth to the helm of command. In welcoming him, Mr. Batlle, then President of Uruguay, said these notable words: "We greet him as the champion of every just cause that has called for his support; the staunch partisan of international justice and of peace with honor, and of force and character placed at the service of the public welfare; the defender of the Monroe doctrine in the interest of the whole of America." Then your great man arose and expounded to the Uruguayan people his generous conception of the Monroe doctrine, and I am willing to believe that on that occasion Theodore Roosevelt faithfully interpreted the sentiments of the majority of his fellow citizens.

"I am pleased," he said, "with the interpretation placed by the President of Uruguay on my position as an upholder of the Monroe doctrine. It is in no sense a doctrine of one-sided advantage; it is to be invoked only in the interest of our commonwealth of the Western Hemisphere. It should be invoked by all our nations in a spirit of mutual self-respect and on a footing of complete equality of both right and obligation. I congratulate," he added, "the countries of South America that I have visited that their progress is such in justice, political stability, and material prosperity as to make them also the sponsors of the Monroe doctrine, so that as regards them all that the United States has to do is to stand ready as one of the great brotherhood of American nations to join with them in upholding the Monroe doctrine."

So spoke Theodore Roosevelt and an unhappy fate decided that that message of high statesmanship and cooperation be his farewell

address to the South American Republics. No loftier words have ever been uttered by any American statesman, and the day will come when that message may be engraved in the stone of a Roosevelt memorial. His principles are still alive, and his torch is to-day in the hands of your Secretary of State, the Hon. Charles Evans Hughes. Mr. Hughes in his address has given a most admirable explanation of the Monroe doctrine, emphatically proclaiming that it does not attempt to establish a protectorate over Latin American States, and magnificently asserting that you have no policy of aggression; that you do not support aggression by others; that you are opposed to aggression by any one of the Latin American Republics upon any other. This reveals high vision and statesmanship. Mr. Hughes has also stated very pointedly that as the doctrine is obviously not exclusive, much time has been wasted in the endeavor to find in it either justification or the lack of it for every governmental declaration or action of the United States in relation to other American Republics. Therefore when we appraise the true Monroe doctrine, as explained by Mr. Hughes, we are not either commending or condemning all the actions or policies of the United States toward the Republics of South America, Central America, or the Caribbean Sea. Each case should be judged on its merits or demerits, but that is your business, not the business of a man in my position. It would be presumptuous on my part to attempt to present so vast a subject in so short a time, and also somewhat dangerous for a diplomat, as you will see.

A frivolous prince, afterwards famous as a remarkable king, was once chatting with his diplomatic friends and as one of them indulged in excessive freedom of expression, the prince suddenly rang the bell and said to the usher, "This gentleman wants his carriage," and the gentlemen went out.

I, for one, do not desire to go out and do not wish that some one call my carriage or my steamer. I am for the present too pleased in this very interesting America. I believe in liberty, but, as defined by a very clever man, "Liberty is the power to discipline yourself in order not to be disciplined by others." This is a good maxim for individuals as well as for nations.

But I do not think that I transgress my liberty when expressing an earnest hope that the great words that you heard last night be tomorrow a reality as the Hughes doctrine; and that we soon will see the dawn of the whole of America concerted for the defense of her common interests and ready to cooperate with Europe in the never-ended work of attaining an ever higher plane of civilization and justice.

2. Address of Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, Minister of Panama to the United States.

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Academy, Ladies and Gentlemen: I consider it a great privilege to have been asked to deliver an address in such a learned institution as the American Academy of Political and Social Science on the auspicious occasion of the centennial of the Monroe doctrine. It is an honor for which I feel greatly indebted to your distinguished president, Dr. Leo S. Rowe, and an invitation which I have gladly accepted as affording me an opportunity to devote some thought to a most favorite and interesting subject. I realize, however, that the famous declaration made by the fifth President of the United States in his message of the 2d of December, 1823, is a most perilous theme for a public address nowadays. So much has been said, so much has been written about the Monroe doctrine, especially in the last three decades, that it is virtually impossible to deal with it in the expectation of setting forth new facts or statements that have not already been made. The historical investigation seems to be exhausted in so far as concerns the facts leading to the issuance of the celebrated declaration and its practical consequence during the century completed to-day. The student of history and diplomacy can depend upon a veritable wealth of bibliography, supported by official documents, where all the facts are exposed. And while the speculative matter seems also to be nearly exhausted, it is possible, nevertheless, to make remarks that draw their interest precisely from the great amount of contradictory opinion—official and otherwise—that has been propounded.

Indeed, the existence of this great amount of conflicting views calls for a continued effort to analyze and study the causes and effects that have a bearing on the original proposition with which James Monroe unfolded before the world the most transcendent phase of the American foreign policy.

It is high time to undertake a complete review of the whole field covered by antecedents and consequences, by correspondence, considerations, and propositions concerning the Monroe doctrine in an endeavor to fix its meaning, to determine its scope, to point out, on the basis of precedent, its most probable manner and criterion of application, and above all to establish the ideological differences between the conception of the doctrine itself and such conceptions as Pan Americanism, imperialism, hegemony, nonintervention and interference, dollar diplomacy, and other kindred questions that are often confused with the declaration of President Monroe or considered as its fatal and necessary consequence. This is especially desirable from the Latin-American point of view, as no doubt a great deal of the apprehension and misunderstanding existing among the peoples



DR. RICARDO J. ALFARO.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Panama to the United States.

south of the Rio Grande in respect to the foreign policy of the United States is due to a misconception of the Monroe doctrine and its relations to such foreign policy. And I do not think the task is impossible, because the Monroe doctrine presents such a clarity of expression and has been maintained and applied with such consistency that its essence, its meaning, and its scope will strike an ordinary intelligence when the subject is properly studied.

I remember a conversation I had some time ago with a citizen of one of the southern Republics whom I do not need to mention. The subject of the celebration of this centennial came up, and he said: "My country does not recognize the Monroe doctrine." Somewhat surprised at this reference to nonrecognition of something that has never called for recognition, I ventured to ask: "What is your view of the Monroe doctrine?" "Well," he replied, "it is the Monroe doctrine which allows the United States to meddle in the internal affairs of our countries."

I would not say that this represents at all the best of the enlightened opinion of Latin America, but, judging by the condition of the person who uttered the assertion, it may be considered as a fair sample of the popular feeling about this question. "America for the Americans" is understood to mean "America for the Americans * * * of the north."

It is a fairly general belief in Central and South America that all those events that have caused the aggrandizement of the United States, of its naval and military strength at the expense of the territorial sovereignty of other nations—European as well as American—are directly attributable to the Monroe doctrine. It is most common to hear or to read that the pronouncement made 100 years ago is responsible for the annexation of Texas, for the Mexican War, and for the territorial cessions agreed upon as a consequence thereof. It is pointed out as the cause of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which others have precisely branded as a violation of the principles laid down in 1823, and to the same trend of mind the doctrine has been the cause of the Alaska purchase, the recognition of Cuban belligerency, the Spanish-American War, the acquisition of Porto Rico, and the Philippines, the Platt amendment, the treaty of 1903 with Panama, the building of the Panama Canal, the annexation of Hawaii, the acquisition of the Samoan Islands, and the intervention in Nicaragua, Santo Domingo, and Haiti.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, whatever is wrong or right in connection with these events, the Monroe doctrine is not responsible for it and, indeed, it has nothing to do with it. All of the above-mentioned facts could have taken place in the absence of the message of December 2, 1823. All of those acts are coincident with or caused by the natural process of growth of the Nation which had its nucleus in

the thirteen colonies of New England. Once the independence of the United States was consolidated, the population increased in numbers and grew richer and richer by constant toil and energy amidst the blessings of peace. With the increase of the population came the necessity of more territory and the expansion to the west and to the south. In turn this territorial expansion created more and more wealth, more and more intellectual development, more and more influence, more and more naval and military strength, until to-day the Nation is in the first rank as a power, is the creditor of the world, and to a great extent an arbiter of its destinies.

Now, I do not wish to convey the impression that I am here expressing approbation or disapproval of the American foreign policies during the last hundred years. I am not concerned with the examination of this question right now, and, furthermore, I do not wish to be. My point is that the acts I am referring to have nothing to do with the dictum of Monroe. As a matter of fact the territorial expansion of the United States began years before the presidency of Monroe. It had its inception in the peaceful and foresighted purchase of the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803 and in the acquisition of the Floridas from Spain in 1819. The subsequent accessions to the Union were the result of facts and circumstances entirely extraneous to the pronouncement of 1823, as careful perusal of their history will suffice to show.

It happens that the people of Latin America do not feel, of course, very much concerned with the history of the United States, and the number of those who have a fairly deep knowledge of it is very limited. On the contrary, every Latin feels greatly interested in learning something about the Monroe doctrine, of which they hear so frequently. The result is that with an inadequate basis of United States history there is divulged a great deal of literature about the Monroe doctrine and American continental policy; and ideological confusion on one side and an attitude that oftentimes is openly biased on the other side are responsible for a great deal of misdirected prejudice, apprehension, and hatred. The peoples of Latin America, especially those situated in the vicinity of the Caribbean Sea, have undoubtedly very serious and delicate problems to confront in their international intercourse with the United States. The discussion and solution of those problems may lead sometimes to popular discontent and mistrust toward the great Republic of the north. But I maintain that it is wrong to put the blame for the unsatisfactory solution of an inter-American question upon the Monroe doctrine, for it certainly was not intended to foster aggression or injustice on the part of the strong upon the weak. It must be borne in mind that the Monroe doctrine is an American foreign policy, but the American foreign policy is not all Monroe doctrine.

Two official utterances made in connection with the Monroe doctrine have created a great deal of resentment and disquietude in Latin America. One is the statement made by Secretary Olney in 1895, that "The United States is practically sovereign in this continent and that its fiat is law upon the subjects to which it confines its interposition." This declaration was unfortunate and has been contradicted by numerous expressions of friendship and consideration by American statesmen, such as Wilson, Root, Harding, and more recently your illustrious Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes.

The other one was the opinion expressed by President Roosevelt in 1905 in connection with the protocol entered into with Santo Domingo and providing for an intervention in the fiscal affairs of that Republic in an endeavor to straighten out its financial difficulties, thereby eliminating a cause of conflict with European creditors, leading eventually to armed European action. This subject of American intervention in the Caribbean States is, indeed, very interesting, but rather delicate and vast for me to dwell upon on this occasion. I will, however, say this much, the problem is one for which a solution may be found within our own countries, as intimated by an eminent Cuban writer when he said: "Against foreign interference let us oppose domestic virtue."

The Latin American mind is disturbed by what is considered to be a disparity of criterion in the application and actual enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, and frequent references are heard of instances of aggression of American nations by European powers, such as the blockade of San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, by the British in 1842 and 1844; the blockade by the same power of Buenos Aires in 1845; of the whole coast of Salvador, with the seizure of the port of La Union, in 1851; and the bombardment of Valparaiso and Callao by Spanish war vessels in 1866. These, as we all know, were cases where actual acquisition of territory was, at the earnest request of the United States, expressly disclaimed by the attacking powers. An enumeration of the cases in which the Monroe doctrine has been put to the test and asserted or enforced would take me beyond the time limit of my address. Suffice it to say that on the whole the assertion and application of the doctrine have been remarkably consistent and that its enforcement in the three most sensational cases—that is to say, the Mexican crisis of 1867 and the two Venezuelan episodes of 1895 and 1902—the United States showed a love of justice and a courageous decision to fight for its avowed principle that are to be admired forever as constituting one of the most brilliant pages of their history.

It is futile to say that the Monroe doctrine was an egotistical expression, aiming, as it did, at the protection of the national interests of the United States. All human actions are egotistical—individual

as well as national—but an action is commendable or hateful in proportion to the amount of good or evil it may produce to others. The fact is that the pronouncement of 1823, besides satisfying a vital necessity of national defense, has redounded to the benefit of the Latin American nations by defending them from these possibilities that endangered their independent life.

Under the ascendency of the Monroe doctrine we have seen European ambitions barred from the Western Hemisphere during a century that has witnessed the colossal development of European colonial policies in every other corner of the earth—in Asia, with its swarming population of hundreds of millions; in Africa, where only one sovereign nation has survived the storm of imperialism. We have seen the democratic system of government established in all the countries of our continent where three empires had found an existence in days gone by; we have seen the cause of peace promoted and the progress of inter-American trade increase to an astonishing volume; and, above all, we have beheld the birth and expansion of Pan Americanism, this feeling of continental solidarity, this common pride in our institutions, this common confidence in our future, this indomitable will that the land discovered by Columbus shall be the abode of a better humanity of the future, able to pursue its own happiness amidst the blessings of peace and democracy, free from jealousy, prejudice, and greed, and ever inspired in those ideals of justice and fraternity through which the reign of international happiness can be made permanent upon the earth.

3. Address of Dr. Salvador Córdova, Minister of Honduras to the United States.

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Academy, Ladies and Gentlemen: In proportion as the power of Spain declined, Great Britain enriched herself at the expense of the nation upon whose dominion the sun never set. The Bay Islands (Islas de la Bahia), an important archipelago in the Gulf of Honduras, a short distance from the coast of Honduras, in the Caribbean Sea, were occupied by the British on several distinct occasions during the seventeenth, eighteenth, and the first half of the nineteenth centuries, being returned to Spain upon the termination of the series of wars between Honduras and Great Britain.

On September 15, 1821, the Provinces which formed the captain-generalcy of Guatemala—to-day comprising the territory covered by the Republics of Central America—proclaimed their independence from Spain. By reason of this historical fact, all the Spanish possessions in the Gulf of Honduras passed to the dominion of Honduras, which then formed part of the Central American Federation, and as

soon as this federation was definitely dissolved in 1840, they remained an integral part of Honduras as a sovereign Republic.

In 1841 Great Britain again occupied the Bay Islands. The Government of Honduras protested, but then, as now, the protest of the weak was not heeded. Eighteen years had passed since the enunciation of the Monroe doctrine, and still the nations of the Old World, in their aspirations toward territorial aggrandizement, appeared to be ignorant of that doctrine; and it was then that the statesmen of this country proposed making effective the meaning of the doctrine promulgated by the great President whose name it bears, and from their action there came into being the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, signed in the city of Washington, April 19, 1850, by the United States and Great Britain.

Article 1 of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty stipulates that "neither the Government of the United States nor that of Great Britain shall occupy, fortify, colonize, assume, or exercise dominion over any part of Central America." In spite of the signing of the said treaty, the governor of the English colony of Belize on July 17, 1852, issued a proclamation announcing the establishment, in the name of the British Crown, of the colony of the Bay Islands (Islas de la Bahia). The brigantine *Persa*, of the British Navy, took possession of the said islands. This violation of established right made a profound impression on the people of the United States, which had its reflex in the United States Senate, where on December 30, 1852, General Cass submitted a resolution, which was unanimously adopted by that exalted body, requesting the President of the United States to transmit to the Senate all the information in his possession with respect to the said violation. A committee named by the Senate submitted its report on the 3d of the following January, in which it was declared that the Bay Islands, situated in the Gulf of Honduras, were an integral part of the Republic of Honduras. This report was approved by the Senate. At the same time, President Pierce in his inaugural address, on March 4 of the previous year, had reaffirmed in the most explicit terms the fundamental principles of the Monroe doctrine.

As Great Britain's attempts at territorial expansion in Central America had not ceased, it became necessary to negotiate a new treaty between the United States and that country, the treaty known as Dallas-Clarendon treaty, signed on October 17, 1856. In this treaty it is again stipulated that the Bay Islands belong to the Republic of Honduras.

Years before, during the preliminary negotiations attendant upon the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, British naval forces took possession of the port of Amapala, on Tiger Island (Isla del Tigre), in the Gulf



DR. SALVADOR CÓRDOVA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Honduras to the United States.

of Fonseca, on the Pacific coast. The port belonged unquestionably to Honduras. The President of Honduras immediately thereafter entered into a convention with the diplomatic representative of the United States, Mr. George Squier, of grateful memory to all Central Americans, by virtue of which Honduras transferred to the United States for a certain period of time the dominion and jurisdiction over Tiger Island. In order to avoid becoming embroiled with this country, the naval forces of Great Britain then evacuated the island.

This brief historical review discloses the deep significance of the Monroe doctrine to Honduras. Without it her national territory might very well have been dismembered and over her beautiful islands in the Atlantic and Pacific there might be floating to-day the flag of a foreign power. We have full confidence that, faithful to the spirit and tradition of justice, which is the fundamental basis of her political and social structure, this great country will always be, not only the jealous defender of the Monroe doctrine, under the shadow of which the other nations of this hemisphere are safe from the attacks of the nations of the other continents, but also that, like an elder brother, the strongest and most prosperous of this hemisphere, she will never forget that she has duties to fulfil toward them, and that she will be to them an emblem on which is inscribed in luminous letters the words Equality, Fraternity, and Justice. Equality, because before divine justice, as before human, all men are equal; Fraternity, because the Martyr of Golgotha bade men "love one another"; and Justice, because the principles which rule between individuals should rule in the reciprocal relations between independent nations.

Another interesting celebration of the centenary of the Monroe doctrine was that organized by the Southern Commercial Congress at Richmond, Va., December 2–4, 1923, which included both civic and military homage and a pilgrimage to the tomb of the illustrious author of the Doctrine.

At the diplomatic session held on the night of December 3, presided over by Hon. E. Lee Trinkle, Governor of the State of Virginia, His Excellency Don Ricardo Jaimes Freyre, Minister of Bolivia to the United States, delivered an eloquent address, the text of which follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: The declaration of Monroe initiates a continental policy.

Its spirit, its text, its history, and its interpretation by eminent statesmen of this great Republic makes it a national thesis; a formula for self-defense enunciated by one sole Nation; a plan of her political conduct before the face of the Old World countries. It is a doctrine



DR. RICARDO JAIMES FREYRE.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia to the United States.

of the United States, but has been throughout a century the shield, or defense of the Americas.

It initiates a continental policy, because all the peoples who were born to liberty at the dawn of the nineteenth century saw in the words of Monroe an affirmation of their sovereignty; because they declared the inviolability of the independent Republics of America and of the institutions which freely given them; because they announced the existence of a bond of union between all those who had passed through the same periods of conquest and colonial life and had undertaken the wars against their mother country in order to assure their right to self-government.

A century has passed. The menace of the Old World commences to be an historical souvenir. The remains of European territorial dominion on the American Continent lack significance and importance. The new nations have raised themselves to a level of equality with the old ones; international law protects them all; and, nevertheless, the Monroe doctrine maintains its position as the political standard of the United States, and it should be maintained as a profession of faith of the other American peoples.

And its meaning is graver and more important when it is considered as the starting point of the accord and bond of union of the 20 nations of the American Continent. An Americanism exists, and it had its first expression in the phrases embodied in the celebrated document whose centenary we are commemorating.

Americanism exists based on historic laws from whose influence it can not possibly be separated. The occidental world is free from the secular problems which agitate the old. It has thrown off all ancestral prejudices; it has not reaped the inheritance of political and racial conflicts which have been disturbing Europe for the last 20 centuries; and it is elaborating a new international law, whose basis is more solid because it is more in accordance with justice.

When our glance runs over the vast extent of the continent, it sees in all the countries the same ideals realized and the same principles triumphant, as it finds in all of them the same memories, the same traditions, the same origins, and the same struggles for liberty.

That is the reason why an Americanism exists which has created the Amphictyony of America; but it is an Americanism that is open and ample, where the sciences, arts, letters, and work can always find the respect, sympathy, and stimulus to which they are entitled, from whatever region they may come to us, whatever may be the point of the planet from whence they irradiate. Our exceedingly free institutions, our faith in the combined efforts of all human associations, are a guaranty of our sincerity. But we exact from nations, as from individuals, reverence for our sovereignty, respect for our laws, and an honest intention.

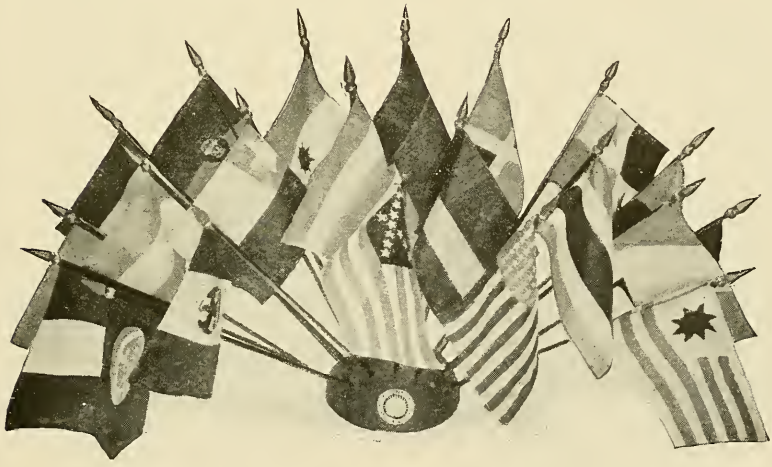
And thus we may be enabled to give a continental meaning to the Monroe doctrine, without lessening or extending its original significance, which belongs exclusively to the United States, to convert it into the doctrine of the Americas.

Our harmony with all the civilized world is evident. We do not close the doors of our countries or of our spirits to the current which during four centuries has flowed to us, but we do not desire that it brings with it the ambitions of the past or the obscure problems of the present.

America has its own peculiar destiny, and perhaps a mission within the precepts of future humanity. Nothing that can oppose this will find support among us.

And when the bond of union of all the continent shall have become an indestructible fact, when the last vestige of selfishness and injustice shall have disappeared from it, when the most recent and still bleeding wounds shall have been healed, no obstacle will arise to the fraternal union of the people of America, which can offer itself to the world as the home of peace and the refuge for all men of good will.

And next to the doctrine of the great President, there shall be raised up another doctrine which will read thus: America safeguards America.





Courtesy of the Embassy of Chile, Washington.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHILE, SANTIAGO.

The sessions of the Fourth Pan American Child Congress, to be held October 12–19, 1924, will take place in this building.

THE FOURTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

TO BE HELD IN SANTIAGO DE CHILE OCTOBER 12–19, 1924.

OF ALL the subjects pressing upon the public consciousness to-day, none presses more heavily or with a greater sense of urgency than the subject of social service, and of the many aspects of this newest of the economic sciences child welfare easily takes the lead. The Fourth Child Welfare Congress, to be held in Santiago de Chile this coming September, is, therefore, a matter of continental significance and interest, since the discussions there participated in, the resolutions there adopted, the commitments there entered upon, and the obligations there assumed are matters which vitally concern the life of the American nations. No effort, therefore, should be spared, no sacrifice omitted, on the part of the Governments and associations officially invited to participate, to make this Congress the success that its importance demands.

During the three or four decades which immediately preceded the Great War many forces—some obscure, others obvious—were operating in the national consciousness to bring about a profound change in the attitude of civilized peoples with respect to "the place of the child" in the body politic. This change, which was finding vigorous and eloquent expression in many fields of human activity long before the outbreak of world hostilities, has since become a universal clamor beating more and more insistently against the hearts and minds of thinking men and women everywhere, so that to-day the child, with his inherent rights, his needs, his welfare in general, is all too slowly, but nevertheless surely, becoming the chief center of national concern and the most imperative of all personal and community obligations.

A comparison of child welfare standards in the United States with those of 30 years ago shows clearly the seriousness with which this country now views the preparation of each new generation for the business of living. That the goal, nevertheless, is still far in the distance is abundantly evidenced by the tragic results of poor health, ignorance, poverty, crime, and inefficiency still visible in every department of human activity.

Conferences such as the one it is planned to hold this present year in Santiago de Chile are indisputably among the highest manifestations of modern civilization, since they express that deep feeling of

responsibility entertained by every rational community for the well-being of its children. Such conferences are essentially the emphatic affirmation of the right of every child to be well born, to enjoy a healthy, unfettered, and joyous childhood, and to be given an adequate preparation for an intelligent, useful, and happy life.

This Fourth Pan American Child Welfare Congress will be particularly significant in that it will represent 21 American democracies, since it is the democracies of the world which more than any other form of Government need sane and educated electorates. They, more than others, must realize that national progress can best be measured by their attitude toward the nation's children, and that no democracy can be completely socialized until its children have entered into their full and complete heritage. They, more completely than the rest of the world, must realize that the sick and otherwise subnormal child, the inadequately nourished child, the poorly housed child, the illiterate or half-educated child, the untrained or wrongly trained child are each and all the potential sources of national frustration, disintegration, and decay. And in the full light of this realization it is confidently hoped that through this conference and the social, educational, and legislative activities resulting therefrom, the democracies of the American continent as a whole will take the lead in raising the standards of child life to a point where the exploitation of child labor in the mill and factory, on the farm and plantation, will be forever prohibited; where the rural child, now largely unprotected, will have time to play, time to go to school, and time to grow straight and sturdy; when no longer from factory windows in this and other lands, as one American woman [1] expresses it, will tired child workers gaze wistfully out at near-by golf links "and see the men and women at play"; where the underfed and hungry child will be a crime, and the "child criminal" a community disgrace.

The Chilean Government, at the request of that distinguished citizen and humanitarian Don Ismael Valdés Valdés, has recently appointed the members of the committee on organization, which is composed as follows:

President: Don Ismael Valdés Valdés, president of the Superior Council of Public Beneficence, director of the National Child Welfare Association, director of the *Manuel Arriarán* Children's Hospital, etc.

Vice presidents: Dr. Don Gregorio Amunátegui, rector of the University of Chile; director of clinics, Hospital of St. Vincent de Paul, etc. (*President of the Medical Section in the Fourth Congress*).

Dr. Don Alejandro del Río, professor in the faculty of medicine, director of public health (*President of Hygiene Section*).

[1] Sarah Cleghorn.

Don Salustio Barros Ortúzar, vice president of the National Child Welfare Association, chairman of the National Committee of Commercial Instruction (*President of the Sociology Section*).

Don Carlos Estévez Gazmuri, professor in the faculty of law, counsel for the National Child Welfare Association, attorney for the Council of Fiscal Defense (*President of the Legislation Section*).

VOTING MEMBERS IN THE AGENDA SECTIONS.

Medicine Section: Dr. Don Roberto Aguirre Luco, dean and professor in the faculty of medicine, vice president of the Superior Council of Public Beneficence.

Dr. Don Ángel Custodio Sanhueza, professor in the faculty of medicine.

Dr. Don Eugenio Diez Lira, professor in the faculty of medicine, assistant director of clinics, Hospital of St. Vincent de Paul.

Hygiene Section: Dr. Don Carlos Monckeberg, professor in the faculty of medicine.

Dr. Don Javier Rodríguez Barros, academic member of the faculty of medicine, director of the School of Obstetrics and Child Welfare.

Dr. Don Álfredo Commentz, professor extraordinary in the faculty of medicine, director of the National Child Welfare Association, assistant director of the *Manuel Arriarán* Children's Hospital.

Sociology Section: Señora Elisa Walker de la Taille.

Don Francisco Hunëeus Gana, senator in the National Congress, director of the Society for the Protection of Children.

Don Santiago Labarca, representative in the National Congress.

Legislation Section: Don Joaquín Errázuriz Vergara, attorney for the Council of Fiscal Defense, director of the National Child Welfare Association.

Don Moisés Poblete Troncoso, director of the National Labor Bureau, professor extraordinary in the faculty of law.

Don Fernando Varas, professor in the faculty of law, Catholic University.

GENERAL SECRETARIES.

Don Jaime Larraín García Moreno, representative in the National Congress.

Dr. Eugenio Cienfuegos, chief physician *Manuel Arriarán* Children's Hospital, president Society of Pediatrics.

SECRETARIES.

Medicine Section: Dr. Don Arturo Scroggie, vice president of the Pediatrics Society, chief of pediatrics clinic, University of Chile; chief physician infants' section, *Roberto del Río* Hospital.

Hygiene Section: Dr. Cora Mayers, director of the Chilean League of Social Hygiene, director of the Pediatrics Society, and director of the National Committee on Physical Education.

Sociology Section: Don Gabriel Amunátegui, lawyer, professor and secretary of the faculty of liberal arts.

Legislation Section: Don Arturo Fernández Pradel, professor extraordinary in the faculty of law.

SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Don Benjamín Gómez Herrera, secretary of the National Child Welfare Association.

II. REGULATIONS.

1. The sessions of the Fourth Pan American Child Congress will be held in the University of Chile, from October 12 to 19, 1924.

2. The congress will consist of four sections, devoted respectively to the following subjects: Medicine, hygiene, sociology, and legislation.

3. The directorate of each section shall designate 10 themes for discussion, the respective speakers to be named by the organization committee.

4. The organizing committee shall consist of a president, four vice presidents who shall also be the respective heads of the four agenda sections, two general secretaries, four section secretaries, and a secretary-treasurer. In addition, there shall be three voting members for each section.

5. Congress members shall be of three classes—honorary, active, and contributing.

Honorary members shall be those designated by the organization commission; active members shall be (*a*) the members of delegations officially accredited to the congress, and (*b*) those persons or institutions who are interested in child welfare, by methods either scientific or practical, and who contribute the minimum quota of £1 or 30 pesos, national currency; and contributing members shall be those who subscribe the quota of 20 pesos, national currency.

Honorary and active members shall have the right to attend the sessions, to present papers, to take part in the discussions and receive the publications of the congress. Contributing members shall have the right to attend sessions and to be included in the trips and visits which may be made during the congress.

6. Only the themes designated for each section shall be dealt with in the congress.

7. Other themes presented by members shall be dealt with in special meetings.

8. The organization committee shall preside at the inaugural session.

9. At the first working session the congress, before taking up the agenda routine, shall elect its board of directors, shall appoint the honorary presidents and vice presidents, and also the committee on conclusions.

10. The organization committee shall name one or more speakers (*relatores*) under each designated theme, who shall be limited to 20 minutes for the development of their respective work. At the conclusion of each speaker's relation, the theme will be opened for debate, preference on the floor to be given those noted in advance by the secretary general in the order of said annotation. During the debates a speaker may have the floor only once on any one theme, for a maximum of 10 minutes where he has presented the theme under debate, and for 5 minutes in all other cases.

11. The papers read and others which may be formulated in the sessions shall without exception pass into the custody of the committee on conclusions, which shall render its report at the beginning of the closing session.

12. The report presented by the committee on conclusions shall neither be open to debate nor subject to suggestion or amendment, the action of the congress therein being limited to acceptation or rejection.

13. No conclusions shall be rendered on work received in the secretary general's office later than July 31, 1924.

III. THEMES.

SECTION FIRST—MEDICINE.

(1) Enterocolitis and enterorenal syndrome in children; (2) tuberculosis; (3) heredolues; (4) anaphylactic syndromes in children; (5) endocrine disturbances; (6) obstetrical trauma in the newborn child and dystrophic bony tissue;

(7) physiotherapy; (8) acidosis in children; (9) rickets; (10) affections of the upper respiratory tract and lymphatic systems and their influence in the development of the child.

SECTION SECOND—HYGIENE.

1. **Demography—Vital Statistics.**—Statistics and related information concerning marriage, birth, stillbirth, infant mortality and disease in general.

2. **Eugenics.**—Immigration, sex instruction, legislation affecting marriage, etc.

3. **Prenatal Child Welfare.**—Care of the mother during pregnancy; maternity clinics, canteens, and asylums; schools for mothers; organization of urban and rural instruction in child welfare; traveling faculties for instruction in child welfare.

4. **Lying-in Hospitals.**—Number of beds with relation to population; aid to mother at confinement in urban and rural districts; nursing service in lying-in hospitals; maternity clinics and consultations; maternity ward in small hospitals; dispensary and antisyphilitic precautions in the lying-in hospital; postnatal work in the lying-in hospital.

5. **The Wet Nurse.**—Bureau of wet nurses as annex to child-welfare institutions and hospitals for nursing infants.

6. **Prophylaxis of Infantile Tuberculosis.**

7. **City Milk Service.**—Supervision of milk, legislative measures, etc.

8. **Workmen's Housing.**—The hygienization of existing housing; influence of housing in the disease and mortality of children.

9. **School Hygiene.**—School medical service; school nurses; open-air schools; vacation outings and camps; school canteens; children's sports and games.

10. **Care of the Sick and Ailing Child.**—Dispensaries, hospitals for nursing children, mountain and seaside sanitariums, specialist nurses in care of the newly born.

SECTION THIRD—SOCIOLOGY.

1. **State Aid for the Materially or Morally Abandoned Child.**—What is meant by "an abandoned minor?" What are the causes of such abandonment? How should Government aid be exercised? Preventive and reeducative methods.

2. **Creation of National Autonomous Organizations Responsible for Study and Solution of Problems Dealing with Children.**

3. **Eminent Desirability of Establishing Special Government Funds for Protection of Children.**

4. **Objectives in Government Adoption of Abandoned Children.**—How should the activities of such boys and girls be directed?

5. **Protection of Children of Preschool Age.**—Protection of the unmarried mother; methods for increasing birth rates; protection of the working mother before and after birth of her children; to promote maternity cooperative societies; home visitors; regulation of wet-nurse service and protection of the wet nurse's child; establishment of children's asylums and child-welfare societies; children's amusements—the cinema, kindergartens, etc.

6. **Protection of Older Children.**—Regulation of the work of minors in industry; institutions which complement the work of the schools; vacation outings.

7. **Home Atmosphere.**—Family disintegration, its causes and consequences; reformative methods.

8. **Elimination of Truancy and Mendicancy.**

9. **The Struggle Against Poverty.**—Social aid in its diverse forms—cooperation and mutuality; children's insurance.

10. **Protection of Abnormal, Blind and Deaf Children.**

SECTION FOURTH—LEGISLATION.

1. **Adoption as an Institution in Civil Law.**—Requisites necessary to its establishment; benefit to the adopted.

2. **Legislation on Child Labor in the Factory and Industry in General.**—Legal protection of working minors.

3. **Need of Authoritative Proof in Illegitimate Paternity.**—Obligations and rights procedent from such investigation and proof.

4. **Participation of Illegitimate Children, either Separately or Conjointly with Other Heirs, in Their Parents' Estate.**

5. **Organization, Attributes, and Functioning of Children's Courts.**

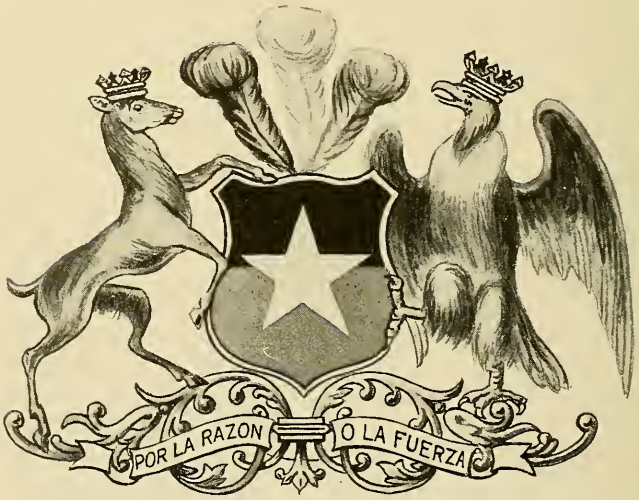
6. **Criminality in Children.**—Investigation of causes; methods of elimination.

7. **Schools and Reformatories for Minors.**

8. **Methods Promotive of Thrift Among Children.**—School-savings funds; savings in the factory and workshop; obligatory establishment of savings fund by children in the different fields of labor in which they are engaged.

9. **The Mother Should be a Coparticipant in Parental Rights.**

10. **Need of Unifying the Procedings Leading to Appointment of Guardian of Minors, and the Faculties and Obligations Accorded such Guardians.**



INAUGURATION OF HYDROAIRPLANE SERVICE IN HONDURAS

By George P. Shaw,
United States Consul, Puerto Cortes, Honduras.

THE first hydroairplane ever to make a landing in the Bay of Puerto Cortes, Honduras, arrived here at sunset on December 27, 1923.

The craft had an all-American crew, with Capt. Harrison Estep, manager of the E. E. Huber Honduras Co., of San Pedro Sula, in charge. The machine was piloted by R. P. Applegate, and he was assisted by A. W. Lea, mechanic. Captain Estep was accompanied by his intrepid wife, Doña Orbelina de Estep.

Twenty-nine flying hours were consumed in the trip from Washington to Puerto Cortes. The trip from La Fé, Cuba, to Belize, British Honduras, lasted only five hours, La Fé being the last available gasoline station between Cuba and British Honduras. Favorable winds aided the flyers on nearly the whole trip and they averaged about 65 miles per hour for approximately 1,883 miles, calculated by chart distances.

On the first step of the trip the flying boat encountered a storm just off the marine receiving station at Parris Island, S. C., and made a quick landing in the small harbor while 15-foot waves were piling up on the beach outside. At Key West the craft got away with only slight difficulties, soon landing in Habana, Cuba. The Cuban authorities gave a most generous welcome to the travelers and lent every assistance to facilitate the continuance of their trip. The United States Navy flyers who had made the trip to Central America in the early part of 1923 stated that there was no suitable landing place on the western end of Cuba, but this plane was so fortunate as to find an excellent harbor at La Fé, where they were able to obtain gasoline. At La Fé a wireless station and hotel accommodations may also be found, and sufficient water depth and area for almost any number of planes. This landlocked bay has an estimated area of about 50 square miles and lies about 50 miles from Cape San Antonio, where the Navy flyers had difficulties in landing last year.

Five hours after leaving La Fé they were in Belize, where entry and clearance was made with facility and without charge, as at Habana, but they were furnished with a copy of the British aviation laws and informed that, thereafter, it would be necessary to comply therewith.



CAPTAIN HARRISON ESTEP AND HIS WIFE, DOÑA ORBELINA DE ESTEP.

Photograph taken in Washington immediately before their departure on the flight to Honduras. Señora de Estep, a Salvadorean, is the first of her countrywomen to make an extensive flight.

Before leaving Washington, Captain Estep was informed by Navy officials that it was not the policy of the Navy Department to send unescorted hydroairplanes on such a hazardous trip. The machine used was a Navy HS–2–L flying boat with a Liberty low-compression motor. Captain Estep stated on his arrival here that this Liberty motor had "never missed a stroke during the trip."



ARRIVAL OF THE HYDROAIRPLANE AT PUERTO CORTES.

Incidently, this was the first flying craft to make a landing in the Bay of Puerto Cortes, Honduras.



THE CREW OF THE FLYING BOAT.

This hydroairplane has been purchased by Francisco A. Ruiz y Compañía of Puerto Cortes, Honduras, to inaugurate a mail, package, and passenger service along the north coast of Honduras, to Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, and to Belize, British Honduras. It will provide quick communication over a route that before was exceedingly slow and tedious of transit. The flying boat carries five or six passengers and mail.

Three other but smaller hydroairplanes are due to arrive here to-morrow (December 29) for additional service. They are the property of the E. E. Huber Honduras Co., and will either be placed in service by that company or sold to a local operating firm.



HYDROAIRPLANE SERVICE IN HONDURAS.

This craft, augmented by additional hydroairplanes, has been placed in the mail, package, and passenger service along the north coast of Honduras, to Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, and to Belize, British Honduras.

THE LABOR UNION AS A POWER FOR PEACE

IN CONNECTION with the continued and increasing success of the Labor Party everywhere, it is interesting to note that the initial suggestion for holding the World Peace Congress held at The Hague in December, 1922, came from the International Federation of Trade-Unions.

Some months before this congress took place, the Bureau of the International Federation of Trade-Unions directed the attention of a large number of organizations, both national and international, to the fact that the congress held by the International Federation of Trade-Unions at Rome in April, 1922, had instructed the management committee to promote by all the means at its disposal a campaign on behalf of peace and disarmament, and that it considered that the convening of a World Peace Congress would tend to further that end.

It was therefore resolved that all organizations working for this object should be invited and urged to send representatives, or to apply for admission to the World Peace Congress, provided they were prepared to accept as the basis of the discussions at that congress the resolution passed by the International Trade-Union Congress at Rome on the subject.

The full text of the resolution [1] in question is as follows:

RESOLUTION RE WAR AND MILITARISM.

The Congress of the International Federation of Trade-Unions, held in Rome on April 20, 1922, and following days, attended by 107 delegates, representing the National Trade-Union Centers of Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Spain, Switzerland, Hungary, Latvia, Jugoslavia, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, comprising altogether 24,000,000 organized workers and representatives of the following International Trade Secretariats—transport workers, miners, metal workers, factory workers, land workers, textile workers, clerical, commercial and technical employees, post-office and telegraph employees, workers in public services, woodworkers, building-trade workers, clothing workers, bookbinders, printers, leather workers, food and drink trades, stone workers, tobacco workers, painters, lithographers, hatters, diamond workers, and musicians—declares that the fight against militarism and war and for world peace, based upon the fraternization of the peoples, is one of the principle tasks of the trade-union movement which adopts the program of the overthrow of the capitalist system.

[1] Report of the International Peace Congress held at The Hague under the auspices of the International Federation of Trade-Unions, Dec. 10–15, 1922.

The congress declares that it is above all the duty of the international trade-union movement to combat all forms of political and economic nationalism as well as the concluding or maintaining of alliances or agreements which might lead to concerted military actions.

The congress reaffirms the resolutions on war and militarism which were adopted by the Special International Trade-Union Congress held in London November 22 to 27, 1920, and by the International Joint Conference of the Bureau of the International Federation of Trade-Unions, and representatives of the International Trade Secretariats of Transport Workers, Miners, and Metal Workers, which was held at Amsterdam on November 15 and 16, 1921.

The International Congress declares that it is the task of the organized workers to counteract all wars which may threaten to break out in the future, with all the means at the disposal of the labor movement, and to prevent the actual outbreak of such wars by proclaiming and carrying out a general international strike.

The congress declares that it is the duty of all National Trade-Union Centers affiliated to the International Federation of Trade-Unions as well as of all International Trade Secretariats connected with the International Federation of Trade-Unions and of all their affiliated organizations to carry out by means of spoken and written propaganda among the workers in their respective countries a vigorous and unrelenting campaign of action against militarism, and to educate the workers for the struggle against militarism in such a manner that they will be willing and ready to respond to all appeals for working-class solidarity and when necessary to respond to the call of the International Federation of Trade-Unions for an immediate withdrawal of labor in the event of an actual menace of war.

The congress fully supports the efforts of those International Trade Secretariats who are everywhere endeavoring to control and restrict the manufacture of munitions and war material of every kind, and to reduce such production for civil purposes to the minimum.

The congress decides that the provisional committee appointed by the conference held at Amsterdam on November 15 and 16, 1921, and consisting of the management committee of the International Federation of Trade-Unions and one representative of each of the International Trade Secretariats of Transport Workers, Miners, and Metal Workers, shall be permanent.

The congress instructs this committee to maintain, direct, and further the propaganda against war and militarism which is to be carried out by the various National Trade-Union Centers and the International Trade Secretariats and their respective affiliated organizations, and to take all such measures as may be necessary in order to make effective the action and propaganda against war and militarism as decided upon by this congress.



THE ARGENTINE FISCAL SYSTEM

INTERNAL REVENUE: ITS PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE

By José María Ahumada,

General Administrator of Internal Revenue of Argentina.

OUR system of internal revenue was created by Law No. 2774 which, going into effect April 1, 1891, imposed a tax upon the consumption of alcohol, matches, and beer, and on banking transactions and insurance premiums. The enactment of the law, in response to the exigencies of one of the most grave financial and political crises—that of 1890—which the country has ever experienced, was due to two of the greatest and most energetic statesmen in the history of the Republic, Dr. Carlos Pellegrini, President, and Dr. Vicente Fidel López, Minister of the Treasury. It may be said without exaggeration that these two eminent Argentines accomplished in 1891 by means of the creation of the internal imposts a financial work of no less importance than that accomplished by President Washington and Secretary of the Treasury Hamilton, "the Great Secretary," in 1791, in the beginnings of the great nation of the North, and under conditions similar to ours a century later.

The list of articles taxed has been extended gradually year by year. In 1892 playing cards and alcoholic liquors were added by Law No. 2856. The tax on alcoholic liquors was repealed in 1893 by Law No. 2924 and reimposed in 1914 by Law No. 9470. In 1894 artificial wines were taxed by Law No. 3057, in 1895 tobacco by Law No. 3247, and in 1897 sugar by Law No. 3469. This sugar tax was repealed in 1905 by Law No. 4288. In 1898 natural wines were added to the list by Law No. 5760, repealed in 1904, the tax being reimposed in 1915 by Law No. 9647. In 1898, by Law No. 3699, suspended in 1900, hats and oils were made taxable. In 1901 medicinal specifics, by Law No. 4039, and in 1914, by Law No. 8980, perfumes and toilet articles were added.

From this prolix enumeration, it may be seen that our system of internal taxation, in respect to discrimination of articles taxed, has the characteristics indicated by financial science. The articles taxed are all articles of luxury or of semiluxury, some being of harmful consumption and not indispensable to subsistence or widely used.

In elasticity and increase the system has likewise been satisfactory. The rates have been increased on several occasions without inconvenience, while the returns, which at the beginning in 1891 were 2,555,130.22 pesos, national currency, rose in 1922 to the large sum of 91,784,177.94 pesos. During its entire operation from 1891 to 1922 it has contributed to budget receipts 1,437,261,450.30 pesos, thus showing a relative increase of 1,727.35 per cent for this period of time greater by far than that of any other source of national revenue.

This prosperous state of the national internal revenue is now menaced by a financial anomaly which, as will be made clear, may turn into a political conflict of the most grave character. The Provinces, which are Federal States with powers analogous to those of the United States, since our constitution is an adaptation, indeed almost a copy, of the constitution of that Republic, have created systems of internal revenue like to the national in all its phases, in articles taxed, rates, fiscalization, sanitary police, collection, penalties, etc. These two systems, as was inevitable, are beginning to clash in every phase of their economy and application.

I will explain some of the cases of conflict. The beer-producing States, for example, do not tax beer but its similar, wine. The wine-producing States, on the other hand, impose a heavier rate on beer than on wine. Moreover, those of identical production, the wine producing, which means nearly all the provinces of the Republic, impose differential rates, each taxing the wine of other provinces at a higher rate than their own. Thus begins to arise an economic war, exactly as occurred in the United States according to *The Federalist*, which our national organization would avoid. The fiscal control of fraudulent merchandise is another source of conflict. The control is of the same kind, especially in respect to the goods and the industrial establishment. Which shall be first, national or state? It is the same respecting double penalty, which is by fines or, in certain grave cases, corporal. Which is to be applied first? Shall both be applied against the principle *non bis in idem?* The quality of the taxed article also originates conflicts. With wine, for example, to constitute genuineness, some local laws require different qualities, so that a genuine wine suitable for consumption in one State is not such in another, and may in the latter be destroyed, denaturalized, or removed from the territory. These are merely some examples of the cases at issue.

But the most serious of all are the ad valorem imposts on tobacco, playing cards, perfumery, etc. Thus, by the national law a package of cigarettes which sells at 10 centavos, including the tax of 3½ centavos, is again taxed 2 centavos by the local law, so that the retail dealer in the latter case cannot sell the package at 10 centavos but must charge 12 or 15 centavos, in this way destroying the taxable

basis, which is prohibited and penalized by other regulations. But the conflict does not end here, as may be seen. The increase in price caused by the local impost leads as a consequence to the imposition of a surtax which carries the article a step farther in the scale of local prices and to yet another surtax, and so on endlessly. This conflict is as insoluble as the others above enumerated and, if such were necessary, is a proof of the absurdity of such a financial system.

The regimen subsists, notwithstanding, in spite of its fiscal, economic and political inconvenience and in spite of being in open contradiction to the express and clear precepts of the national constitution which, as I have said, are analogous, if not identical, with those of the American Constitution, as I believe I have shown in the notes and reports of the administration under my direction and in the *rationale* of the Preliminary Project of a General Law of Internal Revenue, first and second editions, presented by me to the Government in 1916 and in 1921.

I will here restate, briefly, the fundamentals of this opinion. The constitutional texts applicable to the case are the following:

ART. 4. The Federal Government defrays the expenses of the Nation from funds of the National Treasury derived from import and export duties, the sale or lease of national lands, postal receipts, the other contributions which the General Congress may impose equitably and in proportion to population, etc.

ART. 31. This constitution, the laws of the Nation which in pursuance thereof Congress shall make and treaties with foreign powers, are the supreme law of the Nation; and the authorities of each Province are obliged to conform thereto notwithstanding any provision to the contrary which the provincial laws or constitution may contain, etc.

ART. 104. The Provinces shall not exercise any power delegated to the nation, etc.

These are the texts. I consider their simple transcription sufficient to demonstrate the proposition to the discernment of well-informed men. In effect, the power to lay contributions is delegated to the Federal Government without other limitation than that of article 67, paragraph 2, of the constitution, which refers to direct contributions and does not therefore deal with the indirect, as is the case with internal revenues. This power delegated with the fullest amplitude in respect to the latter is not retained by the Provinces (art. 104) nor can it be exercised by them (arts. 31 and 108) in virtue of the supremacy of the national laws as declared by the constitution. For the rest, the doctrine of our supreme court of justice in this matter is in harmony with these conclusions. It has decided, in effect, that the legislative power of the Provinces may be limited, or more properly does not exist (1) when the constitution concedes to Congress in express terms an exclusive power; (2) when the exercise of identical powers has been expressly prohibited to the Provinces;

(3) when there exists a direct and absolute incompatibility in the exercise of such powers by the latter.[1]

The authoritative opinion of all experts is without exception in conformity with the jurisprudence of our Supreme Court already cited, which Estrada, the celebrated authority for several generations, has condensed in these terms:

> The Provinces possess the sum of all the attributes inherent in the idea of government, with the exception of the faculties conferred upon the Federal Government, the faculties whose use is expressly prohibited to the Provinces and of those whose simultaneous exercise by the nation and by the Provinces would be absolutely incompatible and repugnant.

The clashes and conflicts between the two systems of internal imposts, national and provincial above set forth, which impede the application of the national system in its full integrity, causing grave loss to the Federal income, place the case beyond any doubt under the latter part of the above principle and of the national jurisprudence. It follows that these conflicts point to the unconstitutionality of the provincial internal-revenue laws, which our highest tribunal will inevitably have to declare whenever the case is submitted upon this point, which until now has not been done. The few cases that have been brought up for decision involved the question of free interstate circulation of products covered by articles 10 and 11 of the constitution, and the resulting decisions have been contradictory because of dogmatic rather than juridic distinctions with respect to the exact moment when a taxed article becomes incorporated in the local wealth. The point of view under which such cases must be considered is that of conflict of legislation and of enforcement.

Considering the question from the status of internal imposts, the same conclusion is necessarily reached as to the unconstitutionality of the provincial imposts, as may be seen in Alberdi, *Works*, Vol. IV, pp. 411 to 423; Daniels, *Elements of Public Finance* (translation of Julio Carrié), p. 150; Seligman, *Essays in Taxation* (Yeze edition), p. 96; Gaston Yeze, *Course in the Science of Finance*, 1909 ed., p. 873; Woodrow Wilson, *Congressional Government* (translation of Julio Carrié), pp. 133, 134; Benjamin Harrison, *Civil Government of the United States* (translation of Julio Carrié), p. 80. All these authorities sustain the federal character of internal imposts, because of their similarity in character to customs, their basic extent, the necessary

[1] Decisions, Vol. III, p. 131, Vol. X, p. 380. The Supreme Court of the United States has enumerated the same doctrine in numerous decisions. Among others, see Lane County *v.* Oregon, 7 Wall, 77, Railroad Company *v.* Peniston, 18 Wall, 31, and others. *See* also Alberdi, *Works*, Vol. IV, pp. 327 and 403; Estrada, *Course in Constitutional Law*, edition of Alberto B. Martínez, p. 297; Dr. Arturo M. Bas, *Public Provincial Law*, p. 303 et seq. and p. 335; Dr. Joaquín V. González, *Constitutional Debates*, p. 109; Dr. González Calderón, *Provincial Public Law*, pp. 97, 351, 355, 357, and 373; Dr. Atilio Dell'Oro Maini, *Impost upon Income and its Application in the Argentine Republic*, pp. 418 to 457; Dr. Lucio Vicente López, son of that Minister of the Treasury who was founder of our internal-revenue system, *Course in Administrative Law*, p. 472; Dr. Vicente Fidel López, grandson of the latter and present Solicitor of the Treasury; and other authorities eminent in public and in constitutional law.

uniformity of rates, facility of assessment and collection, security of fiscalization, and other essential conditions of a good, sound national revenue system. Of these authoritative opinions I will quote only that of ex-President Harrison, who to wisdom added experience in public life, and who in capacity was equal to the eminent ex-President Wilson, whom I have already quoted.

Says ex-President Harrison:

> One of the most necessary and important powers in government is the power to lay taxes. It was from every point necessary that the United States should possess this attribute, and it was desirable likewise that the revenues collected be derived in so far as possible from sources that the States could not use for themselves in any way. It was equally essential that the regulation of foreign commerce should be single and uniform, it being also evidently right that the taxes to be laid upon this commerce should be employed for the benefit of all the States. In the same way the excise tax which now is levied upon whisky and tobacco and formerly upon many other articles is an impost that the States could not in any way use for themselves. These taxes must be uniform in all the country, so that the manufacturer may not find them lighter in one State than in another.

With the foregoing I think the thesis is sufficiently sustained by the unanimous opinions of the supreme tribunals and the authorities of my country and of the United States, which are known to me and which, I may say, form the scientific doctrine and universal jurisprudence in the matter, which is the only unsurmountable defence of that "national union," "internal peace," and the "general welfare" which our constitution, according to its preamble, and all constitutions have had as an objective, and without which economic war between the States will always be a fatal and inevitable result, as it was before in our national organization, through the pernicious effect of interprovincial customs which were the internal imposts of that unhappy era, precisely as the latter are now the internal customs of the past.

Convinced of the unconstitutionality and the economic inconvenience of provincial internal imposts, I have tried to find a solution which while warding off these dangers and inconveniences would enable our federal system of government to procure for the States the necessary resources to provide for the important domestic functions conferred upon them by the constitution (art. 107) many of which are absolutely impossible of effective performance because of revenue exhaustion, as with great discernment and ability Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, has observed in the excellent study which he has devoted to our political organization.[2] I have been engaged in this task since 1916 and, in order to bring it to a head, I have prepared a preliminary project for a General Law of Internal Revenue which has appeared in two editions, one in 1916 and the other in 1921, at the flattering request of the ex-chairman of the Committee on the Budget and Treasury of the Chamber of

[2] *The Federal System of the Argentine Republic*, p 5.

Deputies of the former year, Dr. Carlos J. Rodríguez, afterwards Minister of Agriculture in the administration of President Irigoyen. This preliminary project was accompanied by a *rationale* and numerous illustrative annexes.

The question is considered under all its phases—institutional, political, economic, financial, and comparative fiscal legislative—in the project mentioned, and its solution consists in the unification of the two systems, national and provincial. The collection of taxes is to be made by the National Government, the returns from this single impost to be distributed between the National Government, the Federal capital, and the Provinces in the proportion of two-thirds to the first and one-third to the other two, the latter to be prorated on a population basis according to the last census. This solution is simply an adaptation to our country of the plan in force in nearly all countries, except the United States, having the federal system of government, such as Switzerland, Germany, Canada, and especially the Commonwealth of Australia, according to its constitution of 1900. To render this solution possible the national system which now yields about 100,000,000 pesos a year is to be enlarged to yield 150,000,000 pesos by the addition of new sources of taxation such as sugar (now taxed by the Provinces), naphtha, yerba mate, etc., and articles of extensive use. From the returns, 100,000,000 pesos is to go to the Nation and 50,000,000 pesos to the Provinces and the Federal capital. The result of this solution, taking as a basis the official data of the fiscal year 1921, which varied little in 1922, would be that which I set forth in a note of October 26, 1922, to the Minister of the Treasury and which appeared in the second edition of my preliminary project, as follows:

Table showing the National and Provincial revenue from internal taxes according to the returns of the year 1921, and of the revenues which would be received from the respective quotas, were the same revenues unified in a single national system.

[In paper pesos.]

	National and Provincial internal revenue receipts for 1921.	Quota by a unified system.	Changes.	
			Increases.	Decreases.
The Nation	90,163,897.47	100,000,000.00	9,836,102.53	
Federal capital		10,429,105.08	10,429,105.08	
Buenos Aires Province	3,216,490.10	13,674,362.52	10,457,872.42	
Santa Fe Province	4,010,387.41	5,954,027.63	1,043,640.22	
Entre Ríos Province	1,863,918.82	2,815,217.85	951,299.03	
Corrientes Province	226,992.44	2,296,891.04	2,059,898.60	
Córdoba Province	1,695,270.00	4,867,525.46	3,172,255.46	
Santiago del Estero Province	620,331.36	1,731,846.11	1,111,514.75	
Tucumán Province	3,026,524.22	2,203,428.25		823,095.87
Salta Province	412,850.71	982,687.79	519,837.08	
Jujuy Province	712,524.21	507,163.30		205,360.91
Catamarca Province	26,167.77	634,411.05	608,243.38	
La Rioja Province	38,767.32	587,830.59	489,073.27	
San Juan Province	1,394,273.37	789,337.58		605,035.79
Mendoza Province	4,877,711.11	1,836,791.44		3,040,919.67
San Luis Province	227,279.57	769,474.21	542,144.64	
	112,513,385.78	150,000,000.00		

From the preceding table it is seen that the nation collected 90,163,897.47 pesos national currency and the Provinces 22,349,488.31 pesos on account of their respective systems of internal revenue during the fiscal year 1921, and that there would be due under a unified internal revenue 100,000,000 pesos and 50,000,000 pesos, respectively, thus showing a difference of 9,836,102.53 pesos and 27,650,511.69 pesos, respectively, in favor of the nation and of the Provinces under a uniform impost.

Going into details, it is clear that 10 Provinces and the Federal capital would receive very considerable increases in internal revenue, increases which, added to the estimate of other resources, amount to the sums required for their local needs without those extortionate surtaxes on other sources of revenue that have been sanctioned or are proposed. It will be seen also that only four Provinces appear to receive smaller amounts, which, except for Mendoza, are of minor importance. This deficiency may be corrected, as I have said above, by an emergency provision which would reimburse them from the unified internal revenue, and which would be feasible without serious inconvenience, provided the deficiency be not too large in relation to the whole amount.

In reality the deficiency of 4,674,412.24 pesos for the four Provinces mentioned represents only about 3 per cent of the unified internal revenue, which if deducted therefrom by quotas in the same proportion—that is, two-thirds for the nation and one-third for the Provinces and Federal capital—would amount to 3,116,274.82 pesos for the former and 1,558,137.41 for the latter. With this correction, all the States would remain on a plane of exact equality respecting the use of consumption taxes as a treasury asset, without any of the inconveniences I have shown and without the expense of double collection, an infinitely more just and satisfactory state of affairs.

This solution has the unanimous indorsement of commerce and of the industries and counts also upon its acceptance by public opinion as reflected in the columns of the daily press and trade organs. The National Government has sanctioned it in messages to Congress and will certainly include it in the finance law for the fiscal year 1924 soon to be presented to the national legislature. Finance, in the person of one of its most qualified representatives, M. Gaston Yeze, a member of the Paris Faculty of Law, in the cycle of conferences recently given before our Faculty of Economic Science, has likewise given it the indorsement of his distinguished professional prestige and also in the columns of the *Revue de Science et de Législation Financières*, to which he has contributed an opinion highly favorable to the preliminary project which I have introduced in our country.

If this most important evolution be realized, Argentina will be incorporated from the financial point of view with the nucleus of federated nations which possess a revenue system adequate to their political form of government. With all the advantages that this fact would imply, not the least would be a rapid increase in internal revenue, hitherto so vigorous and growing and which, cleansed of its only vice—double imposition—will before 10 years surpass customs receipts and, together with the latter, will produce the thousand

millions of pesos which the Government will need to meet the exigencies of a great nation in the forming, and the five hundred million which the domestic functions and activities conferred by the constitution on the Provinces will then demand and which, today, in default of sane and effective resources drawn from economic, constitutional and ethical sources, must be procured by means of unworthy expedients.

The evolution which I propose, following the dictates of science and example of all federal countries, especially Australia, the last and most perfect of all from a financial point of view, is for the Argentine Provinces a matter of life or death, a necessity not to be postponed. The United States is the exception, as I have said, but it also will have to adopt it if it wishes to escape the general property tax condemned by all its economists. As a matter of fact our Provinces, at least the greater number of them, have no other sources of revenue, since, as I believe I have demonstrated in the studies that figure in the annexes to the preliminary project, they do not possess inheritable real property of unquestioned title, which is the principal and almost the only source of direct taxation, the proper constitutional recourse and, likewise, the basis of the real credit of wealth, of population and the other elements that make for the greatness of states. Our Provinces, at least the majority, are a case in point, with their economic stagnation and constant and incurable depopulation in place of the doubling of the census every 10 years of which Alberdi dreamed.

With this patriotic vision—to procure for the country the resources and elements of progress which it needs—I have devoted 10 years of labor in the General Administration of Internal Revenue, I have elaborated the two preliminary projects referred to, and have written hundreds of pages in furtherance thereof. In this way I have supported the work initiated in the Senate and in the Ministry of the Treasury of the Province of Buenos Aires and in the National University of La Plata, with the appreciable result of having doubled the internal revenue and of having sown ideas that I hope will not die. *On ne tue point les idées.*

THE UPPER PARANA LOWLAND:

A PROBLEM IN SOUTH AMERICAN RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT.[1]

By Preston E. James,

University of Michigan.

THE upper Parana lowland is largely undeveloped; in part, unknown. It is one of the few remaining areas in the New World where political boundaries are still in a state of flux. Its isolated position, remote from the throbbing life of the Argentine pampa, distant from the Brazilian cities on the Atlantic coast, and almost inaccessible from the mining centers of Peru and Bolivia, has left it an untouched corner in the New World, neglected in the early political claims, and still awaiting the coming of the railroads and the immigrants. Which one of the surrounding nations will open up this region to commerce and begin the exploitation of its resources? In which direction will its products seek their markets—southward, eastward, or westward?

RELIEF FEATURES.

The upper Parana lowland includes the basins of the Alto Parana and Paraguay Rivers, which drain southward through the Parana to the Plata estuary. Its area is about 700,000 square miles. In the southern Parana lowlands are the fertile temperate agricultural lands of the Argentine pampa, on which is developing, in response to geographic conditions, a high degree of prosperity, measured in terms of a European standard.

Northward the Parana lowland meets the southern part of the Amazon plains, the headwater divides being low and swampy, even said to be navigable in a canoe during the rainy season.

Between the upper Parana lowland and the Pacific Ocean lies a massive highland barrier 500 miles in width, a jumble of snow-clad peaks and narrow canyons, an arid wind-swept plateau, and on the Pacific a steep drop to a harborless coast. The passes reach elevations over 15,000 feet in the eastern cordillera.

On the eastern side of the lowland, the Alto Parana drains the long westward slope of the Brazilian highland, its tributaries stretch-

[1] From *The Journal of Geography*, New York, October, 1923.

ing their fingers within a few miles of the Atlantic coast. The highland is an up-tilted block, having on its upper surface a moderate relief, but facing the Atlantic with an abrupt 3,000-foot escarpment which has scarcely been notched by the short coastal streams. Unlike the Pacific coast, however, this section of Brazil is abundantly supplied with deep, protected harbors.

The Alto Parana and the Paraguay Rivers are separated by a southern spur of the Plateau of Central Brazil, which runs the length of Paraguay as a chain of densely wooded hills at no place exceeding 2,000 feet in elevation, and generally between 1,000 and 1,500.



A ROAD IN THE PARANA LOWLAND

A railroad from Asunción to the Iguassú Falls would have to pass through these forests.

Between the Paraguay River and the Andes is the region called the Gran Chaco. The Chaco is a featureless plain, rising gently from the Paraguay to the base of the Andes, and reaching at its highest point, between Santa Cruz and the Argentine border, an elevation of about 2,500 feet. Because of its undeveloped character, and its lack of relief features, the political boundaries are uncertain, and a large area is contested between Bolivia and Paraguay. Brazil's boundary is the Paraguay River, except at Corumba, where Brazil has a foothold across the stream. Argentina's northern boundary is the Pilcomayo River.

CLIMATE.

The climate of this area is tropical. The average temperature throughout the year in Paraguay varies between 70° and 74° F.[2] In the northern portion, near Santa Cruz, it varies from 62° to 86°. Temperatures as low as 52° are common, however, especially during the winter. The rainfall comes largely under the high sun; that is, from November to April. It is at no place excessive. In fact, along the Andean front in Bolivia, south of Santa Cruz, where evaporation



QUEBRACHO LOGS IN THE CHACO.

In the Argentine Chaco and northward extensive forests are composed of almost pure stands of quebracho.

is great, there is a deficiency of rainfall in the dry season and the shorter streams dry up entirely.[3] During the rainy season over the whole Upper Parana region the streams overflow their banks and inundate large areas. Along the rivers, in the area seasonally flooded there are extensive forests. In the Argentine Chaco and northward, these forests are composed of almost pure stands of quebracho, a very hard, red-colored wood, valuable for building purposes; for railroad ties; for fuel; and especially for the tannin which is extracted from it. The greatly mixed forests, typical of the tropics, are found in

[2] W. L. Schurz, Paraguay: *A Commercial Handbook*, p. 14, Washington, 1920.
[3] K. F. Mather, Along the Andean Front in Southeastern Bolivia; *Geographical Review*, vol. 12, p. 364.

the east along the Alto Parana and in eastern Paraguay. In the interfluvial areas, the vegetation is the open bush and savanna type.

Although at present largely unexplored, the resources of the area can be described in a general way. Mineral resources are unimportant, with the notable exception of certain oil prospects which are reported by reliable authorities[4] at many points along the Andean piedmont. The Chaco is preeminently a grazing country, although soil and climate are favorable for the growth of such crops as sugar cane, cotton, tobacco, corn, rice, and subtropical fruits.

FACTORS IN THE PROBLEM.

At present the region is untouched. Its development is all in the future. The problem which we are to discuss is: By what route or routes will the products of the region seek their markets? Will the greater part of these future products move southward to Argentina, eastward to Brazil, or westward to Bolivia?

Other things being equal, the commerce of a region moves most easily down valley, and the port at the main river's mouth is the natural export point for the products of the hinterland basin. This is a geographic tendency. There are notable examples, however, where other stronger factors cause the development of communications at right angles to the trend of the valleys, over a mountain rim, to a lateral seacoast. In North America, for example, it might seem that the products of the interior plains should flow southward to New Orleans, instead of eastward to the Atlantic seaboard. Here other factors operate, exerting a greater influence than the downstream pull of the rivers. The presence of markets in the industrial northeast; the absence of markets in the still undeveloped American Mediterranean; the strong influence of the vicinal location of the North Atlantic seaboard opposite the markets of Europe—are all geographic factors underlying this east-west development of communications. Railroad development made the movement in that direction possible. Let us analyze the geographic complex in the case of the Upper Parana lowland.

The distance to a market is one distinct factor in the problem. From Santa Cruz, down the valley over the railroads already built or their projections, by way of Tucumán to Buenos Aires, is 1,684 miles; to Santos, by way of Corumba, it is 1,640 miles, just 44 miles shorter. Distance to South American[5] markets is therefore about equal. But the Brazilian ports have one great advantage for goods shipped to Europe or North America—they are a thousand miles farther north than Buenos Aires.

[4] K. F. Mather, Along the Andean Front in Southeastern Bolivia: *Geographical Review*, vol 12, p. 374.
[5] Lionel Wiener, The Railways of Brazil; *Cassier's Magazine*, vol. 39, p. 530.

Another factor which might tend to draw goods down valley is the navigability of the streams. The limit of navigation on the Parana for ocean steamers is Santa Fe. Above this city vessels drawing 10 feet can reach Asunción and those drawing 6 feet can reach Corumba except at periods of very low water. The Alto Paraná is navigable for large river steamers to Posadas and for light-draft boats to the Guayra Falls. Above the Guayra Falls it is again navigable for small boats almost to its source, being interrupted by rapids at a midpoint, Itapura.

The Parana-Paraguay River, as far as navigation is concerned, is one of the fairest seeming, yet most disappointing rivers that can



THE GUAYRA FALLS.

The Alto Paraná is navigable for light-draft boats as far as these falls, and above them is again navigable almost to its source, except for the interruption by rapids at Itapura.

be imagined. It is one of those braided, sprawling, shifting streams which cause such trouble to shipping. Not only is the channel constantly changing, but also in flood season its banks are often undermined, and whole islands, built during the low water period, disappear. Even landing piers are swept away, and it is impossible to construct bridges across the river from its mouth up to the Guayra Falls.[6] With the development of the up-river hinterland, therefore, it seems probable that railroads, and not river navigation, will provide the means of transportation.

From the south railroad construction is extremely simple. Over the level pampa railroads can be built without curves, cuts, or fills.

[6] W. S. Barclay, The River Parana: An Economic Survey; *Geographical Journal*, vol. 33, pp. 1–36.

Close to the Parana River there are a maximum number of tributaries to be crossed, but by following the mountain piedmont northward an easy, inexpensive route can be found, because here the rivers to be crossed have not cut their valleys as deeply as they have close to their mouths. Railroad construction northward to Asunción is somewhat more costly, owing to the presence on the east bank of the Parana of considerable swamp land. A railroad up the Alto Parana, from northern Argentina into Brazil, would be an even more difficult undertaking, because the valley narrows down until, between Iguassu and Guayra, it is inclosed by steep escarpments. The tropical rainy climate of this low valley would make construction and maintenance costly.

From the Brazilian coast, a penetration line must first climb the steep escarpment of the plateau. Once having reached the rim, however, construction is not difficult, if the drainage divides are followed. There are rivers to cross, however, and the moderate relief requires the curves, cuts, and fills not necessary on a plain. Therefore, as far as ease of construction is concerned, Brazil would seem to be on an equal footing with Argentina in the Alto Parana Basin, but at a distinct disadvantage west of the Paraguay River because of Argentina's low piedmont route.

From the Bolivian side, construction is extremely difficult. The very heavy cost of an Andean railroad is here increased by the heavy rains of the eastern Andean slopes, and the resulting washouts and landslides. It has been estimated that the line from Cochabamba to Santa Cruz would cost at least $100,000 a mile.[7]

There is another factor in successful railroad development, however, beside feasibility of construction. That is the demand for transportation in the regions opened up. Sometimes the demand is created before the railroad is built, as in the case of the São Paulo-Santos line, or the west coast mine railroads. But in the upper Parana lowland, as also in the Argentine pampa, the demand is only potential, and can not be realized until the railroad has been completed. Only an accurate geographic survey can determine in advance the character and probable amount of the demand, and unfortunately such surveys cover only a few detached parts of the upper Parana lowland. Let us see how this demand, changing gradually with the economic development of the country, has reacted in the construction of the railroads which are reaching out into the region under discussion.

RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT.

In the colonial days the Plate estuary was a back door to rich Peru. Argentina was an outpost of Lima. Its grazing land was

[7] W. L. Schurz, Bolivia: *A Commercial and Industrial Handbook*, p. 84, Washington.

utilized for the raising of mules for the mines of Peru. Its own agricultural wealth was dormant, awaiting the time when the demand in European markets should require the importation of more foodstuffs. In those days the important line of communication was the trail to Lima, which started from the Argentine piedmont, passing through Cordoba, Salta, Jujuy; thence across the mountains by way of La Quiaca and Tupiza to La Paz.[8] Therefore, the most important section of early Argentina was the Andean piedmont northward from Cordoba, along which this trail ran. It is not surprising that one of Argentina's earliest railroads in 1865 connected Cordoba to ocean shipping at Rosario on the bend of the Parana. Since then the line has been extended northward to the Argentine border, where a link



STATION AT ATOCHA, BOLIVIA.

The present railhead on the railroad between La Paz and Buenos Aires. From this town there is a gap of about 150 miles to La Quiaca on the Argentine border, which must be covered by mule or automobile stage.

of 150 miles is under construction to connect, over the old trail, with La Paz, and eventually Lima. A branch of this line continues northward along the piedmont to Embarcacion, near the Bolivian border, from which point the road has been surveyed to Santa Cruz.

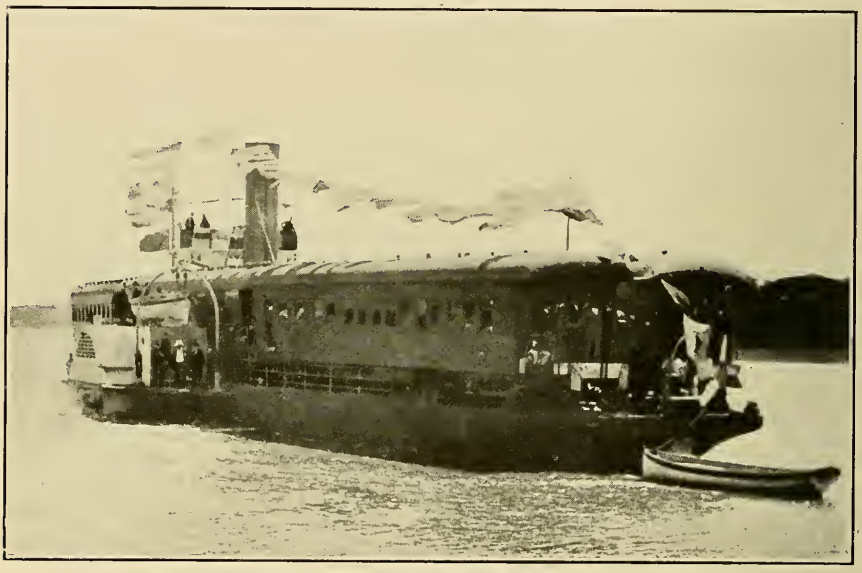
Another line, of a strategic character, runs close to the Parana River to the junction of the Paraguay and the Alto Paraná, opposite Corrientes. Because of construction costs close to the river and competition with river traffic, the line is in financial difficulties [9] and further extension is improbable.

The unbridgeable Parana is crossed near Buenos Aires by a train ferry. From the left bank a railroad runs northward, unfortunately too near the navigable Uruguay River, to Posadas on the Alto Parana.

[8] G. M. Wrigley, Salta: An Early Commercial Center of Argentina, *Geographical Review*, vol. 2, p. 116.
[9] F. M. Halsey, Investments in Latin America, p. 62, Washington, 1918.

The Alto Parana is here again crossed by a ferry to connect with the Paraguay railroad. The crossing is made at this point in order to give the railroad a command of the up-river traffic, which might otherwise transfer to larger river boats at Posadas and move southward by stream.

Paraguay began its railroad development in 1854 during the time of its prosperity. The war of 1866, however, the most destructive war in South America, left Paraguay bankrupt and with a terribly reduced man-power. This war accounts in many ways for the long period of stagnation in this country, whose resources promise a better future. The railroad connection with Argentina at Posadas was not



A CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN ARGENTINA AND PARAGUAY.

Trains are ferried over the Alto Paraná between Posadas, Argentina, and the Paraguayan port of Encarnacion.

made until 1913. Further extension northward from Asuncion may be expected, although at present the Government is spending considerable money in fostering a line to connect with the Brazilian railroads at Iguassu. It is reported that an important motive behind this line is the escape from monopoly prices charged by the Argentine railways.[10]

The three Brazilian railroads crossing the steep coastal escarpment which may serve as outlets for the Upper Parana basin reach the Brazilian ports of Santos, Paranagua, and São Francisco. Because of the great productivity of the São Paulo hinterland, the expensive São Paulo-Santos railroad was built at an early date. From São Paulo a long line has been built westward into Brazil's portion of

[10] W. L. Schurz, Paraguay, op. cit., p. 116.

the Upper Parana lowland. The Alto Parana is crossed at Itapura, where, it will be remembered, there is a break in navigation. The railroad draws the traffic from upstream and downstream, thus reversing the direction of shipment between Itapura and the Guayra Falls. A railroad around the Guayra Falls does not serve to counteract this reversal. From Itapura the railroad has been completed to Corumba on the west bank of the Paraguay River, and is projected to Santa Cruz. This line was built to connect Brazil's distant territory more closely to the Government at Rio, and thus to forestall any tendency to defection which might develop there. From Paranagua and São Francisco railroads are beginning to stretch out toward the Alto Parana, one to connect with the Paraguayan project at



THE PORT OF POSADAS, ARGENTINA.

Iguassu. But they are still a long way from the river, and ahead of them lies a rough surface, with a steep drop to the Alto Parana Valley and an undeveloped country with grazing, yerba mate, or Paraguay tea, and timber as its chief resources.

Bolivia's geographic conditions are less favorable to railroad building than those of either Argentina or Brazil. The cost of construction will hold off for many years any extension of the line already completed to Cochabamba. Bolivia recognizes the danger of its threatened loss of economic control over the Chaco. It sees an extremely practical problem in the geographic principle that political control tends to follow economic domination. It is now frowning on any extension of the Argentine or Brazilian lines until its own

line from Cochabamba shall have been completed.[11] As soon as this territory begins to call for transportation, however, the Bolivian Government will have difficulty in restricting the foreign railroads. The setting is somewhat ominous for Bolivia.

CONCLUSIONS.

With this survey of the conditions, geographic, economic, and political, let us attempt to draw some conclusions.

Authorities are generally agreed, and it seems altogether probable, that Brazil will take the trade of the Alto Parana Valley. The breaks in navigation to the south and the difficulties of railroad construction from Argentina will offset here the down-valley tendency. Further-



IGUASSÚ FALLS.

Between Iguassú and the Guayra Falls, the Alto Paraná passes through a narrow canyon. Railroads in any direction through this region will prove expensive.

more, although there is a long up-grade for the loaded trains to the plateau rim, and then a short, steep drop to the coast, the gain in distance to Europe and North America as opposed to the very roundabout southern route will be conclusive. Also, this is firmly established Brazilian territory, into which other nations are not likely to penetrate. Although still largely undeveloped, it will provide a field for Brazilian energy for some time to come.

The immediate Paraguay basin is more in doubt. River navigation will give a strong down-valley tendency to trade. Railroad construction, also, will be easier from Argentina than from Brazil. The difficulty of crossing the Alto Parana at Iguassu will probably delay the connection there between Paraguay and Brazil. The completion

[11] K. F. Mather, op. cit., p. 374.

of that line might force down the rates on the Argentine railroads, but could scarcely compete heavily with the down-valley lines.

Another important factor enters in at this point. An important and growing market will be found in the population center on the south bank of the Plate estuary. This Temperate Zone region will furnish an increasing demand for tropical products, which may in part be filled from Paraguay. At the present time Paraguay sends its yerba and oranges to Buenos Aires in return for Argentine wheat and flour. Also, the timberless pampas will call for Paraguay's lumber in greater and greater quantity. As regions of contrasted



TRANSPORTATION IN THE EASTERN ANDES.

During the dry season the river beds are used as trails, but during the rainy season the problem of transportation becomes more difficult as many of the "trails" are then impassable.

products, the Argentine pampa and the whole upper Parana lowland are naturally complementary to each other.

The Chaco seems destined to fall under the economic control of Argentina. The high construction and maintenance costs of the Bolivian railroads will make shipments in that direction expensive. Furthermore, the high rates on any trans-Andean railroad, the lack of harbors on the Pacific coast, and the arid climate which requires the importation of food, water, and fuel to the coast cities would offset any gain in distance which this route would offer to exports for the United States by way of Panama. Only the mountain markets would

call for the foodstuffs of the Chaco, a demand which can be amply satisfied from northern Argentina, via the railroad now being completed, or from Bolivia's upland valley basins in the vicinity of Cochabamba and Sucre.

The contrast of products in the Chaco would favor Argentina rather than Brazil. Cotton, sugar, fruit, Brazil has in abundance along its Atlantic coast. Grazing land in the Plateau of Central Brazil is yet to be developed. Timber is plentiful in the Parana pine forests of the south, and tropical forests of great timber value are virtually untouched, even as near the population centers as the Rio Doce, just north of Victoria.



CATTLE IN THE PARAGUAYAN CHACO.

While this region is preeminently a grazing country, the soil and climate are favorable for agricultural purposes.

On the other hand, agriculture is gradually and surely cutting out the grazing area on the pampa. To be sure, certain inherited systems of land holding are retarding the change, but it will come eventually. The grazing lands will then be scarcer than now, and grazing will largely be pushed southward into Patagonia, westward to the semiarid mountain piedmont, and northward to the rich pastures of the Chaco. The quebracho forests are already providing Argentina with the greater part of its wood supply and also its tannin.

Finally, the development of the Chaco is dependent not only on railroads but also on labor. Extensive immigration will be necessary,

and it seems probable that Brazil's immigration will be used for some time yet in developing its vast interior highland territory. Argentine immigration for the present should be concentrated on the development of the rich pampa, but as this development progresses and as the population increases the natural lines of expansion will be southward to northwestern Patagonia and northward to the Chaco.

Whoever is finally the winner in this economic struggle, it is certain that the time is not yet come for the development of the Chaco. A too rapid opening up of communication will only result in financial difficulties for the railroad and an additional drain on the treasury of the Government. The Chaco is one of those relatively untenanted corners of the earth into which growing humanity may yet expand.

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA

CALENDAR YEAR 1923.

THE total value of the trade of the United States with the 20 Latin American Republics rose from $1,315,000,000 in 1922 to $1,685,000,000 in 1923, an increase of $370,000,000, or 28.1 per cent, as is shown by the table below, compiled from statements furnished by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. Imports increased from $792,329,000 in 1922 to $1,025,797,000 in 1923, a gain of $233,468,000, or 29.4 per cent, while exports, amounting to $659,319,000 in 1923 against $522,930,000 in 1922, increased $136,389,000 or 26 per cent.

Imports were greater in 1923 than in 1913 by 140.2 per cent, and exports exceeded those of the pre-war year by 108.2 per cent.

	Imports.	Exports.
1923	$1,025,797,634	$659,319,422
1913	427,058,266	316,560,433
Increase	598,739,368	342,758,989
Per cent of increase	140.2	108.2

The values of the United States imports from and exports to each of the Latin American Republics in 1923, compared with those in 1922, appear in the table following.

Trade of the United States with Latin America, 12 months ending December 31.

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.		Total trade.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Mexico	$132,087,844	$139,852,218	$109,884,917	$120,637,838	$241,972,761	$260,490,056
Guatemala	8,783,650	11,267,005	5,459,720	6,314,254	14,243,370	17,581,259
Salvador	2,618,716	4,523,663	4,850,781	5,214,250	7,469,497	9,737,913
Honduras	5,249,268	4,936,915	9,959,284	11,257,463	13,208,552	16,194,378
Nicaragua	3,174,117	5,432,213	4,116,709	4,989,709	7,290,826	10,421,922
Costa Rica	5,495,430	4,630,574	4,040,766	4,835,166	9,536,196	9,465,740
Panama	3,607,014	4,858,062	14,517,059	21,769,162	18,124,073	26,627,224
Cuba	267,836,803	376,442,581	127,873,185	192,437,893	395,709,988	568,880,474
Dominican Republic	4,842,498	8,350,254	10,234,276	13,427,440	15,076,774	21,777,694
Haiti	1,211,162	1,721,716	9,063,370	11,983,047	10,274,532	13,704,763
North American Republics	434,906,502	562,015,201	300,000,067	392,866,222	734,906,569	954,881,423
Argentina	85,677,952	115,276,307	95,542,385	112,781,892	181,220,337	228,058,199
Bolivia	722,224	1,822,497	2,602,096	3,028,194	3,324,320	4,850,691
Brazil	120,383,028	143,233,628	43,246,691	45,583,620	163,629,507	188,817,248
Chile	59,714,457	92,286,451	22,464,102	31,070,111	82,178,559	123,356,562
Colombia	36,064,459	45,738,473	20,136,708	22,296,891	56,201,167	68,035,364
Ecuador	7,492,460	6,146,277	4,428,814	4,335,606	11,921,274	10,481,883
Paraguay	1,064,332	544,876	388,841	585,999	1,453,173	1,130,875
Peru	15,872,125	23,810,743	14,036,990	19,775,129	29,909,115	43,585,872
Uruguay	16,502,049	21,811,424	11,419,076	15,077,188	27,921,125	36,888,612
Venezuela	13,929,464	13,111,757	8,664,189	11,918,570	22,593,653	25,030,327
South American Republics	357,422,550	463,782,433	222,929,892	266,453,200	580,352,230	730,235,633
Total Latin America	792,329,052	1,025,797,634	522,929,959	659,319,422	1,315,258,799	1,685,117,056



THE SECOND PAN AMERICAN CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS[1]

SANTIAGO, CHILE, SEPTEMBER 10-20, 1923.

A NOTABLE EXAMPLE OF INTELLECTUAL FRATERNITY.

By Delegates William M. Plack and Frank R. Watson,
American Institute of Architects.

WE HAVE the honor to submit the following report,[2] to which we have added some observations and reflections as the result of our cordial and pleasant contact with the delegates present at the congress, among whom were the deans and other eminent members of the faculties of the architectural departments of the national universities, and also with the most prominent practitioners in every city visited in Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil, on our journey from Santiago to Rio de Janeiro, after the congress adjourned.

We left New York August 23, and after an enjoyable voyage through the Panama Canal and down the west coast of South America, calling at numerous ports, we arrived at Valparaiso in the early morning of September 13, one day behind schedule. Here we were met by Sr. Rafael Bustos, a prominent architect of Valparaiso, who gave us our first taste of South American hospitality. Our delay caused us to miss the work of one day only—the opening session having been most courteously postponed a day—which, however, was the subject of much regret, as the inaugural meeting held in the University of Chile was attended by the President of the Republic, and was followed by a banquet given by the executive committee of the congress.

The next morning we presented our credentials, and saw the active work of the congress well under way. Profiting by the experience of the first congress, organization had been established along excellent lines, eliminating, as far as possible, general discussion and consequent

[1] *Journal of the American Institute of Architects*, New York, December, 1923.
[2] To President of American Institute of Architects

loss of time. The general or plenary sessions of the congress were only three in number, the greater part of the work being done by eight "commissions" or committees, to which were assigned the different subjects brought before the congress.

Their recommendations were submitted to the plenary sessions, where they were finally discussed and conclusions determined. Your delegates were appointed to membership on two of these commissions: (*a*) Conservation of monuments having historical value, architectural or archeological; (*b*) Creation of edifices and monuments of a public character (the discussion involving the subject of international competitions).

At a banquet given by the directors of the Associated Architects of Chile to the official delegates and the local and visiting architects, on the evening of September 15, in the Hotel Savoy, attended by approximately 150 men, Mr. Watson had the honor to present the greetings of the architects of the United States, especially those of the American Institute, and also the greetings of the United States Government and of the North American branch of the Pan-American Union. These were most enthusiastically received, and at once we felt that we were in intimate touch with a splendid body of men whose efforts and aspirations were in sympathy with ours.

At an official banquet given to the delegates by the Minister of Industry of the Republic of Chile, at which were present many distinguished personages, including the ambassadors from Cuba, Mexico, Argentina, and Panama, the Chilean Minister of War, and others, we were honored with the request that our delegation respond for the delegates to the toast given by the host, the Minister of Industry. The response was made by Mr. Plack, and was warmly received. Another happy incident of the evening was a stirring address by the Mexican ambassador, who referred in warm and gracious terms to the United States and the settlement of the agreement between our Governments, just then consummated. We had the pleasure of exchanging with the honorable ambassador hearty congratulations on the happy event.

The exhibition was a notable feature of the congress, and was thoroughly organized and splendidly managed by an able committee, consisting of the following gentlemen: Señores Bernardo Morales, president; Manuel Rojas, secretary; Carlos H. Sotomayor, Ernesto C. Bonencontre, Alberto Schade, delegate from the executive committee and professor in the University of Chile.

The exhibition was held in three buildings, the main exhibit being in the Palace of Fine Arts, consisting of the international exhibits of professional and student work of the architectural schools of Argen-

tina and Uruguay. The exhibition of the architectural department of the University of Chile was held in a very creditable building, devoted exclusively to the School of Architecture and Engineering. The Universidad Católica (Catholic University) also held a separate exhibition of student work in its own buildings. Your delegates were both appointed on the international jury of award, Mr. Black serving on the committee of international exhibits and Mr. Wilson on that for the student work of the University of Chile.

We wish especially to call attention to this feature of the congress. The exposition was large and, as whole, most creditable. Every facility was afforded for the placing and arrangement of the various national exhibits, some of which were exceedingly interesting. The Mexican exhibit, consisting of a magnificent collection of photographs of antique and colonial work, to which were added photographs and drawings of new work, was most noteworthy.

Our own exhibit was very creditable, as far as it went, but was not of sufficient size to create the interest it might have done. We found the authorities not only willing but anxious to meet any suggestions as to the placing and hanging of our work, and we were given ample space in a good location, where our exhibit was satisfactorily grouped and arranged. Here we wish to express our appreciation of the efforts of the members of the "hanging committee," who were thoroughly up to the requirements of the work. A word of commendation is also due the officials of the Grace Steamship Co. for the manner in which the complete transportation of our exhibit from New York to the exhibition building in Santiago de Chile was accomplished, and by whom we were relieved not only of the trying details of this work, but from all charges. Mr. Gittings, of the United States Embassy at Santiago, was early on the scene, and afforded us most valuable assistance, and we have every reason to believe that the exhibits will be safely returned to the United States and to their respective owners. All the exhibitions of student work were noteworthy, and represented the architectural departments of the Universities of Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, and the Catholic University of Santiago.

On the commission of award, of which Mr. Plack was a member, assigned to pass upon the professional exhibits from Cuba, Mexico, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, and the United States, the chairman called attention to the general requirements for the gold medal and diploma, and announced that since all of the United States architects had failed to observe the requirement relative to "one elevation, one cross section, and two plans," in addition to perspective drawings and photographs, on each project displayed, the only distinction they could award them was honorable mention. This interpretation, in

its application to the American exhibit, was suspended, however, and the United States thus received three gold and one silver medals, one special mention, and 20 mentions.

Mr. Watson, serving on the commission of award at the University of Chile, was afforded an opportunity for a careful analysis of this work, which he found to compare most favorably in draftsmanship and rendering with that of any of our schools in the United States. The problems are, in many respects, dissimilar, and the viewpoints so at variance with our own that the conception is quite different, especially in plan; but there is much which we can well afford to emulate, as well as much to give, and it is indulging in platitude to say that it lies with the students that this good work should begin and continue.

Your delegates were more than casually impressed with the educational work being done by our South American confreres, and we would recommend the encouragement of the interchange of students for at least partial or postgraduate courses. This idea is looked upon with favor by our colleagues in the Southern Hemisphere, and while many of their young men already come to us for their architectural training, it would be well worth while for many of ours to go to them. We would urgently recommend that exhibits of school work be exchanged annually. A move in this direction would undoubtedly be met with hearty cooperation. We would be most happy to furnish further information to the deans of our architectural schools, whom we sincerely hope will encourage an effort of this kind.

The Second Pan American Congress of Architects was an undoubted success, and received the support not only of the members of the profession and those directly interested in architects and architecture but was also heartily supported by the national governments of the countries represented, several of which sent their ambassadors (where professional men were not available), who took an active part in the plenary sessions and official functions.

There were present at the congress approximately 65 official delegates from the following countries: Chile, Argentine, Uruguay, Paraguay, Colombia, Mexico, Cuba (ambassador), Panama (ambassador), Guatemala (ambassador), Venezuela (chargé d'affaires in Chile), United States. Peru was not represented and Brazil had no official delegates, but her ambassador extended the felicitations of the Government to the congress at the final plenary session, and also offered a memorial of congratulation to Chile on the occasion of the anniversary of independence—"Diez y Ocho de Septiembre"—which occasion added wonderfully to the enjoyment and interest of our

entertainment. This is the national festival of independence or Chilean "Fourth of July" and the event is celebrated with magnificent pomp and ceremony. The solemn Te Deum at the cathedral, the military review, the general pleasure-making of the people, not to mention "The Races," make the occasion one never to be forgotten by those privileged to see it and join in its spirit. Indeed, we must here record our appreciation of the entertainment provided for the congress, and of the thorough and splendid way in which it was organized and carried out by our Latin brothers—masters in this gracious art.

The congress was financed first by the architects of Santiago, assisted liberally by the Chilean Government. Mark this! by the Government—and there was no detail omitted in providing for the comfort and pleasure of the delegates every minute of every waking hour. This is another subject in which we Anglo-Saxons have much to learn, and the knowledge of which might add to the graces of our students attending South American schools.

Brazil did not send delegates to the congress, and we felt that after the adjournment at Santiago our formal and official duties had ceased. This, however, proved to be otherwise, for upon our arrival at Rio de Janeiro we were at once called upon by representatives from the Sociedade Central de Architectos da Brazil, and were given a formal reception and honored with corresponding membership in the society. A luncheon was also tendered the society by Colonel Crawford, representing the Baldwin Locomotive Works in Rio. The architects of Brazil have only recently organized, the society being but three years old. This explained the absence of delegates from the Congress.

No doubt the question will arise, What are the opportunities in South America for architects from the United States? The answer to this is most difficult and would involve a much longer discussion than the space allotted to this report will permit. We will, however, venture upon a few points which came under our observation during an all too short visit.

First. The ethical codes under which the practice of architecture is conducted in South America are totally different from ours. In most cases the architect and the builder are the same individual, and this method has had the indorsement of long standing, and is used by some of the most distinguished men in the profession.

Second. The ethics of competition are as yet unsettled, and it will probably be a matter of more than another congress before a satisfactory basis will be established. We found, however, a keen interest in our methods, and we had many requests for the "Standard Documents," which will no doubt bear fruit.

Third. Our conceptions are so different that it is impossible for United States architects to have anything like the proper understanding of South American problems until they take up residence, not of a week or month, but sufficiently long to acquire the languages and the mental approach. Here, again, looms the question of the interchange of students. No doubt there is a rapidly increasing open-mindedness toward North American ideas in architecture as well as other things, which is creating a demand, and, added to this, we have the ever-growing North American population living in South America. Taking the above matters into consideration, we believe that in time many agreeable and profitable associations may be effected by United States architects in South America and by South Americans in the United States. We consider this a matter of great interest to our young men, and one which should be seriously investigated by the authorities of our architectural schools.

Another question will naturally be asked, Is it worth while for the American Institute of Architects to become a permanent member of the congress, and to participate in its meetings and exhibitions? We strongly recommend that the institute give the affirmative answer to this question. The salient facts, we think, warrant such action, to say nothing of the supporting volumes which might be written of the spirit and influence of the Pan American Congress of Architects as an organization, and which, to be appreciated, must be experienced. Your delegates were invited to become members of the permanent executive committee of the congress, to which each national body has the privilege of sending five delegates.

After the closing sessions of the congress, the visiting and resident delegates were taken to Valparaiso, where at the charming seaside village of Con Con, approached from Valparaiso by a shore road destined to become an "Amalfi Drive," we were tendered a farewell luncheon by the architects of Valparaiso, and where we took occasion to express our appreciation of the unbounded good will and hospitality which had been extended to us.

We left the congress and Chile with deep regret, for we felt that we had been in contact with men of fine ideals, with whom we had established real friendships, and that we had perhaps succeeded in accomplishing something toward an amalgamation of the interests of the architects of North and South America, and the promotion of the spirit of real Pan Americanism, so much desired by our Government, which had indorsed our mission through the State Department with special credentials and passports carrying the signature of the honorable Secretary of State, Charles Evans Hughes.

THE MOVIE BUSINESS IN BUENOS AIRES

370,000 MILES OF ROMANCE AND FUN SHOWN YEARLY ON THE SCREENS OF ARGENTINA'S CAPITAL.[1]

FOR some years past Buenos Aires has been a sort of paradise for the movie fan possessed of an abnormally voracious appetite for new pictures. For in this city he can witness a fresh production every night of the week if so inclined, and what more can the veriest glutton ask for? In New York and other great capitals a successful picture will run for a week or even a month before any necessity for a change is felt by the management, for the simple reason that, apart from the resident population, there is an enormous daily influx of visitors, all anxious to see the picture in question.

But in this city the patrons of the cinemas are limited to a part of the residents, and a continual change of program is necessary, as the picture houses are, practically speaking, catering to the same public all the time.

It is calculated that a capital of more than 8,000,000 pesos is employed in providing Buenos Aires with its moving pictures.

Buenos Aires and its suburbs possess 137 picture houses, which in the course of the year pass 8,000,000 feet—or, say, 1,480 miles—of film before the eyes of their patrons. As the average film is shown 250 times before it is relegated to the shelf, we may deduce that 370,000 miles of love-making, jealousy, and crime are required to satisfy the cravings of the inhabitants of the Argentine capital for a glimpse of the romance they do not find in their own more humdrum lives.

A very great change has been witnessed in the fare provided and in the tastes of the amusement-seeking public since the days when a few clumsily constructed pictures representing the tribulations of fat old gentlemen whose hats had been carried away by the wind or of amorous young bloods besieged by flat-chested ladies constituted the program of the ill-ventilated halls devoted to the screen. The art of photography for screen purposes advanced by leaps and bounds and

[1] *The American Weekly*, Buenos Aires, Dec. 1, 1923.

expensively equipped studios admitted of effects never dreamed of by the pioneers of the industry, so that an incredibly short space of time the limit of perfection seemed to have been reached.

The taste of the public, too, underwent a metamorphosis and the knockabout picture was followed by sentimental drama and tragedy. Up to the year 1914, when French and Italian pictures held sway, a vast amount of sob stuff was put across a long-suffering public by the producers of Paris and Milan.

The advent of the war, which crippled the European film industry, coupled with the fact that the Buenos Aires public was already showing a partiality for the American picture, enabled American producers to gain control of the Argentine market, a control they have to all intents and purposes exercised ever since. It is reliably estimated that 85 per cent of the pictures shown in Buenos Aires are American made, but this preponderance is likely to decline in the near future, since adverse exchange on the one hand and the high prices demanded by American producers on the other will inevitably force buyers more and more into the arms of German, Norwegian, and other European competitors who are in a position to quote considerably better terms.

It may be noted that the serial picture, one of the novelties introduced by American producers, had quite a long inning but later declined in public favor until to-day it is found impossible to dispose of them. A notable exception was "The Three Musketeers," but this was partly due to the popularity of Dumas' novel and to the art and ability displayed in producing the screen version.

Fondness for heavy drama still exists in a certain section of the population but in too small a degree to influence the demand which is to-day all for light comedy—the lighter the better. Flirting, as distinct from love-making, is what the public wants, and any hero who is unwise enough to overstrain the heroism of his part is assailed from the body of the hall as an "*otario*" and is unanimously requested by the gallery to go and take a bath.

* * * * * * *

The meteoric rise of the moving-picture enterprises to the fifth place in American industries has been one of the most wonderful romances of modern times, but that the business some time ago reached the high-water mark of prosperity and is now suffering a severe slump is evidenced by the decision of the Paramount Famous Players Corporation to suspend production for a while and await developments.

The fact that 11,500,000 fewer people paid for admission to picture shows in the United States in 1922 than in 1921 points to one of two things—either that the attraction of the silent stage is on the wane or that producers are failing to provide a program sufficiently interest-

ing to lure the public into the halls as of yore. There is no doubt that counter attractions in the form of "listening in" to high-class and other concerts (at a minimum of cost to the listener), and greater facilities to indulge in the prevailing craze for dancing have contributed in part to this decline, but, according to many observers whose interests are linked up with the picture business, a more powerful motive lies in the lack of novelty in the arguments of the plays produced. It is not suggested that novelties are discouraged by producers but rather that human ingenuity is being taxed almost beyond its powers to invent an absorbing plot that has not already been worked to death in the production of photo plays. Boiled down, the action of most of them revolves around the adventures of a hero, a girl, and a villian is, in fact, only another setting of "the oldest story ever told," the comedy element and the crime being merely trimmings to taste. For it must be remembered that, although hundreds of thousands of novels have been written on the same theme without exhausting its possibilities, the range of the novel is much wider, since its popularity often depends upon its dialogue and a thousand and one things that can not be put upon the screen or are ineffective if so reproduced. In short, a good novel does not always make a good picture.

In the opinion of those in a position to judge, the moving picture in its marvelously rapid development has reached its zenith and is now on the decline. This does not mean to say that it is a dying industry or that further progress will not be made in the art, but rather that the extraordinary furore it has enjoyed has settled down to a more sober appreciation of a good story well told and that producers must give more attention to the search for capable scenario writers instead of bestowing it all upon star interpreters.



THE NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL

By O. K. Davis.

Secretary, National Foreign Trade Council.

WHAT is the National Foreign Trade Council?

With the foreign trade relations of this country assuming an amazing scope—with the United States now the first of the earth's industrial nations and soon to be its first foreign trading nation—an answer to this question is needed.

We are often asked this question and in the same breath accused of being propagandists by misinformed fellow citizens. We *are* propagandists. Our motto is, "Greater Prosperity Through Greater Foreign Trade." By this motto we propose to live or die, survive or perish, but we predict that we will neither die nor perish. We are one of some six or eight organizations doing missionary work.

The National Foreign Trade Council is a body of men interested daily in foreign trade, for their own and the livelihood of many other thousands, banded together for the purpose of converting all of their friends, if need be their enemies, to the national necessity of pushing our foreign trade in good times and in bad times. We are organized because this is a period of organization, and without organization you can not get very far in the period in which we live.

This council will hold its eleventh annual convention at Boston June 4, 5, and 6. That convention is part of this organization idea. At that convention will be assembled the largest number of people interested in foreign trade yet gathered in the United States at any given time.

Do you manufacture goods? Are you an importer or an exporter? Do you wish to insure yourself against lean years at home? Then you should shake a leg and join up with the 3,000 or so other firms and corporations going to that conference and get trade pointers—meet the other fellows.

This convention is only a part of the work of the National Foreign Trade Council. Its work is educational and goes on throughout the year. When the National Foreign Trade Council was organized in 1914 information on foreign trade was restricted to the men directly earning their living in this manner.

But the council maintains that every man, woman, and child in the United States is vitally interested in foreign trade, and, for this reason, this past year and the current year it has been and is conducting a campaign in the public schools to educate young people in the fundamentals of foreign trade. It has tried to knock down the old idea that foreign trade means exports only. It has shown that the United States is not a self-contained nation and can never be. The nickel in our 5-cent piece is an import, and a striking illustration of what foreign trade really is. The very lights about the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor could not shine but for imported rubber insulation and other materials. Foreign trade is a two-way business—we buy abroad, manufacture at home, and resell abroad.

The council is nonpartisan and nonpolitical. The ax it has to grind is a national one. But it is fearless, and when it sees a needed national measure for foreign trade it fights for it, just as it blocks harmful measures by advancing convincing reasons against them.

I doubt whether the proper encouragement is being given these men. They have begun to learn foreign ways of doing business, but they still have to educate the men in their own offices as to the difficulties of doing business abroad. We have numerous trade journals, newspapers, engaged in this educational effort.

But we are far from having awakened the national conscience to foreign trade opportunities and to the fundamental work necessary to take advantage of these opportunities. Foreign trade still remains a good deal of a mystery to our fellow citizens. They regard it as a matter in which they are not concerned. I can remember when the average person in the interior of the United States was afraid to go aboard a ship.

There is an often-told story of one of our Congressmen, who asked: "What has posterity done for us?" It is a matter of record that not very long ago one of our statesmen did ask: "What have we got to do with abroad?" Now both of these questions are expressive of an honest concern for our Nation's best interests. But it is to overcome this honest concern and convince our people of the national necessity of foreign trade that the council and other similar bodies have been organized.

Foreign trade was booming during the general war; then came the slump of 1920 and a corresponding drop in the interest in foreign trade. Many business men began to take the old attitude that it was much safer to stay at home. Not so the members of the National Foreign Trade Council and their friends, who realize that in just such periods of depression one must be laying plans for the better years ahead. They know that only by "sticking" are these foreign markets to be held. Just now foreign markets are looking up again, but the great public is not yet interested. If this public

learned anything of the lesson of greater prosperity through foreign trade during the general war it has shown signs of forgetting that lesson. One week of the European war did more than 10 years of campaign discussion to convince the American people that foreign trade is a vital element in domestic prosperity, but we must not let them forget this fact.

One might say it was a prophetic vision for usefulness that led to the founding of the National Foreign Trade Council in 1914. It was founded even before it was seen that the great war would revolutionize world trade and notably that of the United States. The war has left the battle fields, but the war's problems are still here and will remain for many years.

The work and attitude of the council is always that of hope. While it recognizes the immensity of the economic and political problems created by the general war for the people of Europe, it is now actively engaged in showing that we can and are able to develop what were previously considered secondary markets. It is encouraging our industries and our capital to look to South America, to Canada, to China, and other fields, pending the slow recovery of Europe.

Among its activities, which have now passed into history, the council was active in its support of a national effort to secure all-American cable communications, free from the control of foreign governments. Another has been an active and unflagging interest in securing an American merchant marine. Government ownership or operation as a permanent policy for the merchant marine has been steadily opposed. The council was one of the earliest organizations to advocate the importation of foreign securities as a means of balancing our foreign trade. It has also urged the extension of long-term credits. It has, moreover, advocated foreign loans where these loans took on an investment aspect and were not direct loans to governments, loans that did not go immediately into industrial channels, resulting in the opening of credits for the purchase of manufactured or other products in the United States.

In a more technical trade field the council from time to time has published pamphlets of an educational nature for the aid of those planning to enter foreign trade. For this purpose it maintains a permanent Trade Adviser Service. Any person interested in foreign trade may write to the council at India House, New York, about his particular problem and get confidential advice or information from other people in the same line. In the case of small manufacturers, not able to maintain big selling staffs abroad, it has encouraged cooperation for export. The council was chiefly responsible in securing the passage of the Export Trade Act in 1918, whereby

combinations of competitors for the sole purpose of engaging in export trade are exempted from the antitrust laws.

The council has at all times laid great stress on the necessity for a definite and permanent foreign trade policy for American manufacturers, in the belief that temporary or half-hearted foreign trade efforts were a positive detriment to American export trade. It takes the very general point of view that our leading world position as an industrial nation can not be maintained without a healthy export trade.

It is to be remembered that historically the United States was a very lively foreign trading nation more than a century ago, and close students of our foreign trade believe that we are now at the beginning of a new and grander cycle, in which we will go forth, not so much as a carrying nation, but as salesmen of our large surplus production of manufactured products, the result of our inventiveness, attention to quality, and large-scale operation.

Some observers of political and trade history point to the fact that the Mediterranean was once the center of world trade, then that this center moved to the Atlantic, and that it is now rapidly moving toward the Pacific, with the United States, midway between the Atlantic and the Pacific, playing an amazing rôle.



AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA.

ARGENTINE RAILROADS.—According to a report in the *Prensa* of Buenos Aires on the Argentine railroads (The Ferrocarril del Sud, Central Argentino, Pacífico, Oeste, Central Córdoba, Entre Ríos and Argentina Northeastern) for 1922–1923 the figures compared with the previous fiscal year are tabulated as follows:

Year.	Gross receipts.	Expenditures.	Profits.
1922–23	£38,235,692	£25,145,907	£13,089,784
1921–22	£33,579,374	£25,704,470	£7,874,903
Increase	4,656,318		5,214,881
Decrease		558,563	

FIRST SELECTED GRAIN FAIR.—In connection with the Second Exposition of Argentine Dairy Products the Sociedad Rural Argentina proposes to hold the first selected grain fair between May 3 and 11, 1924. Selected seed of wheat, maize, alfalfa, oats, barley, rye, and flax are to be exhibited, and it is probable that a market for seed grains will be opened. This exhibition of classified grains, the first of the kind in the country, is expected to assume the importance for grain and agricultural products that the annual cattle fair has for the livestock business.

ARGENTINE FOREIGN TRADE, 1922.—The General Bureau of Statistics of the Nation sent a report to the Minister of the Treasury on the 1922 foreign trade of Argentina, which amounted to 1,365,653,760 gold pesos, or 55,009,357 gold pesos less than in 1921. The real value of the 1922 imports was 689,645,471 gold pesos, or 59,888,226 gold pesos less than in 1921. The 1922 exports totaled 676,008,289 gold pesos, or 4,878,869 gold pesos more than those of 1921. The decrease in the value of the imports of 1922 as compared with those of 1921 is due, according to the report, not to a reduction in quantity but to the lower prices. The increase in exports was more than 2,000,000 metric tons, but the increase in total value of exports was not proportional, due to the lower prices of most of the products.

BOLIVIA.

PUBLIC WORKS IN SUCRE AND POTOSÍ.—The Executive, by legislative decree of November 26, 1923, is authorized to contract an internal loan of 500,000 bolivianos, to be used for public works in Sucre.

The provincial council of Potosí is authorized, by a decree of the same date, to raise a loan of 800,000 bolivianos for public improvements in Potosí.

STREET PAVING IN LA PAZ.—In order to obtain the funds necessary to continue paving the streets in La Paz, Congress has authorized the President to raise a loan not greater than 1,800,000 bolivianos. The interest on this loan will be paid by special taxes. Some of the special taxes levied for the payment of interest on this loan are the following: A monthly contribution of 10 bolivianos on automobiles for hire, 12 bolivianos for trucks and private cars, and a tax on building materials of 5 per cent of their value.

Property owners are obliged to pay for the sidewalk in front of their houses, but the Government will bear the expense of paving the street.

BRAZIL.

COTTON CULTIVATION.—Interest in cotton cultivation is still increasing, as indicated in previous notes in this section of the BULLETIN. The distribution of selected seed by the Federal Cotton Service was reported as follows on November 27, 1923:

	Kilograms.		Kilograms.
Amazonas	600	Rio de Janeiro	11, 242
Pará	21, 000	Federal District	652
Maranhão	34, 500	São Paulo	24, 822
Piauhy	2, 000	Minas Geraes	77, 887
Ceará	2, 660	Santa Catharina	7, 280
Rio Grande do Norte	4, 780	Goyaz	20, 707
Parahyba	2, 860	Matto Grosso	284
Pernambuco	2, 500	Rio Grande do Sul	296
Alagôas	8, 000		
Bahia	38, 320	Total	262, 429
Espirito Santo	2, 039		

Farmers receiving these seeds promise to cultivate the crop according to the instructions given them, reporting on results, and returning to the Cotton Service twice the amount of seed received, selected in a prescribed manner. Perennial tree cotton will be grown in the northwest.

The State of Ceará has also created a cotton service to promote the cultivation of cotton. Ten reis a kilo will be charged for cotton grading by the State officials. The plans for cooperation between the Federal Cotton Service and the States of Rio Grande do Norte and Alagôas have been approved on the same basis as with the State of Sergipe. An experiment station is to be opened at Ceridó in Rio Grande do Norte.

Brazil has forbidden the importation of cottonseed except by the Ministry of Agriculture for experimental purposes.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, 1922–23.—According to data collected by the Ministry of Agriculture, the agricultural products of the year 1922–23 are reckoned at 10,224,831,569 kilograms and 175,526,800 liters, of a value of 6,434,112,345 milreis. The quantities of the chief products are given as follows:

Brandy	liters	149, 000, 000	
Alcohol	do	15, 965, 890	
Wine	do	10, 461, 000	
Alfalfa	kilograms	226, 473, 000	
Ginned cotton	do	104, 776, 059	
Unhulled rice	do	859, 051, 100	
Sugar (all grades)	kilograms	761, 353, 800	
Oats	do	6, 543, 120	
Potatoes	do	208, 408, 400	
Rubber	do	9, 508, 000	
Cacao	do	61, 963, 045	
Cocoanuts	kilograms	86, 557, 500	
Babassu nuts	do	45, 000, 000	
Coffee	do	1, 140, 735, 445	
Rye	do	20, 347, 000	
Barley	do	6, 945, 600	
Manioc flour	do	673, 170, 600	
Beans	do	630, 318, 000	
Paraguayan tea (matte)	kilograms	192, 680, 000	
Millet	do	5, 136, 464, 500	
Tobacco	do	70, 896, 000	
Wheat	do	80, 170, 000	

The prices on which the value of the crops was estimated were based on those in the principal producing centers, diminished 30 to 50 per cent.

CARS OF NATIONAL MANUFACTURE.—The third set of four railway cars to be manufactured in 1923 in the shops of the West Minas Railway was finished the latter part of the year, national material being used in all of them. It consists of a cattle car, mail car with accommodations for the postal clerk, second-class car for 48 passengers, and first-class car for 26 passengers. All the cars are lighted by electricity.

CHILE.

MONOGRAPHS ON COPPER DEPOSITS.—"The Copper Zone of the Departments of Vallenar and Freirina," by Julio Kuntz, consulting engineer, is a recent publication of the Mining and Geological Service of the Ministry of Industry and Public Works. It will be followed by others on the Departments of Copiapó, Chañaral, and Antofagasta, and later by monographs on other Provinces, such as Coquimbo and Santiago, until the completion of a systematic study of Chilean copper deposits, one of the most important sources of the nation's wealth.

VALPARAÍSO PORT WORKS.—It will be recalled that the BULLETIN recently reported that a new breakwater 700 meters long was to be built in Valparaíso harbor by a British firm at a cost of 19,600,000 gold pesos. Further details now at hand give an idea of the difficulty of the work, since in places the water in which the breakwater is to be built reaches a depth of 56 meters, or 183 feet. This necessitates an enormous foundation mound, to be built of some 3,000,000 cubic meters of sand and rubble, approximately 170 meters wide at the bottom and 60 meters at its upper surface, which will be 20 meters

below water level. On this foundation will be laid a smaller mound of large rubble, on which will be built of 60-ton concrete blocks the solid breakwater, 14 meters wide, extending from 12 meters below water level to 4 meters above.

COLOMBIA.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.—The construction of this railroad was recently commenced by the Northeastern Syndicate. About the end of December the Swiss engineers in charge of the work arrived to Colombia. The first 1,000 tons of rails, as well as machinery and tools required for the work, have been received. A site of 40 fanegadas (1 fanegada equals about 1.59 acres) has been purchased by the company for the site of the station in Bogota.

LEGISLATION GOVERNING CONSTRUCTION OF RAILROADS.—See page 307.

FOREIGN EXPERTS.—See page 308.

FUNICULAR RAILROAD.—See page 308.

CUBA.

AQUEDUCT FOR SANTIAGO DE CUBA.—The Department of Public Works has approved an appropriation of $342,000 and the plan submitted by the chief engineer of the provincial district for the construction of an aqueduct 6 feet in diameter and about 2,600 meters long, to bring fresh drinking water to the city of Santiago de Cuba from the Guaninicún River.

STREET PAVING AND ROAD REPAIRS.—Decree No. 1443 of September 27, 1923, provides the sum of $300,000 for paving streets in Cienfuegos. An appropriation of $100,000 has also been made by the Department of Public Works to be used for paving the streets in Guantánamo. The same department assigned a credit of $150,000 for repairs on the road between Santuario del Cobre and Santiago de Cuba.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

DAY LABORERS FORBIDDEN TO LEAVE COUNTRY.—A recent resolution issued by the President forbids captains of vessels, agents of foreign companies, or any other person to persuade or influence any day laborer to leave the Republic. It is also forbidden to sell passage to foreign day laborers or to provide them with means of transportation to leave the country until they have finished harvesting the crops or completed the work for which they came to the Republic.

REGISTRATION OF LANDS.—See page 308.

ECUADOR.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION.—In order to protect in a practical manner the livestock in the Republic, the Government has authorized the

establishment of an experimental station to study livestock diseases and find some way of eradicating them. The personnel of the station will be appointed by the Minister of Agriculture.

Owners of stock farms, the livestock on which is valued at more than 5,000 sucres, must pay a tax of one-tenth of 1 per cent on the value of their stock, to be used for the establishment and upkeep of the experimental station.

SANITATION OF GUAYAQUIL.—By a decree of September 29, 1923, Congress created a special board of sanitation to supervise the work of paving the streets and of constructing a proper drainage system and water supply in Guayaquil, replacing the Executive and the municipality in the contracts already made for part or all of the work described. The board is to be composed of seven members, and will begin to function from January 1, 1924. The board is authorized to contract a loan, subject to the approval of the State Council, of 2,000,000 pounds sterling, or the equivalent in other money. This loan will be guaranteed with some or all of the revenues allotted by special laws to the above-mentioned works.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR TULCÁN.—The electric-light plant that has recently been installed in the city of Tulcán will be inaugurated shortly.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION.—See page 309.

GUATEMALA.

GUATEMALA WATER SUPPLY.—The damage done by the earthquakes of 1917–18 to the Acatán water works, which supply the city of Guatemala, was repaired after President Orellana took office, while further improvements are still being made.

The reservoir is 18 kilometers from the source of supply. It was reported that 6,000 meters of reinforced concrete pipe, 40 centimeters in diameter, were to be laid from the reservoir to the dam by December 22, 1923, to convey the water which formerly flowed in an open stream, subject to pollution from dwellers along its course.

The work from the dam to the fountain head (12,000 meters distant) and the building of the concrete vaults are to be completed by the Masons' Association about March, if nothing unforeseen prevents. This latter work is expected to increase the water supply considerably. Twelve hundred meters of iron piping for extended service have been ordered and received by the municipality. There are plans to build a large reservoir at Santa Faz to unite the water supplies of Acatán, Las Minas, and Pinula.

HAITI.

ISSUING PASSPORTS.—An order of the Department of the Interior authorizes the prefect of the district to issue passports in the provinces

under the following instructions: The identification certificate must be issued by a justice of the peace in the presence of two witnesses and viséd by the Government commissioner. The certificate must then be presented to the prefect, who will issue the desired passport. A list of those obtaining passports will be forwarded to the Department of the Interior with the identification certificates, and after the names are registered the list will be sent by the Department to the Collector General of Customs.

Importation of automobiles.—According to a circular issued by the Department of Commerce, automobiles are not listed among the articles designated as travelers' baggage, and therefore persons coming to Haiti who desire to bring an automobile must procure the necessary consular documents. This order has been in force since December 31, 1923.

Receipts of internal taxes.—The total revenues derived from internal taxes for the period from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923, were 1,114,836.09 gourdes and $273,558.08.

Bulletin of the American Chamber of Commerce.—The American Chamber of Commerce of Haiti publishes a monthly bulletin containing articles on subjects of special interest to travelers, such as transportation, communications, trade, economic conditions, and similar subjects, the purpose being that these bulletins shall constitute a complete commercial handbook of Haiti.

HONDURAS.

Population.—According to the census of 1922 the population of Honduras was 673,408 inhabitants, of whom 332,371 were men and 341,037 women.

Broom industry.—A French citizen who has lived for many years in Honduras has rented land in the vicinity of San Pedro Sula to raise straw for the manufacture of brooms.

MEXICO.

Cotton crop.—The General Agricultural Bureau, using data furnished by the regional agronomists and other agents, computed the 1923 cotton crop as 121,734 bales of 250 kilos each, of which 72,480 bales were grown in Lower California. However, figures given out later by the Department of Agriculture place the Lower California yield at 100,000 bales, including the cotton obtained from the second flowering. (*Revista de Hacienda*, Dec. 17 and 24, 1923.)

Illiterate immigrants.—The press reports that the Secretary of the Interior has decided to take active steps to prevent the immigration of illiterate foreigners.

EXPORTS TO EUROPE.—During the first half of 1923 more than 60,000 tons of exports were shipped to Europe from the port of Tampico alone. Zinc ore, the production of which has been increasing, accounted for 19,658,590 kilos, while lead, arsenic, ixtle, and beans were other important items.

GUAYULE RUBBER.—An American company has obtained from the State of Zacatecas certain concessions for the exploitation of guayule, abundant in that State. The company proposes to add to its plant in Torreón and build another in Zacatecas and a third in San Luis Potosí or Tamaulipas.

IRRIGATION COOPERATIVE.—Nine towns of the State of Hidalgo have united in an irrigation cooperative. The water will be obtained from the Light, Power & Railroad Co. of Pachuca, which will construct the necessary bridges and masonry, while the inhabitants of the towns will dig and clean the ditches. It is expected that 2,000 hectares of land will thus produce greatly increased crops.

INCREASE IN METAL PRODUCTION.—Figures compiled by the Secretary of Finance show a larger production of metals during the first nine months of 1923 than in the same period of 1922, the value in the former period being 186,218,712 pesos against 129,997,517 pesos in the latter. Some of the leading minerals were mined as follows:

Metal.	1923		1922	
	Kilos	Value.	Kilos.	Value.
		Pesos.		*Pesos.*
Gold	17,918.5641	23,891,359	17,101.5639	22,802,028
Silver	2,055,532.561	88,461,924	1,794,247.161	81,358,382
Lead	114,068,023.000	40,173,825	73,980,574.000	17,129,310
Copper	38,660,647.000	27,987,267	12,619,970.000	7,578,390

The production of zinc, graphite, mercury, arsenic, antimony, and selenium also increased in 1923.

COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.—In the Commercial Museum of Mexico City are found many interesting exhibits of the numerous natural and manufactured products of the Republic. In addition, catalogues from all over the world, card indexed by name of firm and subject, are kept on file for the convenience of the public.

TOMATOES FOR EXPORT.—The first car of tomatoes shipped to the New York market in the 1923–24 season from the Pacific States of Sinaloa and Nayarit crossed the border at Nogales, Arizona, on December 8, 1923. Growers were much pleased at the prospects, since the yield was said to be excellent and the prices high. Many cars were shipped last season to the neighboring Republic.

COTTON COMMISSION.—A commission appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury and consisting of four members (representatives of

the cotton growers of Lower California and the Laguna district, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the cotton-mill owners) will consider the problems connected with the importation and exportation of cotton, including duties.

NICARAGUA.

REPORTED CURE FOR BANANA DISEASE.—*La Información* of Bluefields reports that a young Nicaraguan, Sr. Hernaldo Ibarra, after working several months in experiments with diseased bananas in the Kukra Hill Plantation at Bluefields, claims to have discovered a cure for the disease which was ravaging the banana plantations of Central America. Large companies have spent a great deal of money in attempts to find a means to arrest the banana disease. It is reported that Sr. Ibarra has demonstrated to agents of foreign companies his procedure for restoring sickly banana plants to a healthy condition.

UNITED STATES FISH FOR NICARAGUAN LAKES.—The Minister of Promotion has requested the Bureau of Fisheries of the United States to send 100,000 fish eggs to Nicaragua for hatching in the special fisheries to stock the lakes of Managua and Granada.

DANISH IMMIGRANT CONTRACT REVOKED.—The contract with Waldemar Garner for the settlement in Nicaragua of 1,000 Danish families has been revoked by the Government because only 106 Danes, including men, women, and children, had arrived in Nicaragua under the contract. Those Danes who immigrated to Nicaragua under the terms of the contract will be given land for cultivation if they determine to remain in the country, provided they settle in one place.

PANAMA.

PETROLEUM CONCESSIONS.—Two petroleum concessions in the Province of Chiriquí, for 7,169 and 4,250 hectares, respectively, have recently been granted by the Government.

CANAL ZONE–CENTRAL AMERICAN TRIAL FLIGHT.—General Patrick, Chief of the United States Army Air Service, with the cooperation of the President of Costa Rica planned a trial airplane flight from France Field, Panama Canal Zone, to San José, Costa Rica, for three airplanes, one being equipped to take photographs of the route. This flight, which took place successfully in December, 1923, is a preliminary experiment to prove the practicability of an air mail and passenger route between the United States and the Central American countries.

PARAGUAY.

PROGRESS IN PUERTO PINASCO.—A company established in Puerto Pinasco has erected there a quebracho extract factory, whose capacity is 100 tons per day, a steam saw mill, an ice factory, and a

clothing factory whose machinery is run by electricity. On the ranches which the company has in the neighborhood there are approximately 80,000 head of stock, including purebred sires for breeding purposes. Carts, launches, tugs, and 100 kilometers of railway serve the company for transportation.

Sanitary and health problems have been given serious attention, with the result that the town has running water and sewers, a model hospital, public baths, and hygienic housing. Alcoholic beverages are sold only once a week for half an hour. Every employee of the company is encouraged to become the owner of a savings account.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.—A table given in the *Diario Oficial* for November 10, 1923, states that the value of the imports for April, May, and June, 1923, amounted to 1,755,753 gold pesos, compared with 1,070,073 gold pesos for the same three months in 1922, and that the exports for the same period were valued at 1,656,440 gold pesos in 1923, against 1,684,251 gold pesos in 1922.

PERU.

NATIONAL GLASS FACTORY.—On the outskirts of Lima, near Miraflores, the Glass Manufacturing Co. (Ltd.), of Peru has started the construction of a glass factory. An American contracting firm is in charge of the building. The daily production of the factory will be from 20 to 25 tons of glass, or between 30,000 and 36,000 articles.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—See page 317.

SALVADOR.

YEAR'S COFFEE EXPORT.—The coffee exports for the year from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923, were given by the Director General of Statistics as follows:

Ports.	Bags.
Acajutla	337, 672
La Libertad	156, 024
La Union	76, 240
Total	569, 936

URUGUAY.

NEW SCHEDULE OF DUTIES ON PERFUMES AND TOILET ARTICLES.—New valuations for duty on perfumes and toilet articles imported into Uruguay have been fixed by the committee appointed under the law of September 19, 1923, and become effective November 8, not to be changed for at least three years. The valuations on cosmetics in general, cologne and similar toilet waters, and scented paper have been virtually doubled; and those on vaselines, perfumery extracts, cold creams, fine face powders, and liquid and powdered dentifrices

greatly increased. The increase in valuations for soaps is comparatively small. No change was made in the valuations on tooth paste, Florida water, and similar preparations, and ordinary face powder; and that on mustache wax was greatly reduced. (*Commerce Reports*, Dec. 24, 1923.)

IMPORTS AT MONTEVIDEO.—According to figures given in the *Commerce Reports* imports at Montevideo for the first eight months of 1923, divided by groups, are as follows:

Articles.	Pesos.
Live animals	485, 685
Raw materials	4, 101, 141
Groceries	7, 065, 940
Cigars and tobacco	412, 251
Hardware and paper	3, 442, 253
Lumber, iron, etc	1, 247, 550
Textiles, cloths	3, 670, 991
Musical instruments	88, 800
Fuel, oil, coal, etc	7, 706, 727
Leather	34, 771
Other articles	8, 567, 013
Total	36, 823, 122

Exports from Uruguay by principal groups for the same period are the following:

Articles.	Pesos.
Cattle and sheep	66, 271, 153
Agricultural products	1, 603, 041
Mineral products	750, 062
Game and fish	243, 632
Miscellaneous	398, 771
Ships' stores	18, 967
Total	69, 285, 626

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS.—A report published by the Department of Public Works at the end of last year gives the following résumé: Eight new bridges are under construction, their estimated cost being 1,059,192.58 pesos; also 64 kilometers of road, representing an expenditure of 789,150 pesos; and 5 kilometers of concrete and block paving, costing 202,379.76 pesos. Of the above-mentioned bridges 4 will be completed in the early part of 1924, 2 by the end of the same year, and the remaining 2 at the beginning of 1925. The Highway Bureau is working in accordance with a plan for building and improving roads calling for a total expenditure of 2,528,471.14 pesos, of which 962,522.40 pesos is allotted for new works, 1,421,159.74 pesos for upkeep, and 144,789 pesos for various other purposes.

VENEZUELA.

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER.—The National Government has signed a contract giving the concessionary the right to exploit for paper pulp

certain plants found in a total extent of 100,000 hectares of public lands in the Federal Territory of Delta Amacuru and in the Maturín and Sotillo districts of the State of Monagas.

CONSTRUCTION OF A WHARF.—The President has given permission to a petroleum company to construct a wharf and accessories on public lands on Las Piedras Bay, situated on the west coast of Paraguaná peninsula, State of Falcón. The Government reserves the right to the free use of the wharf.

HYDROELECTRIC PLANT.—A German engineer, who arrived in La Guaira last December, has been engaged to make the preliminary studies of the site where it is planned to construct the Caruao hydroelectric plant.

QUADRUPLEX TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.—On December 19, 1923, the quadruplex system installed on the national lines between Caracas, Valencia, Acarigua, Barquisimeto, Coro, Puertos de Alta Gracia, and Maracaibo was placed in service, thus affording a substantial improvement in communication.

COMMERCIAL EXHIBIT.—According to the terms of an ad referendum contract between the Minister of Promotion and a Venezuelan citizen, the latter proposes to open a permanent exhibition of foreign products and manufactures.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA.

BUDGET FOR 1923.—According to Law 11260 the budget of expenditures for 1923 is fixed at 545,753,003.07 pesos currency and 99,150,904.25 pesos in bonds, the revenues being estimated at 545,801,381.99 pesos currency and 99,150,904.25 pesos in bonds.

CREDIT OF £1,250,000.—By a decree of November 26, 1923, the President of Argentina approved a bid offered by agents of Baring Bros. & Co. of London for a credit of 1,250,000 pounds sterling in London in favor of the Argentine Government. The presidential decree which approved the banking operation stated that it was for the public interest to have an accessible credit renewable periodically in order to take advantage of the exchange and provide means to satisfy sudden calls for payments of funds.

CUBA.

BUDGET.—The budget of revenues and expenditures for 1924–25 submitted by the President to Congress for consideration is as follows:

REVENUES.

Customhouse revenues	$37,050,000.00
Port dues	850,000.00
Consular receipts	1,400,000.00
Receipts from communications	2,121,000.00
Land receipts	22,620,000.00
Property and dues of the State	288,000.00
Various other revenues	1,670,000.00
Taxes on loan	4,200,000.00
National lottery	4,100,000.00
Law of April 11, 1922	1,140,000.00
Law of August 4, 1923	1,280,000.00
Total	76,719,000.00

EXPENDITURES

Debts of the State	$9,773,986.00
Legislative power	2,352,160.00
Judicial power	3,526,037.88
Executive power	481,820.00
Department of State	1,684,735.23
Department of Justice	325,020.00
Department of the Interior	9,467,313.00
Treasury Department	4,050,483.50
Department of Public Works	5,092,781.00
Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor	993,534.12
Department of Public Instruction and Fine Arts	10,552,447.20
Department of Public Health and Charities	6,269,581.19
War and Navy Department	10,999,565.94
Other general items	830,817.50
Total	66,400,282.56

NICARAGUA.

NICARAGUAN CUSTOMS REVENUE.—According to tables published by the Receiver General of the Customs of Nicaragua the customs revenues for the first 10 months of 1923 as compared with those of the corresponding period of 1922 were as follows:

Month.	Cordobas.	
	1922	1923
January	77,315	108,093
February	72,638	106,076
March	80,974	133,029
April	75,372	166,972
May	106,422	183,229
June	100,458	148,777
July	87,222	143,090
August	87,214	152,464
September	85,116	[1] 129,631
October	94,372	[1] 125,295

[1] Preliminary report.

PARAGUAY.

BUDGET.—An executive decree of September 13, 1923, extended with some modifications the budget law then in force, the extension being from October 1, 1923, until such time as the National Congress should pass a new law on the subject. The total expenditures are fixed at 926,621.36 gold pesos and 99,449,461.36 paper pesos, divided as follows:

Object of expenditure.	Gold.	Paper.
Congress		2,744,400.00
Interior Department	102,766.32	23,440,240.92
Department of Foreign Relations	103,968.00	591,600.00
Treasury Department	19,119.96	11,460,724.92
Department of Justice	60,420.00	24,538,895.40
Department of War	111,623.84	17,733,600.12
Public debt	528,723.24	18,940,000.00

SALVADOR.

CUSTOMS BONDS, 1920.—The 10 per cent customs bonds and certificates issued December 16, 1920, which have come due are to be paid or exchanged for bonds of series C of the loan, according to the terms written on each one, as provided by a decree of September 3, 1923, published as law October 30, 1923. Those bonds of the 10 per cent issue of December 16, 1920, which have not been deposited for exchange with the Government by December 31, 1924, will be valueless and void.

LEGISLATION

ARGENTINA.

INTERNATIONAL LAW ASSOCIATION.—The Argentine branch of the International Law Association met in Buenos Aires on November 28, 1923, to elect a president to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Dr. Estanislao S. Zeballos, the vice president, Dr. Leopoldo Melo being unanimously elected to the office of president and Dr. Luis Muratore to the office of vice president.

PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION.—On November 23 the President by decree appointed Dr. Leopoldo Melo as member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Dr. Estanislao S. Zeballos.

BOLIVIA.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CIVIL CODE.—An important bill regarding the rights of married women in handling their property has been presented to Congress for consideration. This amendment would give to married women full control of their estate and property acquired after marriage.

COLOMBIA.

LEGISLATION GOVERNING CONSTRUCTION OF RAILROADS.—During the sessions of 1923 Congress promulgated various laws providing for the construction of several important railroads in the Republic.

Law No. 62, issued October 9, 1923, authorizes the study and construction, under direct Government management, of the Tumaco-Ipiales-Pasto railroad, in the departments of Nariño and Cauca. A minimum annual sum of 600,000 pesos is assigned for building this road, part of the second, third, fourth, and fifth $5,000,000 installments of the $25,000,000 to be paid to Colombia by the United States according to the terms of the Colombia-United States treaty, ratified in 1922.

Law No. 60 of October 9, 1923, authorizes the construction of the Puerto Wilches railroad, Department of Santander, providing an annual appropriation of 800,000 pesos for the work, also to be taken from the various payments made by the United States in accordance with the treaty.

Law No. 71 of October 27, 1923, allows 600,000 pesos to continue the southern railroad line to the town of Fusagasugá, Department of Cundinamarca, to be taken in quotas of 150,000 pesos from the same source.

Law No. 66 of October 22, 1923, authorizes the governors of the Departments of Boyacá and Santander to raise one or more internal or foreign loans to finance the section of the Carare railway passing through their departments. These departments have a right to a national subsidy of 20,000 pesos for each kilometer of railway built within their territory by the local governments, to be paid as each kilometer is completed.

According to Law 67 of October 23, 1923, the board of directors of the Pacific Railroad shall proceed immediately to have competent engineers study the route for the section of road from the Zarzal-Cartago line (Department of El Valle), to Ibagué (Tolima), passing through Armenia, commercial center of Quindío, and farther on joining the Caldas railroad. One million pesos of each of the last four installments to be paid by the United States will be used for the construction of the railroad from Calí to Cartago, and from Calí to Popayán, and for the branch road to Armenia. This same law allots

from each of these four installments to be paid by the United States national subsidies for the railroads from Medellín to the Cauca River, and from Cartago toward Manizales (Departments of Antioquia, Cauca, El Valle, and Caldas), which form part of the main railroad system of El Cauca, 300,000 pesos being appropriated for the Antioquia and 200,000 pesos for the Caldas line; and, for the construction of the central Bolívar railroad, 500,000 pesos annually is set aside from the same source.

The construction of the railroad from San José de Cúcuta to Pamplona and extending south toward the Departments of Santander and Boyacá was declared by Law No. 65 of October 22, 1923, to be a public utility. The Government will sign a contract on the following bases with whoever undertakes the building of this road: (*a*) The line may be electric or steam; (*b*) the gauge shall be one meter, and the rails must weigh not less than 55 pounds per yard. This road will have a right to a subsidy not exceeding 15,000 pesos for each kilometer built and opened to public service, payable by finished sections of 5 kilometers each. The construction of the road must be completed within not more than six years from the date of signing the contract.

Foreign experts.—The Government is authorized by law No. 57 of September 30, 1923, to engage three foreign experts to reorganize the telegraph service of the Republic and to establish a school of telegraphy and wireless telegraphy, which may be under the supervision of these experts.

The Government is also authorized to engage a pedagogical mission, which, together with a board of Colombian teachers, will make a study of public instruction and suggest any reforms necessary.

Lotteries.—According to law No. 64 of October 20, 1923, lotteries with a monetary prize may be established only by the departments, the proceeds to be used exclusively for public charities.

Funicular railroad.—According to a law issued October 25, 1923, as soon as the Government approves the plans presented by the commission of engineers for building the funicular railway connecting San José de Cúcuta with Ocaña and the Magdalena River in the Department del Norte de Santander, the construction of the line shall be commenced immediately.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Registration of lands.—Executive Order No. 511, called "the land registration law," directs the demarcation, measurement, registration, and partition of communal lands in the Dominican Republic. A special tribunal or court is established by this law to act in all questions relating to buildings, permanent improvements, and

registration of land titles. The complete text of this law, including amendments and modifications, is published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of November 17, 1923.

ECUADOR.

JUDICIARY PENSIONS.—Article 233 of the law governing the judicial branch of the Government has been amended in the following manner by a decree issued October 15, 1923:

> All employees of the judiciary who have been in office more than 20 years, and are 65 years of age, who become disabled for work by illness or some injury, or those who have served at least 16 years and are 75 years old, will be retired and granted a pension equal to their last salary, provided they have performed properly the duties of their office. The supreme court will authorize the retirement in accordance with the legal requirements.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION.—By virtue of a decree issued October 18, 1923, amending the agricultural and industrial law, there have been established in Ecuador provincial councils for the promotion and improvement of agriculture and industry. Each council is composed of the governor of the Province, one delegate from each of the municipal councils of the Province, and two delegates appointed by the Department of Agriculture.

SALES TAX.—On October 22, 1923, a law was passed by Congress establishing a tax on all commercial and industrial sales made in the Republic. The tax is to be paid annually at the rate of 1 per cent of the gross value of all articles sold or owned by the merchant. In addition to this tax each merchant or manufacturer must pay an annual tax of 2 sucres at the time this law becomes effective, or afterwards at the time of establishing any mercantile business subject to the tax.

TEACHERS' PENSIONS.—With the object of obtaining revenues to pension public-school teachers, Congress promulgated a law dated October 18, 1923, imposing a tax of 5 per cent on the annual income of all teachers in schools maintained by Government funds, both in the primary, secondary, and superior grades. Retired teachers who receive a monthly pension over 40 sucres must also pay this tax. The public treasurer will deduct this 5 per cent monthly from the amount assigned in the respective budgets for salaries and retirement pensions. In case of disability, properly proved and subject to a decision of the Advisory Board of Public Instruction, the teachers who come under this law have a right to a refund of the 5 per cent discounted from their salaries, plus the accumulated interest.

GUATEMALA.

PARCELS POST REGULATIONS.—Regulations regarding the commercial invoices to accompany parcels-post packages sent to Guate-

mala, covered by Article I of the resolution of July 19, 1923, have been issued as follows:

If there be no Guatemalan consul in the place of origin, then the consular fees on the parcel are to be collected without fines by the agent collecting the import duties; the invoice, however, must always be presented. The invoice of parcels sent to merchants must nevertheless be viséd in the Guatemalan consulate nearest to the point of origin or in the port of embarkation. Private orders sent by others than manufacturers or merchants need only have a list of contents made and signed by the sender and viséd by the consul. Invoices for commercial orders must be presented in triplicate at the consulate, but for private orders one copy of the invoice, or statement, for visé is sufficient. Two per cent of the value of the article exclusive of expenses is to be collected as the fee. This regulation was issued November 28, 1923.

REDUCTION OF VOTING PERIOD.—The electoral law of December 20, 1887, has been changed by a decree of November 15, 1923, which reduces the voting period from seven to three consecutive days, the polls being open from 8 to 12 in the morning and from 2 to 6 in the afternoon.

PERU.

TAXES IN AID OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.—By law No. 4743 the National Congress has placed a tax on alcoholic beverages in the Province of Lima. On every liter, or fraction thereof, of native beer, wine, or liquor a tax of 1 centavo shall be paid, and on the imported articles, 2 centavos; also a duty of 10 per cent on the quarterly payments of the municipal sales tax on liquor sold at retail. The proceeds of these taxes will be used for establishing and maintaining the children's hospital which the Society of Public Charities of Lima and the Child Welfare Society propose to build.

Another law creates a special tax of 40 centavos on every 100 kilos of Portland cement imported through the Callao customhouse. This revenue will be used for building the Arzobispo Loayza Hospital, the tax being abolished on the completion of the work.

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

BRAZIL.

PAN AMERICAN TREATY AND CONVENTIONS.—On January 19, 1924, Sr. Felix Pacheco, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, announced that the Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress had ratified the treaty and three conventions adopted by the Fifth

Pan American Conference which met in Santiago, Chile, from March 25 to May 3, 1923. The action of the congress has received the sanction of the President of the Republic. Brazil thereby becomes the first nation to take definite action on the documents signed at Santiago. (See the special Fifth Pan American Conference number of BULLETIN, August, 1923, for details of the treaty and conventions.)

CHILE–PERU.

CHILE–PERU.—On November 13, 1923, the Case of the Republic of Chile and Appendix and the Case of Peru and Appendix were submitted to the President of the United States as arbitrator under the provisions of the protocol and supplementary act between the Republic of Chile and the Republic of Peru, signed July 20, 1922, at Washington, D. C., and ratified January 15, 1923.

NICARAGUA—GREAT BRITAIN, ITALY, AND SPAIN.

RENEWED CONVENTIONS ON CUSTOMS DUTIES.—Nicaragua has renewed the conventions formerly existing with the Governments of Great Britain, Italy, and Spain for a reciprocal preferential customs tariff. These conventions were abrogated on September 10, 1919, at the same time as the convention with France, the latter being renewed by a modus vivendi on February 15, 1921. Nicaragua grants a reduction of 25 per cent on import duties levied on articles included in Table B of the convention of January 27, 1902, between Nicaragua and France, Nicaraguan products in return receiving from Italy the customs rates granted to most-favored nations, from Spain the minimum customs rate, and from Great Britain a low rate.

The convention with Italy was renewed March 3, 1922, becoming effective September 11, 1922. The convention with Spain was renewed September 29, 1923, becoming effective December 1, 1923. The convention with Great Britain was renewed in October, 1923, becoming effective on December 1, 1923.



ARGENTINA.

MORRIS SCHOOLS.—Under the title "A Hundred Thousand Children Rise up and Call Him Blessed" the *American Weekly* of Buenos Aires published on November 17, 1923, an article by Ann Hillery on the Morris Schools, the work of William Case Morris. They were begun in

1898 with a handful of children in a shabby little room in Buenos Aires and from that have increased by the untiring efforts of an unselfish man to numerous schools attended by 6,000 children a year. The institution now comprises 37 buildings in different parts of the city where poor children are taught and given a chance to be worthy men and women. Two high schools for boys, an elementary school for boys, two high schools for girls, an infant school and kindergarten for both sexes, three elementary schools for both sexes, a telegraphic institute, a school of music and pupils' band, a special tuition class, a library and reading room, a museum, typewriting, industrial, and arts schools, two night schools, and schools for dressmaking, embroidery and housework are the means which Mr. Morris has been instrumental in providing for giving their chance to the children of the poor.

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP.—The Chilean flag sent by pupils in the Federico Errázuriz School of Santiago to the Republic of Chile School in Buenos Aires was presented last November by Dr. Felix Remedi, in the name of the Argentine National Council of Education. In an eloquent speech he eulogized this flag as a trophy of friendship and peace.

BOLIVIA.

PROGRESS OF AVIATION IN BOLIVIA.—Recent trials made with the airplanes purchased in France for the National Aviation School in La Paz have proved very satisfactory. Last November Captain Deckert, one of the instructors, made an interesting flight from Oruro to Potosí, a distance of 236 miles, in 1 hour and 50 minutes, with one stop. Capt. Raúl Vargas Guzmán, director of the training school, flew from La Paz to Corocoro in 40 minutes, and a few days later from La Paz to Oruro, covering the distance of 147 miles in 1 hour and 30 minutes. These flights have aroused great enthusiasm through the country, and in fact are very interesting, owing to the difficulty of taking off and landing at these high altitudes, Potosí being 13,600 feet above sea level, Corocoro 13,119 feet, and the landing field at La Paz 13,500 feet.

The Government, with the idea of encouraging national aviation, has initiated the plan that each province shall present a machine to the air service, which will bear the name of the province donating it. Following this idea the merchants, Government employees, and many private individuals of La Paz have sent contributions amounting to over 14,000 bolivianos to the National Aviation Committee toward the purchase of airplanes to be presented to the army in the name of the Department of La Paz.

UNIVERSITY OF SUCRE.—This university, one of the oldest in America, will celebrate its tercentenary March 27, 1924. Established in Charcas or Chuquisaca, the present city of Sucre, by a pontifical

bull of August 8, 1623, and a royal decree of February 2, 1622, it is now known as the University of St. Francis Xavier.

BRAZIL.

VISCONDE DE MAUÁ VOCATIONAL SCHOOL.—This school, situated at Marechal Hermes, not far from Rio de Janeiro, gives a 4-year course in vocational education arranged as follows:

First year.—Wood carving, wood turning, carpentry, cabinetmaking, blacksmithing, brickmaking, stone and cement work, and agriculture.

Second year.—Machine-shop work in addition to the above trades.

Third year.—Wood carving, cabinetmaking, machine-shop work, and agriculture.

Fourth year.—Specialization in woodworking or in metal working.

There is also a course in design and classes in such subjects as Portuguese, arithmetic, geography, history, physics, and chemistry.

All the 243 pupils, 100 of whom are boarders, spend an hour in the morning at agricultural tasks, raising on the school farm of 22 hectares such products as rice, sugar cane, potatoes, manioc, vegetables, and fruit, used for the school table.

ARGENTINE GIFTS.—Last November the statue representing "Ordem y Progresso" (the Brazilian motto), presented by the Argentine Council of Education to the children of Brazil in commemoration of the first centenary of Brazilian independence, was unveiled by Sr. Mora y Araujo, the Argentine ambassador in Brazil, in the Deodoro school in Rio de Janeiro, while a reproduction of the Argentine coat of arms was presented to the Sarmiento school by Dr. Enrique Nelson, as representative of the Argentine school children.

UNIVERSITY OF GENOA MISSION.—Eleven young Italians, representing the University of Genoa, were cordially received on their visit to Rio de Janeiro, as in Buenos Aires and Montevideo, and entertained by Brazilian university men and officials.

CHILE.

STUDENT PARTICIPATION.—Sr. Julio Montebruno, rector of the Instituto Pedagógico in Santiago, has put into practice the plan of forming a committee of faculty and students to consider any questions concerning improvements to be made in the various courses. Students in each department elect two delegates as their representatives, whose duty is to propose whatever changes are advocated. The student body also elects an instructor to represent it in the faculty council.

SPANISH PHILOLOGIST.—Sr. Américo Castro, a famous Spanish philologist, has been delivering a series of lectures in the University of Chile, as in other Latin American universities, en route to Columbia University, New York City.

COSTA RICA.

CHILEAN SCHOLARSHIP OFFERED.—Among the 31 bachelor's degrees and the six commercial expert degrees granted at the close of the school year of the Liceo of Costa Rica on December 20 in San José, four bachelor's degrees were given to Costa Rican girls. The Chilean Minister to Costa Rica has offered to procure from his Government scholarships for these young women to continue their studies in Chile. One is studying medicine, 1 geography and history, 1 ophthalmology, and 1 pharmacy.

VACATION COURSE.—The Porfirio Brenes School of San José on December 18, 1923, opened a vacation course organized by some of the teachers for the benefit of teachers who have not received their certificates as regular members of the teaching staff, and for pupils who failed in their school work.

CUBA.

HERSHEY SCHOOL FOR ORPHANS.—Mr. Milton S. Hershey, an American millionaire, went to Cuba late in 1923 to arrange for the establishment on his sugar plantation of an agricultural school for orphans and poor children, similar to the one in operation in the town of Hershey, Pa. The income from an endowment fund of $60,000,000 will be apportioned between the two schools.

ECUADOR.

TEACHERS' PENSIONS.—See page 309.

GUATEMALA.

POPULAR UNIVERSITY.—The purposes of the Popular University of Guatemala, as stated in its statutes, are to combat illiteracy; disseminate the principles of science for practical use; improve the social education of individuals and awaken private initiative; and teach the principles of personal health, hygiene, and sanitation.

The university is to be composed of a council, teaching staff, and branches, under the administration of the directive council, which is to be located in Guatemala City. The university will have 10 departments, which are: Administration; literacy; dissemination of science; statistics; propaganda; physical culture; lectures; library; festivals; and publications.

HAITI.

SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING.—By an order of the Chief Executive of November 6, 1923, this important school has been declared a public school. This decision was the occasion of a demonstration by the students, who went in a body to congratulate the director of the institution.

HONDURAS.

National Kindergarten.—The examinations of the National Kindergarten classes in Tegucigalpa took place in the middle of November, being in fact an exhibition of their class work and play, to which parents and friends were invited. Over 300 children took part in games, which were planned to develop the senses of touch, sight, and hearing and give training in nature study, self-control in Montessori silence periods; and physical culture. Drawings, cut-paper work, and clay modeling done by the children were also on exhibition.

American scholarship for Honduran girl student.—The Honduran papers state that the Santa Escolastica College of Louisiana has offered to Honduras a scholarship for a girl between 17 and 21 years of age for one or two years free of charge. The purpose is to give the girl sufficient training to fit her to enter a hospital as student nurse, from which she may graduate at the end of the three years' nursing course. It was suggested that the Minister of Public Instruction hold competitive examinations in the Young Women's Normal School for this scholarship.

MEXICO.

Schools for the Tarahumaras.—These Indians, who live in the State of Chihuahua and formerly fled to the mountains at the sight of a white man, have been won over by the Government educational campaign. An interesting example of their desire for education was given by one of their number, who offered his hut as the first People's House, he and his family then having only a tree for shelter. Six other Tarahumaras followed his example. In view of this eagerness for instruction, the Department of Education is sending as many rural teachers as possible to the region, where Jesuit teachers are also at work.

The missionary teacher is expected to make the People's House a center of activity against drunkenness and other vices.

National School for Deaf Mutes.—The attendance at this school in Mexico City during 1923 was 132. Mutes are taught to speak, and the school has shops where instruction is given in dressmaking, embroidery, carpentry, shoemaking, and tailoring.

Cultural Missions.—The Bulletin has already given some account of the cultural missions planned by the Department of Education, which has amplified the program and intends to send to the centers of indigene population missions composed of the following: A chief of mission, physician, agricultural expert, teacher of small industries, carpenter, blacksmith, potter, builder, gardener, teacher of feminine handicraft, and a cook, who will give instruction especially in bread making. All these experts will teach Spanish and elementary subjects to the natives, giving them some rudimentary

social and economic ideas. At the suggestion of Srta. Gabriela Mistral, the Chilean poet, who for a year has been cooperating in the work of Mexican education at the invitation of Secretary Vasconcelos, the following additions have been made to the foregoing program: Instruction in the rights and duties of citizens; instruction in the glories of the Maya, Toltec, and other civilizations through pictures, stories, and reproduction of their utilitarian arts, so as to raise the Indian's self-respect; measures to insure the cooperation of local authorities; and the use of the missions as correspondence bureaus for the Indians.

PANAMA.

TEACHERS' TRIP TO SPAIN.—Plans are being made by the Marquis de Figueroa, head of the Unión Ibero-Americana, and the Panaman Department of Education for a summer trip to Spain for Panaman teachers, who will leave in April and return in July, after visiting Cádiz, Seville, Granada, Córdoba, Ávila, Segovia, El Escorial, Burgos, San Sebastián, Zaragoza, and Barcelona.

PERSONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.—The qualifications of teachers in secondary or vocational schools have been defined in a presidential decree, which states that:

> The candidate for such posts who has no university or advanced normal school degree or has done no special work in the subject, or who has not held a similar position for two years to the satisfaction of his superiors, must prove his physical and technical capacity to teach and his good character. His physical fitness is attested by a health certificate, which shows that he is free from organic or contagious disease. His technical ability is proved by an examination conducted by a board composed of a representative of the Department of Public Instruction, and two teachers holding degrees or two teachers of at least five years' experience. Aspirants to teaching positions, except in technical subjects, must hold a degree of normal teacher or bachelor and are required to have practical experience. Successful candidates are given certificates for one year, on the expiration of which, after another examination, they receive permanent certificates. * * * (The decree was issued December 7, 1923.)

TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION COMMISSION.—The *Gaceta Oficial* of November 13, 1923, published decree No. 60 of October 26, 1923, giving the regulations covering this commission, whose presiding officer is the Secretary of Public Instruction. The commission is to approve textbooks.

PERU.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—A vocational training school for girls is to be opened in Lima in which, besides the regular courses, trades or professions suitable for women will be taught. For admittance to this school the applicant must be at least 12 years of age and must have completed the first three primary grades.

The objects which the pupils make will be sold in the school shop, the proceeds being devoted to the purchase of new material.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—It is planned by the Government to establish an agricultural school in the Department of Cuzco, and also experimental stations in the Provinces of Catas and Espinar. This project is of great importance for Cuzco, as the development of its agricultural resources by scientific methods would place the department in a position to compete with the rest of the country in production and export.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.—The school libraries recently established in Lima were officially inaugurated on November 24, 1923, the President of the Republic and many officials of the Government attending the ceremony.

REPUBLIC OF PARAGUAY SCHOOL.—By an Executive decree the name of the Central School for Girls in Lima has been changed to Republic of Paraguay School. The change was made to reciprocate the courtesy of the Educational Council of Paraguay, which named one of the schools in Asunción "Republic of Peru." The General Board of Education of Peru will send to the above-mentioned school in Asunción photographs of notable men in Peruvian history, and copies of laws, books, and maps relating to Peru.

SALVADOR.

ASSOCIATION IN AID OF SCHOOLS.—The Salvadorean School Association (Patronato Escolar Salvadoreño) to protect the child, the teacher, and the school was made a national institution of honor by a decree of October 29, 1923, in which the organization and purposes of the association were defined. The association is to be directed by women, and is to promote child welfare by providing school lunches, a school clothes fund, and medical and dispensary services, including the free administration of quinine or other preventive medicines for needy children, and by visiting the homes of sick, backward, and abnormal children; to study their environment and remedy faulty conditions as far as possible. It is also to protect the teacher in case of sickness; to aid in procuring the prompt payment of his salary or make him advances guaranteed by the same salary in case of tardy payment; and to recommend meritorious teachers to the proper authorities for due recognition. The association will protect the school by looking after sanitary conditions, keeping watch of prices paid for school equipment, and preventing those who are morally unfit from teaching. This association also has the management of school funds for the purchase of equipment and other necessities. Under a central committee there are to be departmental committees. The Government will provide a fixed income for the association.

URUGUAY.

School of Medicine.—According to a resolution of the council of the School of Medicine, an entrance examination will be required of all applicants for admission to the school after the year 1925. To enter this examination it is necessary to have a bachelor's degree or a certificate testifying that the applicant has completed his secondary and preparatory studies. The examination will include a written essay on physics, chemistry, and natural history and a Spanish translation from French and English or German of some scientific work on the subjects studied by the pupils in the preparatory courses. In judging this test, not only the accurateness of the translation will be taken into account but also the style.

Palacio del Libro.—The General Agency of Libraries and Publications of Paris has established in Montevideo a center called "The Palace of the Book," which was inaugurated December 3, 1923. The object of this institution is to diffuse knowledge of French and Spanish literature in the Republic and of works of Uruguayan writers in Hispanic America and Europe.

Attendance at National Library.—During the month of October last 4,615 persons visited the reading room of the National Library, consulting a total of 6,198 printed books and manuscripts. The attendance during the day was 2,965, and during the evening 1,650. Up to October 30, 36,923 persons had registered during the year as using the library, and 31,242 books had been requested.

Educational society.—About the end of 1923 a society called "Amigos de la Cultura Publica" (Friends of Public Education) was organized in Montevideo. The society proposes to give public lectures twice a week on different subjects of interest which will tend to stimulate public instruction.

SOCIAL PROGRESS

ARGENTINA.

Creation of Children's Bureau in Hygiene Department.—November 12, 1923, the President of Argentina issued a decree by which the Children's Bureau (Asistencia de la Infancia) of the National Department of Hygiene was created. The new division is to study infant mortality and diseases, the protection of the mother, child hygiene in the school, the home and the child labor question, and everything relating to the welfare of children, to plan the social organizations necessary for child protection and assistance, and to

procure the coordination of all offices and institutions with related or similar aims in the country, preparing for the creation of a centralized directorate. The board of the Children's Bureau will be composed of the President of the National Hygiene Department, the Director of Public Assistance of Buenos Aires, the President of the Patronato de la Infancia, the Lady President of the Sociedad de Beneficencia of Buenos Aires, the President of the Consejo Tutelar de Menores, the director of the school medical corps of the capital, the chief of the section of the National Department of Hygiene, and other members, such as physicians and sociologists, appointed by the President of the National Hygiene Department.

BOLIVIA.

TAG DAY.—The St. Vincent de Paul Society has established in La Paz the practice of having every year a tag day, called "Flower Day," to collect funds to help care for the orphans and poor of the city dependent on the society for assistance.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES FORBIDDEN IN GARRISONS.—Looking toward the general welfare and health of the army the President issued an order on November 1, 1923, forbidding the sale or consumption of alcoholic drinks in garrisons, with the exception of beer and light wines, which, however, must be used in moderation.

BRAZIL.

HOUSING AND COST OF LIVING.—Members of the commission appointed by the Chamber of Deputies to consider methods of solving the housing problem and reducing the cost of living have suggested several bills for these purposes, which will be considered by the commission in its search for helpful contributions to the solution of these problems.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND POLYCLINIC.—On November 15, 1923, the cornerstone of a maternity hospital and polyclinic was laid in Campos, as a result of the efforts of the Society of Physicians and Surgeons, of which Dr. Benedicto Gonçalves Pereira Nunes is president.

TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTORIUM.—The Brazilian Anti-Tuberculosis League (Liga Brasileira contra a Tuberculose) has bought land on Paquetá Island, near Rio de Janeiro, where it will erect the Dona Amelia sanatorium for children with a tendency to tuberculosis. It may be mentioned in passing that in 1922 the league distributed 120,153 liters of free milk, and that it proposes later to establish a sanatorium for children who are already victims of tuberculosis.

CRUSADERS OF BRAZIL.—Under this name a group of young men in Rio de Janeiro has organized a patriotic society to promote in every legitimate way the advancement and well-being of the people. Among its aims are the following: To eradicate illiteracy; to combat

gambling, alcoholism, and the use of narcotics; to teach every citizen his civic rights and duties; to promote economic, political, and intellectual interchange with other countries; and to foster friendly relations between capital and labor.

CHILE.

DENTAL CLINICS.—Increasing recognition is being given in Chile as elsewhere to the importance of the care of children's teeth. Since the inception of the work somewhat more than three years ago 32 dental clinics have been opened in the normal and primary schools of Santiago, while the city of Valparaiso has appropriated 30,000 pesos for opening clinics in all its schools in 1924.

PHILANTHROPIC LEGACIES.—At a November meeting of the executive board of the Patronato Nacional de la Infancia it was announced that a payment of 5,000 pesos of the 8,000-peso legacy bequeathed the society by Sra. Elvira Caldera de Eastman had been received, as well as the 100,000 pesos left by Sr. Florencio Luna, and that Sra. Amalia Bazo v. de Cruz had willed the Patronato 25,000 pesos. BULLETIN readers who so greatly admire the excellent work of the Patronato in its child-welfare centers and other activities in Santiago will be gratified to learn that these funds have been placed at the disposal of this progressive society.

WORKERS' HOUSING.—Readers of the housing article in the last number of the BULLETIN will be interested to learn of the 12 attractive cottages for workers just erected in Santiago by the Superior Housing Council. They are of the bungalow type, built of hollow concrete blocks, a system awarded a prize in the 1922 Housing Exposition. Each little house, which is equipped with electric light and modern plumbing and has a garden, may be bought for 8,000 pesos on monthly payments of 50 to 80 pesos.

HUMANE SOCIETY.—The Santiago Humane Society inserts this notice in the daily papers at frequent intervals: "If you see a suffering animal, telephone the Police Department stables and ask for the Humane Society ambulance."

COLOMBIA.

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION.—A law of November 8, 1923, authorizes the Government to ratify the International Opium Convention signed at The Hague on January 23, 1912.

COSTA RICA.

REGULATIONS ON TREATMENT OF LEPROSY.—The apprehension, seclusion, and conditional liberty of lepers are covered in the regulations issued by the Office of Hygiene and Public Health, published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of November 10, 1923. These regulations provided that:

Suspected persons together with their families and persons with whom they have lived must submit to a physical and bacteriological examination. * * * Each person whose case is diagnosed bacteriologically as active is to be placed in the active leprosy section of the national leprosarium. * * * Suspected cases are to be placed in the section reserved for those under observation in the leprosarium. Bacteriological, serological, and clinical examinations are to be made of all patients at least every six months. Treatment, board, and lodging are given free to poor patients at the leprosarium, while there is a boarding section for those able to pay. Persons who hide a leper and refuse to make known his whereabouts are liable to a fine of from 5 to 120 pesos. * * * Every leper released as cured and no longer a public menace must carry a sanitary identification book issued by the medical director of the leprosarium, stating his name, residence, age, dates of entrance and dismissal from leprosarium, the result of the examinations made after his release from the hospital, and the dates on which he is to present himself for the examinations to take place during the five years subsequent to the date of his release. * * *

JUVENILE RED CROSS SCHOOL CORRESPONDENCE.—The Juvenile Red Cross of Costa Rica has received from that of the United States albums and portfolios for correspondence between the schools and Juvenile Red Cross members in the two countries.

CUBA.

MAZORRA ASYLUM.—The Secretary of Public Works has allotted the sum of $200,000 for the construction of new buildings at the asylum and nurses' school in Mazorra.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.—An appropriation of $150,000 has been made by a law issued October 18, 1923, for improvements and additions to the Hospital for the Insane in Habana.

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE.—The President in his message to Congress on November 5, 1923, says in relation to the International Sanitary Conference:

The work of organizing the Seventh International Sanitary Conference of the American States, which will be held in Habana in November, 1924, has been commenced. Aside from the honor conferred upon us by our capital being selected as the seat of this conference, it will serve not only to strengthen the bonds of Pan Americanism, but also to demonstrate the efficiency and progress made by the Cuban Health Service.

HERSHEY SCHOOL FOR ORPHANS.—See page 314.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

JUVENILE NATIONAL FRATERNITY.—About 100 children in Santiago have organized a civic association called "The Juvenile National Fraternity," with the purpose of acquiring proper understanding of the duties of citizenship.

PRISON FOR WOMEN.—In the prison of Santo Domingo a special section is to be built for women prisoners. The work is to be carried out through voluntary offerings of the merchants of the city and private individuals, who will make their contributions in the form of building materials.

HAITI.

Boy Scouts.—Mr. Yves Bloncourt is organizing the Boy Scouts of Haiti, an organization which did not previously exist in the island. Boys from 9 to 19 years of age will be admitted; 80 or more members have already been inscribed. The boys will meet on Sundays and holidays, and after a short talk on subjects of interest to them they will go for an all-day hike.

MEXICO.

School breakfasts.—Señora Francisca L. de Garcés, now director of the school breakfast service, reports that in the first 10 months of 1923, 1,803,695 breakfasts, costing 213,340 pesos, were served to indigent children of the Federal District, and that school attendance, especially in the poorest sections of the city, has notably improved. In 1922 the number of breakfasts served was 1,654,877.

Results of First Prison Conference.—As a result of the First Prison Conference, held in Mexico City August 25–31, 1923 (see the Bulletin for September, 1923), a society, of which Sr. Gonzalo García Travesí is president, has been formed to assist released prisoners. It has already been successful in obtaining employment for several women.

Another organization will be started to urge the passage of laws establishing children's courts, San Luis Potosí being the only State where such courts now exist.

Agricultural cooperatives.—The Government Bureau of Cooperatives stated late in November, 1923, that there were in the Republic more than 200 producing agricultural cooperatives, as well as others for the sale of necessities to the members. A common fund created by a regular deposit of a certain percentage of the annual profits (usually from 5 to 15 per cent) is used to pay for repairs, to buy seeds and tools, and pay taxes.

The bureau guides the cooperatives in their organization and in the selection of crops and seeds, a small piece of common land being set aside for experimental purposes.

Public health demonstrations.—The Institute of Hygiene of the Department of Public Health devoted a week in December to public demonstrations of its work, including the following: Bacteriological analysis of drinking water; preparations of vaccines and serums; microscopic examinations in pathological anatomy; parasitological investigations; laboratory tests for diagnosis, such as the Wassermann test, Widal reaction, and examination of sputum for the Koch bacillus; methods of keeping hospital statistics; and experiments with guinea pigs.

Hookworm.—A representative of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation arrived in Vera Cruz in November, 1923, to organize an antihookworm campaign. The yellow-fever

bureau is being given up, as no case of that disease has occurred for two years.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION INFANT CENTER.—Under the auspices of the Mothercraft Club of the Young Women's Christian Association, of which club Sra. Margarita L. de Gamio is president, a baby clinic has been opened in Mexico City. Most of the equipment was given by the Department of Health. Dr. Antonia Ursua, first vice president of the Young Women's Christian Association, is the volunteer technical director, while members of the Mothercraft Club gain practical knowledge by giving their services.

DENTAL CONGRESS.—The Second Mexican Dental Congress met in Mexico City in December, 1923, being attended by many delegates.

PARAGUAY.

SANITARY CAMPAIGN.—The National Congress has approved the contract signed with the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation for the prosecution of a sanitary campaign in Paraguay. The sum appropriated for starting the campaign is 2,500 gold pesos a month, an amount which, in accordance with the contract, will be progressively increased. Work began January 1, 1924, and will continue for five years.

JUVENILE RED CROSS.—The Paraguayan Red Cross has issued a manual regarding the Juvenile Paraguayan Red Cross, founded May 2, 1923, about which several notes have already appeared in the BULLETIN. Under the motto "Juventus pro Juventute" the funds collected from the monthly dues—50 centavos paper—will be used to promote the health and welfare of school children, by opening vacation colonies for debilitated and pretuberculous children and playgrounds, aiding poor students, and improving hygienic conditions in the schools. Chapters of the Juvenile Red Cross may be formed in any school.

The adult chapter plans to promote health in schools where the Juvenile Red Cross is organized by holding stereopticon lectures on tuberculosis, syphilis, hookworm, malaria, alcoholism, and other similar topics, and distributing pamphlets to the members. It also intends to work for the establishment of free clinics for school children.

SALVADOR.

BETTER BABY SHOW.—Last Christmas a Better Baby competition for children from 6 to 24 months old was held in three districts of the city of San Salvador, each section awarding three prizes of 150, 100, and 50 colones. The physicians appointed by the organization committee lectured on infant hygiene and, in addition to the prizes, clothing and toys were distributed to the poor children who were registered in the contest.

DRINKING WATER.—Five chlorinating machines ordered for placement in the water distribution zones of the city of San Salvador are to be installed under the direction of an agent of the Rockefeller Foundation.

ASSOCIATION IN AID OF SCHOOLS.—See page 317.

URUGUAY.

HOMAGE TO PASTEUR.—A bust of Pasteur, a gift of the French Government to the Faculty of Medicine of Uruguay, was formally presented to that body on December 4, 1923.

VENEZUELA.

ACADEMY OF MEDICINE AWARDS.—In 1924 the Academy of Medicine offers to Venezuelans the following prizes:

The Vargas Prize, 2,000 bolívares and a gold medal, for the best treatise on tropical pathology.

The José Gregorio Hernández Prize, 2,000 bolívares and certificate of honor, for the best treatise on tropical diseases endemic in Venezuela. This treatise must be founded on personal observations and experiences of the author and must contain a practical new contribution to prophylaxis and treatment.

The Rísquez Prize, 500 bolívares in gold and a certificate of honor, for the best treatise on the treatment of tuberculosis.

RED CROSS.—Dr. Emilio Ochoa, delegate of the Venezuelan Government to the Inter American Red Cross Conference held in Buenos Aires last November, was commissioned especially to report on the organization of the Red Cross societies of the other American countries and on the best means of achieving international cooperation between those societies and the Venezuelan Red Cross, which is daily increasing in importance.

In this connection mention should be made of Dr. Rísquez who, from 1895 until March, 1923, was one of the leaders of the Venezuelan Red Cross. It was Dr. Rísquez who, true to his constant interest in humanitarian work, founded and directed the School of Nurses and the Junior Red Cross in Caracas.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MALARIA AND HOOKWORM.—The National Government has issued a decree intrusting to the National Health Bureau the work of planning and executing measures for eradicating malaria and hookworm from the plains region, comprising parts of the States of Guárico, Anzoátegui, Monagas, Aragua, Cojedes, Apure, Carabobo, Portuguesa, and Zamora.

The bureau is also charged with the extermination of derrengadera, a hip disease of horses.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO JANUARY 15, 1924.

Subject.	Date.	Author.
ARGENTINA.		
	1923	
Decree suspending for 6 months the minimum price law for meat and cattle.	Nov. 8	W. Henry Robertson, consul general at Buenos Aires.
Destination of Argentina's principal exports from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1923.	Nov. 9	Do.
Maximum and minimum prices for meat and cattle...	Nov. 10	Do.
Condition of Buenos Aires banks at the end of September, 1923.	Nov. 17	Do.
Annual report of the Buenos Aires and Pacific Railway Co. (Ltd.) for financial year ended June 30.	Nov. 23	Raleigh A. Gibson, consul at Buenos Aires.
Grain storage capacity in Rosario and Parana ports....	Nov. 21	Wilbert L. Bonney, consul at Rosario.
Law No. 11243 regulating Argentine port traction charges.	Nov. 26	Raleigh A. Gibson.
Export statistics of dairy products, 1900 to 1923.....	Dec. 5	Do.
Law No. 11283 taxing steamship tickets.....	...do....	Do.
Argentine hide situation and cattle slaughtered.....	Dec. 6	Do.
BRAZIL.		
Public health activities in Pernambuco.....	Nov. 14	E. Verne Richardson, consul at Pernambuco.
Production and exportation of goat and sheep skins in Rio Grande do Sul.	Nov. 23	John R. Bradley, consul at Porto Alegre.
Report on vegetable oil seed shipments from Brazil..	...do...	Geo. H. Pickerell, consul at Para.
Maniva bran used as forage.....	Nov. 26	E. Verne Richardson.
Sugar movement at Recife.....	Dec. 3	Do.
The livestock census at Pernambuco.....	Dec. 4	Do.
Federal loan made to iron and steel plants in Brazil..	...do....	A. Gaulin, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Brazil's agricultural production during 1922-23.....	...do....	Do.
Railway extension in Parahyba.....	Dec. 5	E. Verne Richardson.
Fruit import regulations for Pernambuco.....	Dec. 7	Do.
November report on commerce and industries.....	Dec. 8	Herndon W. Goforth, consul at Santos.
Adoption of uniform banking hours.....	Dec. 10	Do.
Proposed budget for the State of Rio de Janeiro for 1924.	Dec. 13	A. Gaulin.
Imports of Para for the month of October, 1923, from all countries.	Dec. 14	Geo. H. Pickerell.
Maritime movement at Bahia for years 1921 and 1922..	Dec. 15	Homer Brett, consul at Bahia.
Brazilian commerce and industries for November, 1923.	Dec. 17	A. Gaulin.
Brazilian iron and steel industry.....	Dec. 26	Do.
CHILE.		
Principal articles exported at Antofagasta during October.	Nov. 15	Stewart E. McMillin, consul at Antofagasta.
Crop reports.....	Nov. 20	S. Reid Thompson, consul at Concepción.
Completion of road from Tacna to Tarata, Province of Tacna.	Dec. 1	Egmont C. von Tresckow, consul at Tacna.
Power of attorney required for making collections in Chile.	Dec. 3	Ben. C. Matthews, consul at Iquique.
COLOMBIA.		
	1923.	
Establishment of plant for Pasteurization of milk in Cartagena.	Nov. 27	Lester L. Schnare, consul at Cartagena.
November report on commerce and industries.....	Dec. 8	M. L. Stafford, consul at Barranquilla.
Estimated production of cane sugar in Cartagena district, season of 1923-24.	Dec. 17	Lester L. Schnare.
November report on commerce and industries.....	Dec. 18	Do.
New steamship service between Cartagena and New York (freight).	Dec. 27	Do.
COSTA RICA.		
November report on commerce and industries.....	Dec. 6	Roderick W. Unckles, vice consul at San Jose.
CUBA.		
October report on commerce and industries.....	Nov. 23	Carlton Bailey Hurst, consul general at Habana.
Street paving and other construction work.....	Dec. 6	Frank Bohr, consul at Cienfuegos.
Completion of railway line from Camaguey to Santa Cruz del Sur.	Dec. 10	Lawrence P. Briggs, consul at Nuevitas.
First shipment of henequen fiber from Nuevitas.....	...do.....	Do.
Production and exportation of chrome ore in the Province of Camaguey.	...do.....	Do.
November report on commerce and industries.....	Dec. 12	Carlton Bailey Hurst.
Supplement to November report.....	Dec. 27	Do.

Reports Received to January 15, 1924—Continued.

Subject.	Date.	Author.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.		
New law regulating license fees on motor vehicles	Dec. 18	Charles Bridgham Hosmer, consul at Santo Domingo City.
ECUADOR.		
Increase in Ecuadorian postal rates, law of Oct. 15, 1923.	Nov. 1	Frederic W. Goding, consul general at Guayaquil.
Annual report on commerce and industries for 1922, by countries.	Nov. 7	Do.
October report on commerce and industries	Nov. 10	Do.
The vital statistics of Ecuador for 1922	Nov. 27	Do.
November report on commerce and industries	Dec. 11	Do.
GUATEMALA.		
Guatemalan import duties on automobile tires	Nov. 27	Philip Holland, consul at Guatemala City.
Monthly report on conditions, December, 1923	Dec. 5	Augustus Ostertag, vice consul at Guatemala City.
Establishment of motor-car service between Guatemala and Salvador.	Dec. 6	Philip Holland.
Regulations governing the certification by Guatemalan consular officers of commercial invoices covering parcel-post shipments.	Dec. 13	Do.
HONDURAS.		
October report on commerce and industries	Nov. 14	Robert L. Keiser, consul at Taguci galpa.
November report on commerce and industries	Dec. 6	Do.
Economic conditions in Puerto Cortes district for 1923.	Dec. 29	Geo. P. Shaw, consul at Puerto Cortes.
MEXICO.		
Greater care urged in presentation of data for Mexican consular invoices.	Nov. 17	O. Gaylord Marsh, consul at Progreso.
New immigration rules in Mexico	Dec. 6	John W. Dye, consul at Ciudad Juarez.
Methods of distributing food products in Mexico	...do....	Thomas D. Bowman, consul at Mexico City.
New Mexican fishing industry along the Gulf Coast	Dec. 17	John Q. Wood, consul at Veracruz.
NICARAGUA.		
Annual report on commerce and industries for 1922	Nov. 14	Harold Playter, consul at Corinto.
Repairs and improvements for wharf at Corinto	Dec. 14	Do.
November report on commerce and industries	Dec. 20	Do.
Danish colonization scheme	Dec. 22	William W. Heard, consul at Bluefields.
PANAMA.		
Annual report on commerce and industries for 1922	Dec. 29	George Orr, consul at Panama City.
PARAGUAY.		
Paraguayan foreign trade 9 months of 1923, compared with same period of 1922.	Nov. 27	Harry Campbell, consul at Asuncion.
PERU.		
General description of Peruvian trade for September	Nov. 27	C. E. Guyant, consul at Callao-Lima.
SALVADOR.		
Automobile road from El Salvador to Guatemala City	Nov. 20	Lynn W. Franklin, consul at San Salvador.
Culture, production, and trade in tobacco	Nov. 30	Do.
November report on commerce and industries	Dec. 4	Do.
Coffee export statistics of El Salvador, 1911 to 1923	Dec. 20	Do.
URUGUAY.		
October report on commerce and industries	Nov. 7	Thomas H. Bevan, consul at Montevideo.
Hydroelectric plant for Uruguay	Nov. 28	Do.
General situation and commerce and industries for November.	Dec. 5	Do.
Proposed law to remove export duties on washed wool	...do....	Do.
VENEZUELA.		
Proposed development work in the port of Maracaibo	Nov. 10	John O. Sanders, consul at Maracaibo.
Beginning Dec. 1, 1923, the production tax on pendare gum (chicle) will be reduced from 20 bolivars to 10 bolivars per 50 kilograms.	Nov. 30	Thomas W. Voetter, consul of Caracas.
Permanent exposition of manufacturers at Caracas	...do....	Do.
November report on general conditions at La Guaira	Dec. 26	Harry J. Anslinger, vice consul at La Guaira.

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SOCIAL SERVICE IN CHILEAN INDUSTRY

THE DEATH PENALTY IN LATIN AMERICA

PROPOSED RADICAL CHANGES IN ARGENTINE CITIZENSHIP

APRIL, 1924

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Office of Embassy, 2829 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Nicaragua.....Señor Don MANUEL ZAVALA,
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Peru.....Señor Dr. ALFREDO GONZÁLEZ PRADA,
Office of Embassy, 2726 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Salvador.....Señor Dr. HÉCTOR DAVID CASTRO,
Office of Legation, 2800 Ontario Road, Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE ON GOVERNING BOARD

Paraguay.....Mr. WM. WALLACE WHITE, Consul General,
Office of Legation, 36 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

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[1]Absent.

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FRANCISCO J. YANES.

Assistant Director of the Pan American Union, recently deceased.

(1861–1924)

BULLETIN
OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

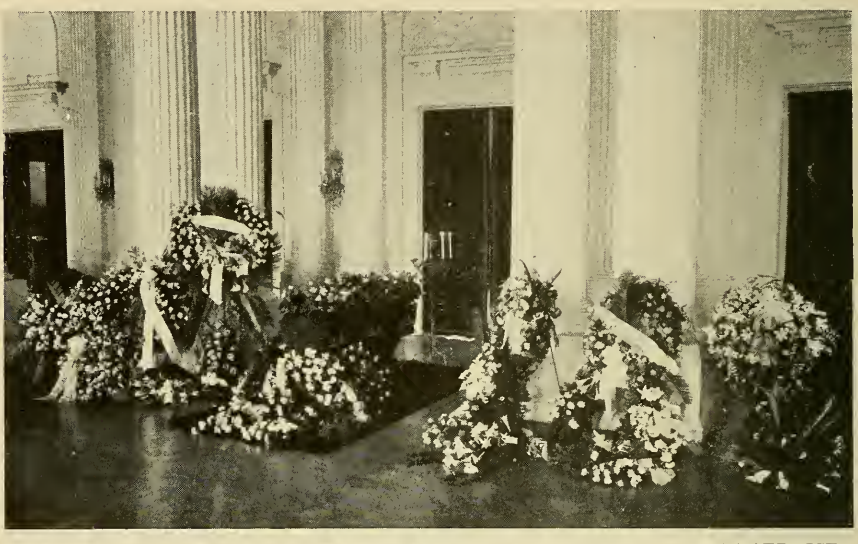
VOL. LVIII APRIL, 1924 No. 4

DEATH OF A NOTED PAN AMERICANIST

DON Francisco Javier Yánes, Assistant Director of and for a long period of years intimately connected with every phase of activity in the Pan American Union, passed quietly away on the morning of February 25, 1924, after a lingering and painful illness of nearly six months. At his bedside as he breathed his last was his faithful and devoted wife by whom, together with a brother and sister in Caracas, he is survived. As an able and sincere exponent of the true Pan American spirit, Doctor Yánes was for many years regarded as an authority on Latin American affairs, not only from the commercial point of view, but from those of education, social progress, and diplomacy. Few figures were better known in Washington than his, and few there were who enjoyed a larger share of the respect and affection of his associates and that large and distinguished interamerican public with which he was so long in close and constant contact. Always affable, never-failingly kind, gifted with quick perceptions and a genial humor which relieved many a dark and difficult moment, Doctor Yánes' death leaves a place in the Pan American Union which it will be indeed difficult to fill.

Don Francisco Javier Yánes was born in the city of Caracas, capital of the Republic of Venezuela, May 6, 1861, his parents being Don Emilio de Yánes and Doña Trinidad de Ascanio, both families occupying a distinguished place in the early history of Venezuela. Indeed Doctor Yánes was justly proud of being the grandson and namesake of one of the most eminent patriots in the struggle of Venezuela to achieve her independence from the Spanish yoke.

His education was obtained in private institutions and the University of Caracas. While still a very young man he devoted himself for a time to journalism, publishing a number of essays and other articles among which his "Bardo de Avon" enjoys considerable reputation. He also wrote considerable verse of uncommon merit. However, both the nature of his education and his own natural bent impelled him toward the field of diplomacy. After some travel in Europe and America, where he represented his country in various international conferences, he was appointed vice consul and, later, consul general of Venezuela in New York City, a position which he held until 1897. In 1887 he married Miss Evelyn Augusta Stanton Lynch of New York City, his surviving and grief-stricken widow.



THE REMAINS IN THE HALL OF THE AMERICAS, WHERE THE FUNERAL SERVICE WAS HELD.

Toward the end of the century, Doctor Yánes left New York for Washington where he entered the office of the American Republics, now the Pan American Union, as translator, a position he retained until 1901 when he became secretary and chief of translations to the United States Philippine Commission under the Hon. William H. Taft, later President of the United States. But after three years in Manila he was obliged, due to broken health, to return to the United States where, in 1904, he reentered the Pan American Union as translator and associate editor. In 1905 he was appointed secretary of the governing board and, still later, subdirector of that institution. It should be noted that during his incumbency, Doctor Yánes had the honor to officially represent the Pan American Union in the Third

International Sanitary Congress held in Mexico City, December, 1907, and the Fourth Pan American Conference held in Buenos Aires, July–August, 1910.

Doctor Yánes was a member of numerous societies among which may be mentioned corresponding member of the *Sociedad Cientifica de Chile*, the *Sociedad de Geográfica* of Lisbon; and the *Sociedad Geográfica de Río de Janeiro*. He was also the founder and first president of the *Ateneo Hispano-Americano* of Washington. In April, 1921, he was decorated by the Government of Venezuela with the Order of Bolivar, third class, and the medal of public instrucción was bestowed upon him about the same time.

The high esteem and respect in which Doctor Yánes was held, not only by the members of the official and diplomatic circles in Washington but throughout Latin America in general, is abundantly attested by the numerous official and other cablegrams and telegrams of condolence received by Madame Yánes, two only of which are reproduced here:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 26, 1924.

MY DEAR MRS. YÁNES: The news of your distinguished husband's death has come to me as a great shock, and I am writing to extend my profound condolences in your deep sorrow. During his remarkably long service in this capital and elsewhere in the United States, his work was one of unremitting effort for the promotion of the best in relationships of amity and mutual helpfulness among the nations of the American world. His long association with the Pan American Union had made him one of the foremost authorities on Pan American subjects, and his loss will be felt literally throughout the entire western world.

Mrs. Coolidge joins me in the expression of our deepest sympathy with you and our own personal sorrow at the loss which his native Venezuela shares with all the countries of this hemisphere.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington.

MY DEAR MRS. YÁNES: Permit me to express, on behalf of Mrs. Hughes as well as myself, our profound sympathy with you in your great sorrow. You must have consolation in the love and esteem in which Doctor Yánes was held and in the knowledge of the notable service he was able to render in the cause of peace and Pan American cooperation. I trust that you may find strength to support you in this day of severe trial.

With kindest regards, I am, my dear Mrs. Yánes,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) CHARLES E. HUGHES.

As the culminating expression of esteem and affection on the part of the governing board and staff of the Pan American Union, the funeral services, with the consent of Madame Yánes, were held in that building. The Hall of the Americas was therefore transformed into



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THE SECRETARY OF STATE, CHARLES E. HUGHES, AND THE AMBASSADOR OF SPAIN, SEÑOR DON JUAN RIAÑO Y GAYANGOS.

Leaving the Pan American Union after the funeral service.

a *Capilla ardiente*, where the remains lay in state until the afternoon of February 27, and whence, at the close of the religious services, they were removed to a funeral vault, where they will remain until the necessary arrangements are made to transport them to Venezuela, in conformity with the deceased's wish that his body might finally rest in hallowed soil of his native land.

The funeral service, in which Monsignor Thomas of St. Patrick's Church, Washington, officiated, both in the music and the solemn office for the dead, was most movingly impressive and of a beautiful simplicity. In addition to the members of the Pan American Union staff, there were present the Secretary of State of the United States, His Excellency the Ambassador from Spain, the entire diplomatic corps of Latin America, Mr. John Barrett, former Director General of the Pan American Union, and many other eminent persons, including the many intimate friends of the deceased and Madame Yánes. The following persons acted as honorary pall bearers:

Secretary of State of the United States, Ambassador of Spain, Ambassador of Brazil, Ambassador of Cuba, Minister of Ecuador, Minister of Uruguay, Minister of Dominican Republic, Minister of Guatemala, Minister of Colombia, Minister of Panama, Minister of Venezuela, Minister of Haiti, Minister of Bolivia, Chargé d'Affaires of Chile, Chargé d'Affaires of Argentina, Chargé d'Affaires of Mexico, Chargé d'Affaires of Nicaragua, Dr. L. S. Rowe, Dr. Ignacio Calderon, Mr. John Barrett, Dr. Estaban Gil Borges, Mr. Walter S. Penfield, Dr. Bolivar J. Lloyd, Dr. James G. McKay, Mr. Frazier D. Head.

Tributes, both press and individual, eulogizing Doctor Yánes' long years of service were notably numerous. That by Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, follows herewith:

> A life devoted to the cause of Pan Americanism has passed away. With a devotion that knew no bounds he consecrated all his energies to fostering ties of friendship between the nations of this continent. He was particularly interested in the development of closer cultural relations. Occupying as he did a distinguished position in the Latin American world of letters, he realized the importance of a better appreciation on the part of the people of the United States of the ideas and ideals of Latin America and a closer understanding of North American culture by the peoples of Latin America.
>
> The personal loss to the Pan American Union is irreparable. Doctor Yánes endeared himself to everyone connected with the institution and his loss will be mourned not only by the staff of the Pan American Union, but, also, by a wide circle of friends and admirers distributed through every republic of the American Continent.

At a meeting of the governing board of the Pan American Union on March 5 the following tributes to the memory of the deceased Assistant Director General were made:

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

We come to this meeting with a deep sense of the loss that we have sustained in the passing away of the esteemed officer of the Pan American Union and our valued friend and associate, Dr. Yánes, the former assistant director. We are again reminded that rarely does real progress concern itself with the spectacular, or with matters that achieve a momentary sensation, but inheres in the steady, constant, expert effort of those who devote their lives to subjects of great public utility.

This is especially true in connection with the efforts that are made to promote international accord. It is in the laborious endeavors to dispose of controversies, to facilitate a better understanding, to establish a basis for the most



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HONORARY PALLBEARERS.

The honorary pallbearers were: The Secretary of State of the United States, Ambassador of Spain, Ambassador of Brazil, Ambassador of Cuba, Minister of Ecuador, Minister of Uruguay, Minister of the Dominican Republic, Minister of Guatemala, Minister of Colombia, Minister of Panama, Minister of Venezuela, Minister of Haiti, Minister of Bolivia, Chargé d'Affaires of Chile, Chargé d'Affaires of Argentina, Charge d'Affaires of Mexico, Chargé d'Affaires of Nicaragua, Dr. L. S. Rowe, Dr. Ignacio Calderon, Mr. John Barrett, Dr. Esteban Gil Borges, Mr. Walter S. Penfield, Dr. Bolivar J. Lloyd, Dr. James G. McKay, Mr. Frazier D. Head.

cordial contacts and helpful relations that progress is made toward the great goal of our desires—the peace and concord of nations.

Dr. Yánes had been associated with the Pan American Union since 1897—that is for upwards of 26 years. He had been assistant director for upwards of 12 years. He brought to the important work in which he was thus engaged an extraordinary equipment of personal experience, of intimate acquaintance with Latin American affairs, and especially a sincere and unceasing devotion to the very essentials of Pan Americanism.

His labor is recorded in the continuous efforts of the Pan American Union, and he represents to a very high degree that quiet, unobtrusive efficiency upon

which organizations in the last analysis depend for their success. We endeavor to do our best in the many efforts that we make in the course of our active lives; but these occasional contacts and our best endeavors in connection with them would come to naught if it were not for the permanent, constant, expert, and intelligent undertakings of those who give their lives to these important enterprises.

Here we have the best part of a life—26 years—in this great effort to promote cooperation and good will and the distribution of mutual benefits among the Republics of this hemisphere. We should record our appreciation of that intelligent and highly successful cooperation of our brother who has gone from us.



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PALLBEARERS CARRYING THE CASKET FROM THE PAN AMERICAN UNION AFTER THE FUNERAL SERVICE.

The active pallbearers, members of the staff of the Pan American Union, were: Mr. William V. Griffin, Mr. W. P. Montgomery, Mr. Charles E. Babcock, Mr. H. Burkholder, Mr. W. J. Kolb, and Mr. Enrique Coronado.

HIS EXCELLENCY, SR. DR. COSME DE LA TORRIENTE, THE AMBASSADOR OF CUBA.

I desire, members of the governing board, to put on record, in the name of the Government of Cuba and my own, the profound feeling of grief in the loss of our good friend and subdirector, Sr. Yánes. At the time, already distant, when Cuba had ended her War of Independence, when toward the end of 1898 I came to Washington with a delegation of the Assembly and the Revoluntary Army, I had the opportunity, at the period mentioned by the Secretary of State, of meeting Sr. Yánes, already engaged in Pan American matters. Since then I have had the opportunity to become acquainted with him and, in my numerous visits to Washington, to call upon him, to speak with him, and to deal with him. The first time I visited this building after its inauguration I had the pleasure of finding him working here.

All the ministers who have represented Cuba in the United States have always received the most cordial welcome and the greatest assistance from Sr. Yánes. How, then, in these sad and dolorous moments, when we see his wife deprived forever of his help and protection, when Venezuela, his native land, loses a good and distinguished son, and when this institution devoted to the peace and concord not only of our America but, because of the example of our union and solidarity, of the whole world, loses a devoted servant, how can we fail to express our feeling for the loss of that ardent Pan Americanist who has done so much to uphold the prestige of this institution, for that good citizen which Venezuela has lost, for that excellent friend of each and every one of us present?

As I said at the beginning, I wish to place on record the deep feeling of the Government of Cuba, my own grief in his death, and, at the same time, to express to the Government of Venezuela in the person of its worthy minister the most sincere condolence in the passing of that noble son of the land of Bolívar.

HIS EXCELLENCY, SR. DR. RAFAEL H. ELIZALDE, THE MINISTER OF ECUADOR.

As the interpreter of the sentiments of my Government and my own personal feelings, I wish to express the grief experienced in the passing away of Sr. Francisco Javier Yánes, Subdirector of the Pan American Union.

Of him it may be said that his spirit, in all its activities, was entirely consecrated to the progress of this institution, which he saw emerge into being and which he served with constancy, intelligence and tact throughout the long period of 27 years.

A son of that country which may be called the "Land of the Liberators," and a descendant of an exalted family of magistrates which guided the first steps of the infant Republic, establishing protective laws and causing them to be respected, he came to the hospitable and generous land of Washington and Lincoln. And there he found the sweet and spiritual companion to whose heroic fidelity we who have witnessed the long *via crucis* which preceded the great departure can bear testimony.

He was a man of talent and unassumed modesty. His wide reading had given him the fundamental information; he well knew and remembered history. His long contact with the spirit of this great country led him to comprehend its virtues; and from his dealing with eminent men from all the Americas his spirit acquired a breadth which enabled him not only to conduct himself with admirable tact and discretion, but to lend the weight of his knowledge and experience to those who appealed to him for opinion or counsel.

He loved life, but he faced death with fortitude and with that good humor which always distinguished him. If he was a cosmopolite, his ultimate petition, that his remains might lie in Venezuelan soil, bears exemplary witness to his patriotism. His body will rest there, but the spirit of Francisco Javier Yánes will forever linger in these halls; the example of his work will forever endure in the annals of the Pan American Union; and the memory of his kind and lovable personality in the hearts of his friends.

SR. DR. HÉCTOR DAVID CASTRO, THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES OF EL SALVADOR.

I desire to make a suggestion to the members of the governing board, that all the words of condolence expressed in this meeting be set forth in the minutes. I wish also to express in the name of my Government and in my own, the deep sorrow caused by the death of Sr. Yánes. My Government has always esteemed him as a most capable, efficient, and enthusiastic officer and one deeply versed in matters concerning the American Continent. My suggestion is that everything said here to-day be spread, textually, in the minutes of this session. . . .

DR. L. S. ROWE, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION.

I deem it a very real privilege to join in this tribute to the memory of one who gave his life to the cause of fostering closer relations between the nations of the American Continent. It was my privilege to work in the closest possible cooperation with him during a portion of this time, and I was always impressed with the spirit of self-effacement and of abnegation with which he devoted himself to the work. These qualities, combined with the spirit of kindliness and goodwill toward his fellow men endeared him to everyone with whom he came in contact. The task which he set for himself is not completed, but those of us who had the privilege of working with him realize how much he contributed to the fulfillment of the great international purposes which he constantly had in view.

His memory will ever remain enshrined in the hearts of those who had the privilege of working with him, and I beg to take this opportunity, Mr. Chairman, to express the deep sense of grief and loss of the entire administrative staff of the Pan American Union.

At the same session the following resolutions were passed by unanimous vote of the Governing Board:

Whereas the Pan American Union has suffered an irreparable loss in the death of its devoted Assistant Director, Dr. Francisco J. Yánes, and

Whereas his passing away deprives the cause of Pan Americanism of one of its most ardent supporters: Be it

Resolved, by the governing board of the Pan American Union, to place on record its deep appreciation of the great services rendered by Doctor Yánes: And be it further

Resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the widow of Doctor Yánes, together with an expression of the sincere sympathy of the governing board of the Pan American Union.



CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA DEDICATES THE IBERO-AMERICAN LIBRARY

ON THE date of the celebration of the fourth centennial of the birth of the great Portuguese poet, Luis de Camoens, the Catholic University of America dedicated the famous Ibero-American library donated by Doctor and Mrs. de Oliveira Lima. The library contains 40,000 books including some copies of which no duplicates can be found anywhere else in the world.

The exercises of the opening of this new branch of the university were among the most interesting ceremonies celebrated in Washington, being present the Spanish ambassador, the chargé d'affaires of Portugal and Mme. Leal, Dr. Carlos Aldunate, former secretary of state of Chile, Dr. Roberto Gonealves, secretary of the Brazilian Embassy, Dr. Ignacio Calderon, former minister of Bolivia in Washington, and Mme. Calderon, and a great number of diplomats representing nearly all the Latin countries of Europe and America, besides distinguished members of the resident colonies of Portugal, Brazil, Spain, Italy, France, Ireland, Belgium, Luxemburg, Poland, Germany, Russia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Syria, India, Philippine Islands, and nearly all the countries of Spanish America. The Pan American Union was represented by Doctor Rowe, director general, and Mr. Franklin Adams, counselor.

The ceremonies were presided over by the Right Rev. Bishop Shahan, rector of the university, who was accompanied by the vice rector, the director of studies, the deans of the different schools, professors and directors and members of the various religious houses of studies affiliated with the university.

Doctor Manoel de Oliveria Lima in presenting the library spoke as follows:

Right, Reverend Bishop, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am indebted to the Catholic University of America for two of the most gratifying days of my life: the day of last month when I started my course of international law in this same room, and this day in which I present to the venerable rector the library. I have donated a library of 40,000 volumes, collected by me in 40 years of time, book by book, pamphlet by pamphlet. These are really happy days, because I somehow feel in both that my life will not have been a useless one. I consider in fact the teaching of international law, that is, the effort to spread its principle of human concord, as a logical and apt corollary of my quarter of a century of diplomatic life. The opening of this library, with its general section and a section specially Ibero-American, and more specially Portuguese-Brazilian, will not only add greatly to the material offered to the students of this country



McMAHON HALL, CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA, WASHINGTON.

The Ibero-American library, donated by Dr. and Mrs. de Oliveira Lima, has been temporarily installed in this building.

for a scientific knowledge of our countries, but will surely contribute to stimulate such studies and become in this way the best foundation of the Ibero-American Institute which Right Rev. Bishop Shahan was able to foresee. My intention fully corresponded to his idea and explains my donation.

This Ibero-American library is not destined to be a necropolis of old books, many scarce and valuable. It will be in close contact with the cultural centers of Latin America in order to obtain new publications and so afford readers a contemporary view of its intellectual movements. I mean to devote to it, as well as to my chair, the best of my experience and all my diligence.

The date chosen for this inauguration is supposed to be the fourth centenary of the birth of Camoens, the great Portuguese lyric and epic poet, one of the greatest poets of all ages. The Catholic University of America celebrates in this way that famous name and gives a new proof of its truly catholic or universal spirit which Bishop Shahan has so cleverly and carefully developed, knowing how to combine in his mind an earnest nationalism with an intellectual, broad-minded, far-sighted internationalism. The Pan American cause owes him much for his zeal in this field. I gladly answer his sympathy for our Latin race and our Latin culture. In the future a chair of Portuguese language and of Portuguese and Brazilian history and literature will be founded, with fellowships intended to encourage and aid students of these subjects.

It is a great pleasure and honor for me to see here present the chargé de'affaires of Portugal, the country where I received my education from some of the most remarkable minds that the Iberian Peninsula produced in the last century. I cordially greet Mr. Mendes Leal, who is a distinguished scholar and diplomat, and express to him personally the friendly feelings and the admiration I nourish for his country.

The chargé d'affaires of Portugal, Dr. Augusto Mendes Leal, representing the minister of Portugal, said:

Right Reverend Bishop, Ladies and Gentlemen:

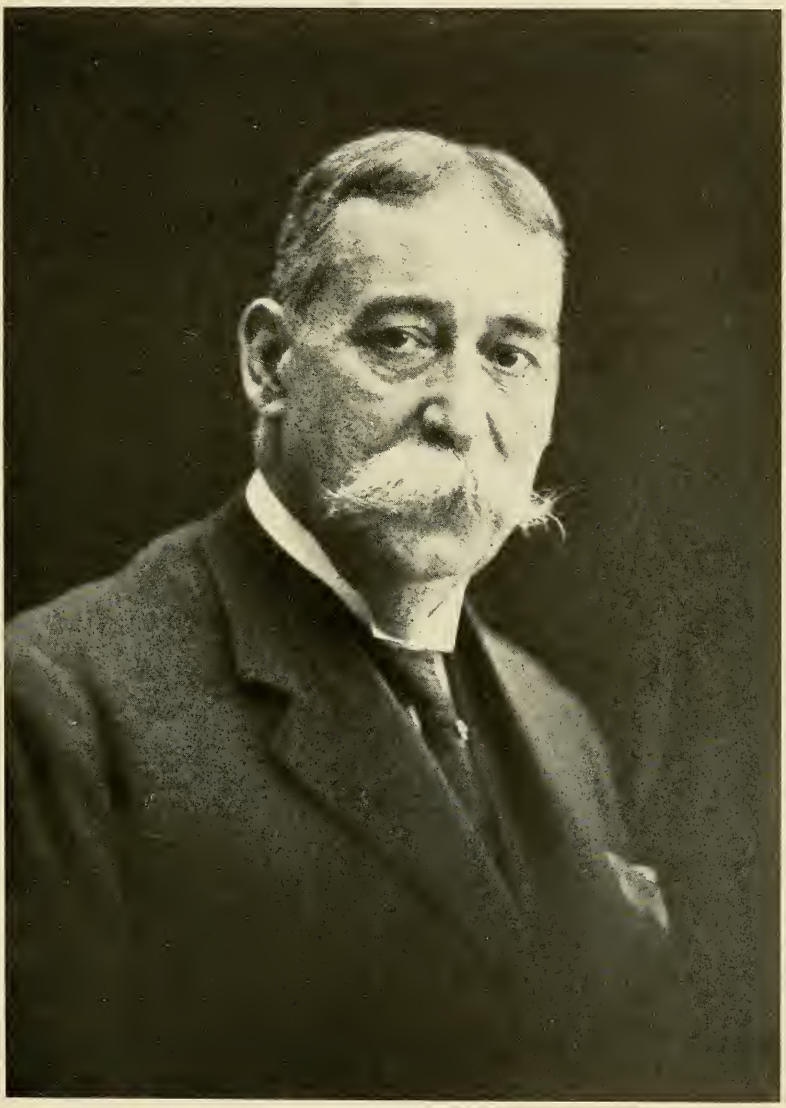
I deem it a great honor and pleasure to be with you in this magnificent university which attracted my attention while I was in Rome as secretary of the Portuguese Legation to the Holy See.

My interest in Catholic universities was and is so great that I have read many documents about them and I have made a report on the matter, in which I referred to Doctor Lima's splendid offer of a great Portuguese library to this university, and when I did so I knew that I was writing about a gentleman well known and greatly esteemed in Portugal.

It would be sufficient to say that Doctor Lima is a graduate of the Faculty of Letters of Lisbon and that he very ably inaugurated the chair of Brazilian studies created some years ago by the Portuguese Government. I take pleasure in adding that Doctor Lima has written a very important book on the last Portuguese sovereign of Brazil, King John VI, recognized honorary Emperor of Brazil after the Brazilian Independence, which, let me mention, was obtained without any great opposition and was almost immediately followed by a great friendship between the two countries. This friendship was reaffirmed a short time ago when the former President of Portugal, Dr. Almeida, paid an official visit to Brazil.

I must not fail to emphasize the fact that Doctor Lima kindly chose for this meeting a day which calls to mind the birth of a literary genius, who ranks among the greatest of the world, the Portuguese poet and warrior, Luiz de Camoens. I thank Doctor Lima very much for this kindness to the land of his forefathers, and I hope that the splendid offer just mentioned may aid in letting the people of his great country know more of the very rich literature of Portugal.

Being in this Catholic and American University and speaking of a Brazilian gentleman, I wish to avail myself of the opportunity to say that I am a fervent



DR. OLIVEIRA LIMA.

Who, with Mrs. de Lima has presented to the Catholic University of America their splendid Ibero-American library containing, in addition to 40,000 volumes, many rare manuscripts and paintings.

friend of Brazil, which I have reasons for loving almost as much as my native country, and to express my sincere wishes for the continued prosperity and honor of the Roman Catholic Church and the United States of America.

In conclusion, let me say that I am very grateful for the invitation to attend this interesting meeting, and for all kind references to my beloved country.

Dr. Siqueira Coutinho, associate professor in charge of Latin American history in the university, acted as secretary, read the telegrams received on this occasion, and made the announcements.

Right Reverend Bishop Shahan closed the exercises by the following response to the discourse of Mr. Lima, in which the Right Reverend Rector emphasized strongly the gratitude of the Catholic University for the splendid gift of the Lima Library:

Dear Friends:

The best words can express but poorly the gratitude of the Catholic University of America for the truly munificent gift which Mr. and Mrs. Lima, "par nobile fratrum," present to us this day. This gift is truly unique. Seldom if ever before have husband and wife cooperated for so long, so cordially, so intelligently, in so many parts of the world, to create an intellectual capital of such size and significance. In this respect the proud old Roman note of equality happily holds good: *Ubi tu Gaius ibi ego Gaia.* Slowly, persistently, with the best opportunities and with highly trained judgments, counting no sacrifice too great, they have gathered into one noble collection the best works concerning the history, law, institutions, literature, and antiquities of their beloved Brazilian fatherland, and incidentally of all South America, in so far as it came under the influence of Portuguese genius. This library, unsurpassed in its way for the knowledge of the great continent opened to the children of ancient Europe by the faith of Columbus and the generosity of Isabella, they have chosen to donate to the Catholic University at Washington as an eloquent and permanent pledge of the good will of the Ibero-American world to the United States of America. We are privileged indeed to assist at the birth of a pacific and humanizing institution which belongs with the Christ of the Andes, the Panama Canal, and the new conquests of space, among the most beneficent agencies of peace throughout the New World.

This Ibero-American library of 40,000 volumes, even if it were here and now arrested in its development, would be a benefaction of the highest order, completing and rounding out, as it does, various other important collections of the same nature at the National Capital. Washington to-day rivals Rio Janeiro in the number and value of its Portuguese books. Indeed, it now possesses literary treasures, Portuguese and Spanish, not to be found in all Latin America, and the time may not be distant when no Latin American writer will consider his bibliography complete until he has radioed to Washington for the latest acquisitions.

Mr. and Mrs. Lima, however, in transferring to us these fruits of a lifetime of study, labor, generosity, and sacrifice are not content that we should be merely caretakers of a splendid necropolis of Ibero-American genius. They wish this great collection of books to serve as a workshop of every intellectual activity that finds an outlet in the thought and life of Latin America. And for us of the New World what is more important than these 21 Latin-American Republics, cast in the mold of the American Constitution, ensouled from the beginning by its pure political spirit and its noble humanitarian genius? We are, of course, the offspring, the children of Europe, but to the 65,000,000 of South America we are bound by very subtle and powerful ties of brotherhood, the common and simultaneous conquest of vast and unknown regions of the earth, and the common self-emancipation from the governmental ideas and institutions



RIGHT REVEREND BISHOP SHAHAN.

Rector of the Catholic University of America since 1909, and a devoted friend of Latin America. At his initiative, there was founded in 1920 a Chair of Latin American History at that university.

of the Old World. In this region of thought Ibero-American, Anglo-Saxon, Celt and Teuton and Slav, and all the human elements of the New World, are citizens of a common fatherland, in which the free, original, and human-kindly American spirit, North and South, draws together closely, increasingly, the entire mankind of the New World. It is the hope of our generous benefactors that this library may become at once a living center of study, research, and publication in the vast domains of Latin American language, law, government, and administration; in social science and education; in religion and theology; in natural and applied science; in antiquities and ethnology; in every kind of knowledge and endeavor that tends to lift our common American mankind to higher levels, spiritual and material, believing, with Silvio Pellico, that men have never hated one another except because they did not know one another.

In other words, they believe that this library can and ought to become a clearing house for the best thought of the New World, North and South. New books, the best reviews, the representative press, will enrich these shelves from year to year, until the dream of a separate building become a reality, and the Ibero-American Institute acquire that additional guarantee of permanency and efficiency.

To their donation of the Ibero-American library, Mr. and Mrs. Lima have added many works of Brazilian art, and to crown their generosity they have made known their intention of founding a chair of the Portuguese language and several scholarships for a wider diffusion of the language in which Magellan and Vasco de Gama made known to Europe their enlargement of the bounds of the world. Fortunately, it is no longer necessary to emphasize the motives of a more general knowledge of the noble languages, Portuguese and Spanish, through which one-half of the New World fulfills its mission on earth. Not only the advantages of industry and commerce, but a host of interests, literary, scientific, social, educational, historical, solicit an intimate knowledge of these deep channels of human intercourse through so many centuries and over so vast a portion of the earth. Who would not rejoice that he or his children were masters of the noble idiom in which, to speak only of history, a Balmes or a Menendez y Pelayo laid bare the secret springs of human errors or the power and range of those esthetic ideas that are like the tides and winds of human thought or an Herculano or a Gama Barros pointed out the spiritual sources of the discoverers? Who would not be proud that he was able to wander at will through the book-shelf of volumes in which a Manoel de Oliveira Lima has for 30 years interpreted for the world the soul of Latin America? In this long period he has woven, the world over, a network of the happiest relations between his native country and the intellectual society of Europe and the United States. On this occasion, the most honorable of a long career of honor, and the dearest to him, be it our duty and pleasure to pay a tribute to this foremost scholar of Latin America, patriot, diplomat, historian, man of letters, and bibliophile.

May we not consider it a happy omen that the Ibero-American Institute is founded in Washington, while the fourth centenary of the birth of Camoens, the great poet of Portugal, the first master singer of a new order of life, is being celebrated! Poet, lover, soldier, rover, critic, historian, he touched with the magic finger of romance the endless waters and the interminable lands that, with other heroic adventurers of Portugal, men of Europe traversed for the first time. If he closed the annals of medieval literary art, he opened, with the rich music of his verse, that glorious chronicle Portuguese life and thought, of which the Lima Library has saved for us so many a page, and thereby pays an enduring homage to the varied and ill-starred genius of the most sublime singer among the sons of Lusus.

After the exercises all present paid a visit to the different sections of the Lima library. Its rare books, manuscripts, engravings, paintings, folios, first editions, were highly admired by the numerous scholars who attended the ceremonies.

ON CERTAIN ANTIQUITIES IN WESTERN GUATEMALA

By T. T. Waterman.

Assistant Director, National Museum of Guatemala.

RECENT archæological investigations have brought to light some remarkable objects in the coast region of western Guatemala, an area from which important remains have not hitherto been reported. One location in particular where the antiquities are of a peculiarly striking nature lies adjacent to the railroad which now leads from the capital to the Pacific port of San José de Guatemala. Here lie the ruins of a number of ancient settlements, with extensive mounds and pyramids, and the scattered relics of what must have been very ambitious structures. Two sites in particular, which have supplied imposing carvings in a considerable variety of forms, are called, at the present time, Baul and Pantaleon. The recovery and preservation of many monuments here are due to the enterprise and public spirit, in the first instance, of Don Carlos Herrera, and, more late, of Don Carlos Herrera, jr. Other near-by sites, which have not so far been examined except superficially, give promise of supplying an enormous series of these very remarkable works of art.

The region as a whole derives importance from the fact that two quite different cultures are represented by existing monuments. The remains which seem to be more ancient have certain traits which we may characterize for the moment as "Maya." A better term would be "lowland culture," for the monuments seem to be limited to the very humid evastal regions. The earlier occupants of the region, in other words, produced artistic works on the order of the famous monuments of Quiriguá and Copán, and other Maya cities of the eastern coast region in Guatemala and Honduras, though of a somewhat simpler type. The later monuments display a style of carving and other traits which are always associated with the dry or upland regions. We may call this an "upland" culture. Whether it is really, in origin, Mexican or not, is a matter which can only be determined by an archæological survey of the whole highland region in Central America. In any case we may assume as a

well-established inference that the part of Guatemala here referred to forms, along with the Zapotecan area in southern Mexico, one archæological province. The architectural remains in the two areas are not by any means identical, nor are they in comparable states of preservation. This, however, would be expected, considering the



(FIG. 1*a*.)—GRANITE BOULDER AT BAÚL.

The carving represents a human sacrifice. The outlines of the figures have been brought out for photography with chalk and charcoal.

violent contrast in the geography of the two regions. The Pacific plain of Guatemala, for example, has a prodigious rainfall, and is almost entirely lacking in limestone, while the Tehuantepec region in Mexico is arid and full of limestones. The existing monuments in western Guatemala present, however, features which unmistakably indicate "Zapotecan" relationship. Some of the remains, incident-





CARVINGS ON THE GREAT BOULDER AT BAÚL.

(Fig. 1*b*, at left.) The Lord of Death and a sacrificial victim in the form of *Tlaloc*, the Rain-god. (Fig. 1*c*, at right.) Two monsters, previously sacrificed. One figure represents *Quetzalcoatl*, God of the Wind, a plumed serpent with forked tongue and the arms and legs of a man. The other is a tiger or ocelot.

ally, are as striking in character as anything found so far in the whole field of American archæology. The region is little explored, archæologically, but relics of the past are so numerous that they appear absolutely on every hand. The two sites examined by the writer are merely two out of dozens which promise to be equally sensational.

CHARACTER OF THE STRUCTURES.

Architectural works of very considerable magnitude have existed in both of the sites mentioned, much eroded and rounded off by the rainfall, and masked at the present time by a heavy growth of vegetation. The original height of the structures is hard to estimate in the present stage of the work, but the taller pyramids are 50 feet or more above the base level of the sites. The body of all the edifices so far examined consists of earth, the ordinary humus of the cultivated fields, much mixed with fragments of pottery and innumerable chips of obsidian. Scattered here and there over these sites, on the surface and slopes of the structures, are very large building stones, of volcanic material, beautifully squared and dressed, evidently displaced from the ancient temples which crowned the foundation pyramids. Apparently the earthen substructures were bolstered up by rockwork, the whole now displaced in most cases and scattered about. There are remains, however, of flights of steps of dressed stone, the individual pieces being considerably more than a foot square and from 3 to 4½ feet long. Much larger stones are occasionally seen. Some of the buildings must have been of a very ambitious character, as is proven by the presence of colossal heads, carved in stone, provided with "tenons" at the rear, indicating that they were used to ornament the front of great façades. The scanty remains of architectural stone in and around the structures seem to indicate that during the two or three centuries just past blocks must have been removed for erecting modern buildings. At that, the mounds are so extensive, and the recent buildings so few, that the only conclusion remaining is that the structures were largely of earth or rubble. Traces of lime mortar are relatively rare, probably because there is no limestone in the vicinity from which mortar could have been made.

The rock used in the largest site so far investigated seems to have been quarried from a very interesting crag near by, a volcanic "neck" known as "El Peñon," which towers up through the alluvial formations and dominates the country for miles. We may visualize the actual architecture, then, as a sort of megalithic construction, without mortar. The stones, however, are not sensationally large.

One of the most interesting evidences of a Zapotec or Aztec phase in the culture of the region consists of a large bowlder at Baúl (fig. 1a)





CARVINGS ON THE BOULDER AT BAÚL.

(Fig. 1*d*, at left.) A sacrificed eagle, with a human face. (Fig. 1*e*, at right.) The day Six Death, in the Aztec calendar, representing the date of the monument.

with a group of carvings on its face. The stone stands a few hundred feet from the edge of the main edifice. The relief is very shallow, and, in order to make out the figures, I went over them with chalk, being guided somewhat by a sense of touch in following the lines. The figures represent a human sacrifice. The border of this stone contains sculptured designs representing flames. The center is occupied (fig. 1b) by a gigantic carving of a god known in the Aztec language as *Mictlantecuhtli*, "Grandfather of the abode of the dead." This figure stands in a heroic posture, facing the observer's left, his two arms outstretched. The god grasps with his left hand some objects, the nature of which can not be determined on account of the weathering of the stone, while in his right hand he clutches a human heart, from which blood pours in streams. This divinity is shown in much larger size than any of the other figures. He has the traits which always characterize the Lord of the Dead; his head, for example, being a fleshless skull, with bare jawbone and staring eye sockets. The weathering of the stone has destroyed the upper part of the figure.

The figure of most interest, next to the god himself, represents a sacrificial victim. This is a smaller figure, in front of the god, and on the left side as the observer faces the bowlder. It is a most interesting carving, the head having the likeness of the god *Tlaloc*, deity of the rain. The incisor teeth in this figure are enormously long and flamboyant, as they are in numerous pottery figures reported from the Zapotec area in southern Mexico. The individual, god or man, is stretched on his back, and in his bosom is a gaping wound, through which the heart has been snatched away.

Two great monsters (fig. 1c) plank the carving. The one on the observer's left, drawn up side down, is a featured snake, with the arms and legs of a man. With his right hand he clasps by the hair a severed human head. The other monster is a tiger or ocelot.

On the lower right-hand corner of the bowlder, facing the observer, appears a curious carving (fig. 1d), representing a bird, feet upward, with a human head. Attached to the back of the human head is the head of an eagle. The carving thus exhibits a combination of human and animal traits, which is very common in the Indian art of all areas, and executed in a peculiarly clever way in these sites. The fact that these carvings have the feet upward indicates that they represent victims previously sacrificed.

Most interesting to the archæologist, of all the figures, is the date. This hieroglyph, which appears on the upper right-hand corner of the bowlder (fig. 1e), represents the date *Chicoace Miquiztli* of the Aztec calendar, or Six Death.

The particular divinity in whose honor this rock was carved could not be better described than in the words of a manuscript of the



(Fig. 2.)—REPRESENTATION OF THE LORD OF DEATH, MICTLANTECUHTLI.

(From the "Book of the Life of the Ancient Mexicans.")

sixteenth century known as the "Book of the Life of the Ancient Mexicans," published by the department of anthropology, University of California. The author is supposed to be an historian called Cervantes de Salazar. His description, and the painting which accompanies it (fig. 2), is as follows (p. 76):

Este es un diablo muy solenizado en sus rritos; el cual siempre tenia gran sed por sangre umana. Y asi cada y cuando que se ofrecia tiempo y oportunidad para ser adorado no avia de aver mingun impedimento y ase de notar que juntamente con ser comun a todas las oras. Este sacrificio deste demonio avia una ley que ningunoavia de entrar en su templo sino sacrificaba una escudilla de sangre humana y juntamente con esto avia de llevar ensangrentada la mano



(Fig. 3).—ALTAR STONE, EXCAVATED AT BAÚL.

This includes the Aztec date, *Chicuei Mazatl*, or Eight Deer.

derecha, el que lo yba a sacrificar. Y esto hazian por que este diablo le fuese favorable al tiempo de su muerte; en cuya memoria ponian as sus pies deste demonio muchas calaveras y huesos de muertos, significando que era señor de la muerto. Y en estando ofrecida esta sangre, ponian un escalera detras del, y subian por ella y derramavanse lo encima de la cabeca, en señal que lo rrecebia. Y ponia sobre su cabeca este sacrificio para no lo olvidar al tiempo de la muerte de aquel que lo ofrecia. El tener la boca abierta y la lengua sacada y encarnicada significa jamas dezir de no a sacrificio que le ofreciesen.

There seems to be little doubt but that the carving represents the sacrifice of a holocaust to the Lord of Death, perhaps on the occasion of the occupation or conquest of the site by some invaders. The sacrifice of men dressed or disguised to represent a god was a well-known feature of ancient religion in this region.

Excavations on the summit of the tallest pyramid in the Baúl site, 200 yards away from the carved bowlder, brought to light at a depth of 2 yards, a very fine altar stone (fig. 3), circular in shape and more than a foot thick, showing the figure of a warrior, accompanied by a representation of the date *Chicuei Mazatl*, or Eight Deer. A small face attached to the warrior's belt has the same enormously long and flamboyant incisor teeth which we found on the great bowlder just described.

Probably the most surprising of the discoveries made in this site was a colossal head of stone, estimated to weigh 8 tons or more of



(Fig. 4.)—COLOSSAL HEAD OF STONE AT BAÙL.

The weight of this stone, entirely different from any found in American sites, has been estimated as approximately eight tons.

a different character from any I have seen reported from any American site. This head was encountered just below the surface in the summit of a small pyramid. The front of this great bowlder, which in rear is smoothly rounded off, is occupied by an enormous face (fig. 4). This really forms a most striking piece. The face is that of an aged person, with pendant pouches beneath the eyes. Across the forehead is an ornamental band, with an oval figure in the center, looking as though it was meant to be a glyph. The general representation of the features is most curious; especially the representation of the mouth. A small stone carving found some years ago in the same neighborhood shows exactly the peculiarities visible

in the large carving. Until the colossal head appeared upon the scene, the small carving was regarded as some sort of a curious fake. The only thing I have seen in the whole field of American archæology which at all resembles the artistic style of this great head, is the face in the center of the so-called Tablet of the Sun in Palenque. Both carvings have a sort of irresponsible drunken leer, which is hard to



(FIG. 5.)—A STELA UNEARTHED AT BAÚL.

The general appearance of the design is Maya. The carvings include a figure carrying a torch, the Aztec date, 12 Grass, and remnants of a numerical inscription.

understand in a religious monument, even where the religion concerned is a relatively primitive, polytheistic one. This monument, from its great size and the extraordinary nature of the face, may be regarded as rather sensational.

There have been brought to light in these sites a number of carvings of quite a different character from the preceding. Stylistically,

they appear distinctly Maya. Some of these in form are stelæ quite in the style of the famous stelæ of Quiriguá or Copán, being great slabs of stone, in the center of which appear full-length human figures with elaborate headdresses of quetzal feathers. On the present site, the figures are not particularly large, the total height of the monument being 10 or 12 feet, but they are beautifully carved. The feathers of the headdress curve from the rear toward the front, and droop over in a tassel above the face of the personage represented. Holes have been drilled through the rock, the maker working from both sides in a very primitive manner, probably with a grindstone, so as to give the feather plume the effect of standing loose from the rest of the monument. A stela unearthed in Baúl on the side of a great structure (fig. 5) is particularly interesting. It consists of a flat slab of rock, with a human figure in profile. The general appearance of the design is Maya, especially the flamboyant design above the head of the figure. A series of what one would swear at first glance to be Maya glyphs cover the left-hand side of the rock. The date *12 Malinalli* of the Aztec calendar. The numeral is written with two bars and two dots, in Maya fashion, but the dots are circular, not oval as in pure Maya inscriptions. In spite of the Aztec date, the whole effect of the monument is strongly suggestive or reminiscent of the Maya stelæ of the eastern coast. The sculpture is very flat, and the surface of the stone is much disintegrated. The reason for representing the day sign "grass" by a jawbone I have discussed elsewhere. It occurs quite often in the Aztec codices. Below the date are the remains of a large number of bar and dot symbols. The series of numerical symbols in fact suggest precisely the Aztec *Codex Cospianus*, where there are large series of numerals written in exactly this manner. This monument remains, however, the most interesting in the whole site. It strongly suggests that the people, living in an outlying district, away from the great centers on the eastern coast, wanted to make a stela in the typical Maya style, and got the same general effect, using, however, another system of calendrical symbols. The use of bar and dot enumeration strongly suggests again the Zapotec culture of southern Mexico. In the present monument, as in the codices or manuscripts from southern Mexico, the dots are sometimes above the bars, sometimes below.

Standing beside this monument is a great slab of stone of the same size and shape but quite without carving. The fact that it is standing erect in this position, at the side of a pyramid, indicates that it was regarded as a finished monument. If this is the case, columns of this style may well be regarded as the original prototype of stelæ, the sort of thing which was set up in remote times before the later style of stela, with human figures and glyphs, came to be invented.

Examples of carvings, even finer than those at Baúl, may be seen at the near-by site of Pantaleón. One of these monuments is almost an exact duplicate of one described above, but standing as it is in an open patio it could be photographed to much better advantage (fig. 6). In order to bring out the details for study, I weighed the lines of the carving with charcoal from a friendly kitchen near by. Little was visible before this was done. It is actually possible to follow



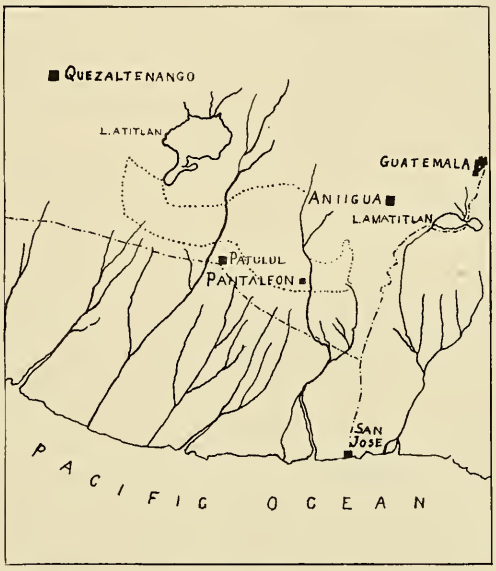
(Fig. 6.)—STELA IN THE MAYA FASHION AT PANTALEÓN.
The lines of the sculpture have been brought out with charcoal, for photography.

with the tips of the fingers lines which one can not see. The figure wears a spendid balloon-shaped headpiece, very striking and imposing, the front of it ornamented with what seem to be three great leaves. The oval clasp which holds these leaves has itself the form of a human face. Back of the headdress is a gorgeous decoration of quetzal feathers, pictured in a very free and graceful style. The sides of the monument are filled in with designs which are again

faintly suggestive of glyphs. At any rate, they give a similar artistic effect, though really meaningless. This figure is really a most satisfactory piece, though the lines of the face are not so well done as in some other carvings obtained from the same ancient site. The eyes, especially, are left blank.

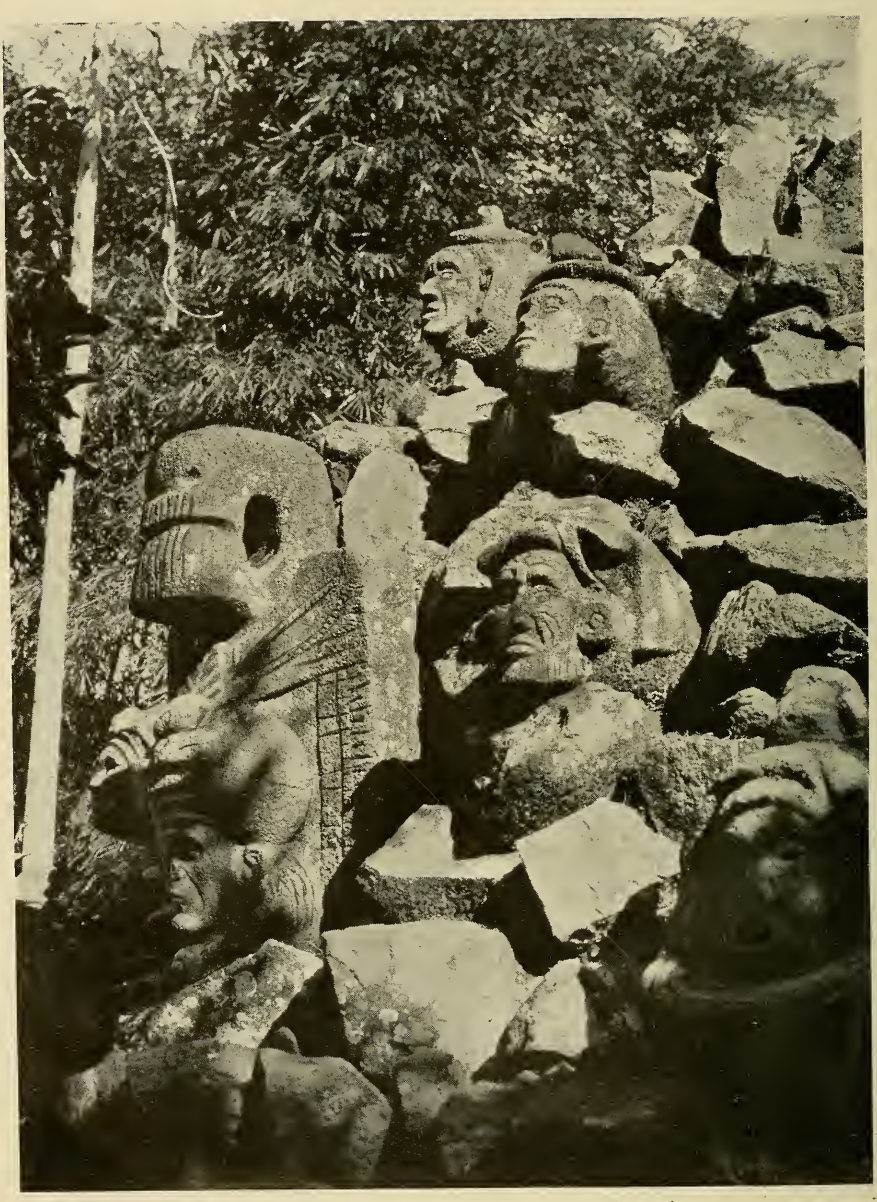
Archæology is fortunate in the preservation at Pantaleón of some really wonderful portraits in stone. A large series of carvings encountered in the neighborhood have been brought together, and the result is as fine a display of sculpture as one would hope to see (fig. 7).

The finest of these heads (and a very fine one it is) is the one shown at the top in Figure 6. This may safely be regarded as a masterpiece of carving. It could be set alongside the very finest of the Egyptian statues without suffering by comparison. In fact, it has an air of vitality, a living, human appearance, which the most famous Egyptian carvings noticeably lack. I do not mean to say that the Egyptians were not far enough advanced in art to have made such a piece as this. That of course is not true. The Egyptians were limited, however, by certain artistic canons, and by religious notions which acted in such a way as to petrify or solidify their artistic impulses. The great statues of Egypt represent Pharaohs who were almost deities. While such pieces embody portraiture, the artist did not care, or did not dare, to make the thing too lifelike, for it obviously would not do to represent a god-like monarch as one would represent a common laborer or the palace baker. Everyone knows well enough the stiffness with which Egyptian personages were portrayed; a stiffness which becomes even more marked as we deal with monuments of the later dynasties, the earlier Egyptian figures being much more human. Our Middle American sculptor was hampered by none



MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF PANTALEÓN.

The area inclosed within a dotted line indicates the occurrence of what is supposedly a modern parasite (filaria) causing blindness.



(Fig. 7).—GROUP OF SCULPTURES AT PANTALEÓN.

Archaeology is fortunate in the preservation here of some really wonderful portraits in stone.

of the hard-and-fast rules or regulations imposed by the laws of style, and he set himself to portray as best he could the thing he had in mind, as he saw it. In the present case, the artist carved the stone into the likeness of a very aged and infirm old priest. Two things are particularly noteworthy about this carving. One is the success with which the artist seized upon the characteristics of old age in the individual (fig. 8). The priest he was portraying may from his appearance have been a hundred years old and was blind. The eyeballs have sunk away, and the eyes are represented by hollow cavities.



(FIG. 8.)—DETAILED PHOTOGRAPH OF THE OLD MAN OF PANTALEÓN.

The sinking away of the lids, and the exudation of rheum on the cheek below the eyes, is startlingly realistic.

The old prelate had also lost most of the teeth out of his upper jaw, and the corresponding absorption of the alveolar border of the bone and the sinking in of the tissues around the mouth is faithfully portrayed. Some teeth retained in the lower jaw cause the lower lip to be thrust out. The wrinkling of the whole countenance is boldly indicated, especially the pouches at the corner of the mouth. The other noteworthy point is that the artist portrayed with astonishing success the features of an Indian. The racial traits are caught with remarkable fidelity. Counterparts of this aged dignitary

could be found in any Indian village in the highlands of Guatemala to-day with half an hour's search. With all of the old fellow's infirmities, the face shows a calmness, an iron endurance and dignity, such as would befit a chief and a priest. The most astonishing thing about the carving is that it was intended for architectural ornament merely. It was one of a series of carvings adorning the front of a structure as shown by the tenons at the rear of each piece. If this piece was merely an architectural ornament for the front of a building, one can not help but wonder just what the statue inside the temple may have been like.



(FIG. 9.)—STONE PORTRAYING AN ANIMAL GOD.

The carving shows the transformation of what seems to be a tapir, a blind deity appearing from within the animal's jaws.

I know of no carving in the whole field of American archæology with the artistic merit of this piece; one would be foolish, I suppose, to compare it with the masterpieces of Greek sculpture. It is safe to say, however, that if the best Greek statues are more beautiful, this Middle American piece remains more convincing. It must be remembered, too, that the best Greek statuary falls within a very brief period of years. The statues produced by the Greeks in the fifth or sixth century B. C. are very silly things indeed, misshaped, wooden, staring, without half the artistic merit of this American piece, as a visit to

any art gallery will show. The stone is a rough, porous, irregular lava, shot through with bits of lime. No modern sculptor would use such stone for anything more elaborate than a horse block. The loving care with which the Indian artist nursed the obstinate and ungraceful rock is a thing to make one marvel.

Another carving excavated near Pantaleon (fig. 7, right-hand side) portrays an individual less advanced in years, but this carving again has many noble traits. Like the former, it has as a carving a great deal of spirit and character. It represents a noble face, stern, forbidding, and thoroughly Indian in physiognomy, but human withal; a real person. The face is somewhat seamed and wrinkled with age, but the features remain solid and firm, without the wasting of the tissues which characterizes the former carving. The person is, to all appearances, wearing a beard; a thing which is by no means unknown in the religious figures of this region. I have no reason for stating that these carvings were portraits, except that they certainly look like portraits. Every one has its own individuality, and it is difficult to imagine that they are works of imagination, without a living model. I certainly never saw statues which looked more like real people.

The next carvings represent a conception which appears very commonly in American Indian art. The stone portrayed is an animal god. The Indian conceives of an animal, in this case the tapir, as containing a deity. The wild beast walking around in the forest is thought to have the power of taking off his animal skin and appearing human. The actual transformation is represented in two ways. Sometimes the beast has his mouth open, as in Figure 9 (a rather poor carving, compared to the others), the deity appearing within the jaws. This figure, like some of the others, is blind. In other cases (and these are much more interesting) a face is carved which combines the features of the god and the beast. Though comparisons are odious, we have to remark that the Egyptians, again, attempted the same thing, but were not half as clever about it as the Middle Americans. The goddess Hathor, for example, in the early carvings of Egypt, is represented as a cow; no more, no less. In later carvings, she appears as a queen, with a headdress consisting of the horns of a cow, certainly a very transparent device. Everyone knows the foolish and impossible figures of the typical Egyptian deities, which sometimes result from placing on human bodies animal heads, mechanically set on. Thoth appears with the head of an ibis, Anubis with the head of a jackal, Ra with his head replaced by the complete body of a beetle. When the Egyptians tried to merge two characters in one figure, they often made a mess of it, as witness the figures of the god Bes; or the goddess who is half lioness; or the carvings of the crocodile god. Such figures appear actually trivial, or silly. To my

mind the Middle American sculptors were very adroit in portraying this double character of the deities. The carving shown in Figure 10 takes on the appearance of a tapir, or a man, just as the observer pleases. The projecting snout is pure tapir. Above it is a human face, as though a human being were wearing a mask representing the beast (which may have been exactly what was done). The way in which one is caused to merge into the other strikes me as very clever, and really artistic.

Another carving shows the same tapir with the curious addition that the animal, like the priest above, is blind. As in the former



(FIG. 10.)—A CARVING HALF HUMAN, HALF TAPIR.

Another way of representing a transformation.

case, the condition is so plainly shown as to be almost ghastly, with matter exuding from the eye sockets onto the cheek. The representation of blind individuals in the stone carvings at this site, can not but be regarded as striking. The reason for it is not beyond conjecture. Pantaleón is the site where the parasite *Philana* was discovered. This organism is introduced into the body through the bite of a mosquito, lodges in the head of the victim, and causes blindness. Sensational cases of recovery are reported, where the removal of the encysted worries brings back normal sight to a per-

son blind for years. The ancient inhabitants of this site evidently suffered from the assaults of some malevolent organism causing blindness, for the numbers of "blind" sculptures at this one site is surprisingly large.

Concerning the origin of these carvings, I am not in a position to speak with much authority. The best of them however do not appear to be Maya. Even the best of the Maya sculptures are somewhat sleepy-looking, or wooden, in expression. It is well known that in its later stages Maya art became very sophisticated and artificial. There is a vigor about the present sculptures, a relentless realism, which makes one think at once of the work of the more recent civilizations which were carving at the time of the conquest in southern Mexico. I think we would be safe in saying that the heads just discussed are not Maya in origin.

POTTERY.

Several types of pottery are found in this area. The styles are somewhat mixed together. The best ware is found in very plain vessels, reddish or brown in color and very highly burnished, which certainly look as though they might have been brought from the east coast. This ware is tempered with pounded potsherds, is very smooth, and rings when struck. A much coarser ware is found, light yellow in color, made into artistically crude but very ambitious vessels. The tempering material in this latter ware is a micaceous sand, and the finished article has a very dull ring. The coarser specimens seem to be later in origin.

There are numerous fragments of a third ware, which seems to be the oldest of all, very well fabricated, and glossy black in color. So far, however, no complete vessels of this black ware have been encountered. It is hoped that the excavations now in progress will supply relatively complete series of these and perhaps other styles of pottery objects.

Some of the objects in the area here discussed are obviously related culturally to civilizations of Mexico. There is no mistaking such symbols as dates; day signs like *Macatl* and *Malinalli*, representing the calendrical system used in southern Mexico at the time of the conquest. The style of some of the human figures, especially the human sacrifice pictured on the bowlder, is also typically Mexican. On the other hand, there is nothing to indicate that the influence of the Aztecs proper ever came this far. The Aztec histories, such as they are, mention no inroads into Guatemala. The presence of the figure with flamboyant incisor teeth, and, more particularly, the occurrence of bar and dot numeration, suggest connection with the Zapotec rather than the Aztec. Some of the stone monuments, or stelæ on the other hand, have a form which is clearly Maya; and there

are also plain forms in pottery, highly burnished, which certainly suggest Maya work. We may consider therefore that there are two distinct types of culture represented in the monuments, which we may distinguish for convenience as "Zapotec" and "Maya". The remains of neither type, perhaps, as found in western Guatemala, are absolutely characteristic; but remain, for all that, recognizable, One can not help but assume that the Maya remains are the older the Zapotec later; but some of the Zapotec pieces are carved in poor stone, and are so much defaced that their appearance is deceptive. The relationship of the types of antiquities represented in these



(FIG. 11).—ANCIENT MOUNDS NEAR GUATEMALA CITY (GUARDA VIEJO).

Showing the character of stone figures excavated in the plateau area, where the highest culture seems not to have penetrated.

sites with the cultures of Mexico and Yucatan evidently offers a most interesting problem.

The distribution of monuments of a highly developed character within the borders of Guatemala is rather striking. It has long been known that relics of a very high culture are found on the east coast in a tropical environment which would seem to be very unfavorable for any highly advanced civilization. It is interesting to see evidences of a high stage of artistic development, such as those here shown, in a somewhat similar tropical area on the Pacific side. It is really most surprising to observe that on the near-by highlands, on the plateau where the larger portion of Guatemala's present population

resides, the ancient monuments are invariably of a simple, archaic, and somewhat crude type. It seems certain that as we pass from the tropic zone on either the Atlantic or Pacific side to the highlands, we pass, archæologically speaking, from a region of highly advanced culture, to a marginal area, where the highest culture never penetrated. The character of the highland monuments is shown by the accompanying photograph (fig. 11). The plateau area itself is a promising one for excavations, on account of the very primitive character of the stone monuments, if for no other reason.



(Fig. 12.)—VERY ARCHAIC FIGURE OF SANDSTONE AT BAÚL.

One can not help but compare the crude plateau carving just figured with a very primitive old monument at Baúl (fig. 12). The general style of execution is similar, especially as regards faults, which are artistically glaring. The two monuments are of similar materials in both cases, a coarse sandstone. The other monuments at Baúl and Pantaleón are made of igneous rocks (granites or lava). In other words, judging from the stone sculptures, it is not impossible that we have at Baúl and near-by sites not merely two cultures but three—a Zapotec, a Maya older than Zapotec, and, older than both, a primitive or archaic culture, which is so far nameless.

GROWING TENDENCY IN LATIN AMERICA TO ABOLISH THE DEATH PENALTY

ONE does not have to go back to Athens and the laws of Draco, reputed to have been written in blood, to find savage and ferocious punishments for crime. Down to the end of the eighteenth century the criminal law of all the countries of Europe imposed the death penalty for nearly every kind of offense, even such as now would be deemed mere misdemeanors, almost if not quite as freely as in the Draconian code of 600 years before the Christian era.

In France 115 crimes were capital and punishable with death in 1789, and in England, as late as 1800, over 200 crimes were capital, 180 down to 1819. In all of northern, central, and southern Europe the tale was practically the same, while in eastern Europe death was about the only penalty inflicted by law.

The law was ferocious, not only in that it inflicted the penalty of death for so great a range of human faults and frailties, but it was likewise ferocious in its methods of administration. Death by stoning, breaking on the wheel, burning, starving, disemboweling, crucifixion, precipitation from rocks, drowning, and throwing to savage beasts have all been legal methods of administering the penalty by western European countries. Some of these methods remained, along with the less-savage hanging, beheading, and shooting, down to comparatively recent times. It was formerly a part of the King's prerogative in England, as well as in France, Spain, and most European countries, to determine the manner of inflicting death on those convicted by the courts of law of capital offenses. If he choose—and some kings did—to order the infliction of the most cruel, lingering, and torturing death, he was within his rights, for that was the law. This savage code and these savage methods of inflicting punishment were brought by the earlier settlers to all America, from Canada to Cape Horn. But, first gradually and later rapidly, all America has thrown off the more ferocious features of the old codes and old methods. Almost from the beginning the American colonies—English, Spanish, Portuguese, French, Dutch, and Scandinavian—discarded the more cruel methods of inflicting death, substituting the less cruel beheading, seldom practiced; hanging, chiefly

in the English colonies; and shooting, chiefly in the Spanish colonies. And it is clear at the present time that if the death penalty remains anywhere its infliction in the future will be limited to the painless methods of electricity or lethal gas.

The codes prescribing the death punishment likewise came to be restricted as to the number of crimes for which that punishment might be inflicted. This restriction was rapid following the era of independence. Only for the more serious crimes of treason in time of war, piracy, crimes of premeditation and violence endangering or resulting in death, and other serious offenses of a like grade has it been preserved anywhere in the Latin American countries, where, as a rule, the restriction is greater than in the United States and Canada. So likewise there has been a much more pronounced disposition to abolish the death penalty entirely.

Thus, in the United States the death penalty remains in 44 of the 48 States, while in Latin America it has been legally abolished in nearly one-half the countries and practically abolished in more than one-half. In the remaining countries, while yet legal, its infliction is rare and becoming rarer.

Of the 20 Latin American countries, 17 have, by provisions embodied in their constitutions, abolished or in a material way limited the application of the death penalty. One other country, Guatemala, has abolished the penalty by legislative act. Of the 17 countries mentioned whose constitutions contain restrictive clauses, 6—Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Panamá, Uruguay, and Venezuela—have entirely abolished the death penalty for any offense and under any conditions. Two others, Brazil and Salvador, retain the penalty only for serious military offenses committed in time of war. The constitutions of Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Peru retain the penalty for very serious crimes, but Argentina, Colombia, Cuba, Haiti, Mexico, and Paraguay expressly provide that it shall not be inflicted for any crime of a political nature.

The following are the constitutional provisions in regard to the death penalty:

Argentina.—"The penalty of death for political causes is forever abolished." *Cons. Art. 18.*

Bolivia.—"The penalty of death is abolished excepting only as a punishment for parricide and treason to the country. By treason is meant complicity with the enemy during the continuance of a foreign war." *Const. Art. 21.*

Brazil.—"* * * the penalty of death is abolished save as applying to military procedure in time of war." *Const. Art. 72, Par. 21.*

Colombia.—"* * * treason to the country in time of foreign war, parricide, assassination, arson, assault by criminal gang, piracy

and certain military crimes defined by the Army laws. At no time shall capital punishment be imposed other than in the cases above mentioned." *Const. Art. 29.*

"There shall be no penalty of death for political offenses." *Const. Art. 30.*

Costa Rica.—"Human life is inviolable in Costa Rica." *Const. Art. 45.*

Cuba.—"The penalty of death shall not be imposed in any case for offenses of a political character." *Const. Art. 14.*

Ecuador.—"The penalty of death is abolished for political and for ordinary crimes." *Const. Art. 14.*

Haiti.—"The penalty of death is abolished in political cases except for treason." *Const. Art. 15.*

Honduras.—"The penalty of death is absolutely abolished in Honduras." *Const. Art. 27.*

Mexico.—"The penalty of death is prohibited for political offenses. In respect to other offenses it may be imposed only for treason in time of foreign war; parricide; homicide with treachery, premeditation, and advantage; incendiarism; kidnaping; highway assault; piracy and serious offenses against military order." *Const. Art. 22.*

Nicaragua.—"The penalty of death shall be applied only for the crime of high treason committed in time of foreign war and in front of the enemy, and for the atrocious crimes of assassination, parricide, and incendiarism or robbery followed by death and under grave conditions." *Const. Art. 24.*

Panama.—"There shall be no penalty of death in Panama." *Const. Amend. Mar. 1917.*

Paraguay.—"Confiscation of property is forever effaced from the Paraguayan penal code and also the penalty of death for political causes." *Const. Art. 19.*

Peru.—"The penalty of death except for the crimes of murder and treason to the country in cases as determined by law, can not be imposed." *Const. Art. 21.*

Salvador.—"The penalty of death can not be applied except for very serious crimes, purely military, committed in campaign and as determined by the military code." *Const. Art. 19.*

Uruguay.—"The penalty of death shall be applied to no one." *Const. Art. 163.*

Venezuela.—"The nation guarantees the Venezuelans inviolability of life, capital punishment being abolished whatever may be the law establishing it or the authority ordering it." *Const. Art. 22.*

Three countries remain in which there is no constitutional provision touching the death penalty, as follows:

Guatemala.—Capital punishment is abolished in Guatemala by the simple process of not assigning the punishment to any of the crimes

enumerated in the penal code. The members of the committee which prepared this code—that of 1889, now in force—in their report say: "The penalty of death has been of the rarest application with us. The committee considers it would indicate progress to abolish it, in obedience to modern principles of philosophy and penal law, and having in mind that its existence can not be justified by any social reason that may be adduced in its favor." Neither in the constitution of 1879 nor in the new constitution of 1921 is the matter touched on.

Chile.—The application of capital punishment in Chile is of the most rare occurrence. It is not mentioned in the constitution, but is preserved in the penal code as an alternative punishment for some of the major crimes, such as treason in time of war, parricide, and other aggravated cases of murder. However, under the code of criminal procedure it can not be applied except by the unanimous vote of all the judges sitting, which in this case must be not less than four.

Dominican Republic.—Theoretically the penalty is preserved, but has been so rarely inflicted in recent times as to be treated for most practical purposes as nonexistent.

SOCIAL SERVICE IN CHILEAN INDUSTRY[1]

A STATEMENT regarding the statutes of a mining company recently organized in Quillaitún, Chile, lately made public, describes an interesting initiative for the benefit of the company's employees.

This company has created a pension and social welfare fund for all its office employees, miners and other workers. Provision has also been made not only for individual saving but for the formation of retirement, invalidity, and old-age pensions, and for labor accident and life insurance. Detailed regulations are given for the autonomous administration of these funds, as well as a reserve fund of 1,000,000 pesos to be invested in bonds of the Mortgage Credit Bank.

The general income of the pension and social welfare fund shall be derived from the following sources:

(*a*) Five per cent of salaries, wages, pensions, and bonuses of all office employees and miners;

[1] Mercurio de Santiago, November 29, 1922.

(*b*) Half the first salary or wage payment of a new office employee or miner;

(*c*) Five per cent of the total salaries, wages, and bonuses, this amount to be paid annually in cash by the company to the fund;

(*d*) Two per cent of the company's gross receipts, according to its annual balance, said percentage to be paid by the company to the fund;

(*e*) Unpaid and unclaimed salaries or wages which legally revert to the company;

(*f*) Fines imposed on office employees or miners for dereliction in duty;

(*g*) Interest derived from the foregoing sums.

The administrative council, formed by two employees named by the company, two members appointed by their fellow miners, and the chief of the local Labor Office shall have power, in addition to the administration of the fund, to act as a permanent court of arbitration to settle questions of fact and all kinds of disagreements.

Disputes arising between the company and the council will be submitted for decision without appeal to the chief of the Labor Office at Santiago.

The statutes provide that the company is to pay full salary for life to the employees or miners who are incapacitated for service and, in case of death, compensation in conformity with the labor accident compensation law, thus avoiding the difficult and sometimes vexatious legal procedure.

In all other cases of accidents suffered by office employees, miners, and members of their families, hospital expenses will be paid and 300 pesos given in case of death, whatever the cause, irrespective of length of service and amount paid into the fund. The annual balance of the fund shall be published with that of the company, the cash profits to be credited pro rata to the accounts of the employees and miners. The result of this procedure may be calculated by taking into account the fact that the company contributes to the fund 2 per cent of its gross receipts, besides an amount equal to that deducted from office employees and miners' salaries.

Finally, every son of an employee or miner, on beginning employment with the company, shall be credited in the fund with an initial deposit equal to half his father's account, or to the amount paid on the occasion of his father's death, regardless of the length of service of his father.

LATIN AMERICAN LABOR LEGISLATION AND CONDITIONS AND THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

By Ethelbert Stewart,

United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

READING the proof sheets for the February, 1924, issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* published by the United States Department of Labor through its Bureau of Labor Statistics one is rather impressed by an article on "Comparison of workmen's compensation laws of the Mexican States." In it are brought together the principal features of the compensation laws of 15 States of the Mexican Federation. It is a comparative analysis of the effort in these 15 States to comply with section 14 of article 123 of the Federal constitution of Mexico. There is great divergence and difference in these laws, and yet when one has finished this article in the *Monthly Labor Review* he feels that he knows the essentials of the workmen's compensation laws of every State of Mexico that has enacted such legislation.

How many realize what the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics is doing to work out a compendium of the State laws that are crystallizing around article 123 of the Federal constitution?

The bureau's publication of articles along this line began in the *Monthly Labor Review* for December, 1922, which contained an article on "Labor legislation in Mexico," which was a digest of the labor laws of 7 Mexican States (Chihuahua, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, Michoacán, Puebla, San Luis Potosi, and Sinaloa). After the publication of this article the bureau changed its policy as to method of treatment, adopting the topical method, which results in supplying a compendium upon each subject selected. For instance, the *Monthly Labor Reviews* for August and September, 1923, contained articles on "Individual and collective bargaining," and covered the laws of 13 of the 28 States and the Federal District, and included such subjects as wage contracts, organizations of labor, labor disputes, strikes, and the settlement of disputes, etc. In the November issue of the *Review* there was an "Analysis of Mexican State laws on wages and hours of labor, and employment of women and children," which again brings

together the varied legal State enactments along these lines. In the issue for December, 1923, was published an article on "Protection of workers under Mexican State labor laws," which is a study of the safety and hygiene regulations and shop rules of 14 of the Mexican States. I have already referred to the article in the issue for February, 1924.

It has until very recently been impossible to secure copies of the laws of the States of Durango and Jalisco, but these have recently been secured, and will be analyzed according to the topical plan of comparison in the March and April issues of the *Monthly Labor Review*, and will cover the same subjects as have already been covered for the laws of the other States.

Admittedly, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has given special attention to Mexico and the Mexican States because of the wide interest aroused by that somewhat startling article 123. However, Argentina and Uruguay are to be taken up next, and industrial and labor legislation will be covered as minutely as in the case of the Mexican statutes.

It is doubtful if any other bureau of the United States Government gives the same attention to South American affairs. A total of 115 pages has appeared in the *Monthly Labor Review* during the period of two and one-half years, and this in addition to the analysis of Mexican labor legislation referred to previously in this article. Thirty-one pages are devoted to Argentina, 19 to Chile, 8 to Uruguay, etc. This material covers such subjects as new labor laws, changes in cost of living, comparative wage rates, the housing situation, consumers' cooperation, labor disputes, working conditions, labor organizations, unemployment, industrial accidents, with numerous studies on labor unrest.

Reliable sources of information along these lines are exceedingly difficult to secure, as the bureau can only accept official material as its source, hence must rely upon the willingness of those in charge of the industrial or labor activities of the various South American States to cooperate with it in the prompt exchange of their publications for its material.

THE BRAZILIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY[1]

By W. L. Schurz,

Commercial Attaché, United States Embassy, Rio de Janeiro.

BRAZIL now ranks fourth among countries producing cane sugar—that is, immediately after Cuba, India, and Java. The crop of 1921–22 is believed to have amounted to some 500,000 metric tons, and the ministry of agriculture has established the crop of 1922–23 at 605,280 metric tons. The same department of the Government has just estimated the coming crop (1923–24) for all Brazil at 644,410 metric tons.

Brazil's position is remarkable chiefly for the wide geographical distribution of its production, as cane is grown on a very considerable scale in nearly every Brazilian State. It is produced in every State, although in relatively small quantities in a few, such as Amazonas and Parana. Pernambuco, Minas Geraes, and Rio de Janeiro are the largest producers, together accounting for over half the output of the entire country. The northern State of Alagoas is a heavy producer, as is also Sao Paulo. The possibilities of expansion of the industry are great, owing to the favorable conditions of climate and soil, and to the large areas of land suitable for the growing of cane.

The following table of exports of sugar according to ports of shipment for the years 1917–1921 will give some idea of the geography of the industry. However, it must be taken into consideration that the product of one State is often exported through a port in another State.

Comparison of exports by ports.

Ports.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	Metric tons.	*Metric tons.*	*Metric tons.*	*Metric tons.*	*Metric tons.*
Natal	380	.....	.....	200	60
Cabedello	425	.....	106	.....	1,249
Pernambuco	82,837	75,931	37,835	71,816	109,852
Maceio	5,695	6,062	4,234	9,849	32,412
Bahia	9,600	12,533	6,369	4,488	3,828
Rio de Janeiro	36,013	19,648	20,677	20,780	23,491
Santos	2,035	625	19	1,228	78
Florianopolis	324	36	.....	567	345
Sant' Anna do Livramento	370	261	2	4	39
Santa Victoria do Palmar	74	149	36	57	143
Other	406	389	151	152	597
Total	138,159	115,634	69,429	109,141	172,094

[1] *Commerce Reports*, Jan. 7, 1924.

PERNAMBUCO LEADS IN PRODUCTION—OTHER PRODUCING AREAS.

Pernambuco is preeminently the sugar state of Brazil. It is not only the largest producer and exporter, but sugar is the outstanding product of the State to much the same extent that coffee is the chief staple of Sao Paulo. The industry is largely concentrated in the zone east of the thirty-sixth meridian of longitude, and along the central and southern lines of the Great Western Railway of Brazil. The 60 mills located in Pernambuco have a total annual production of approximately 197,060 metric tons.

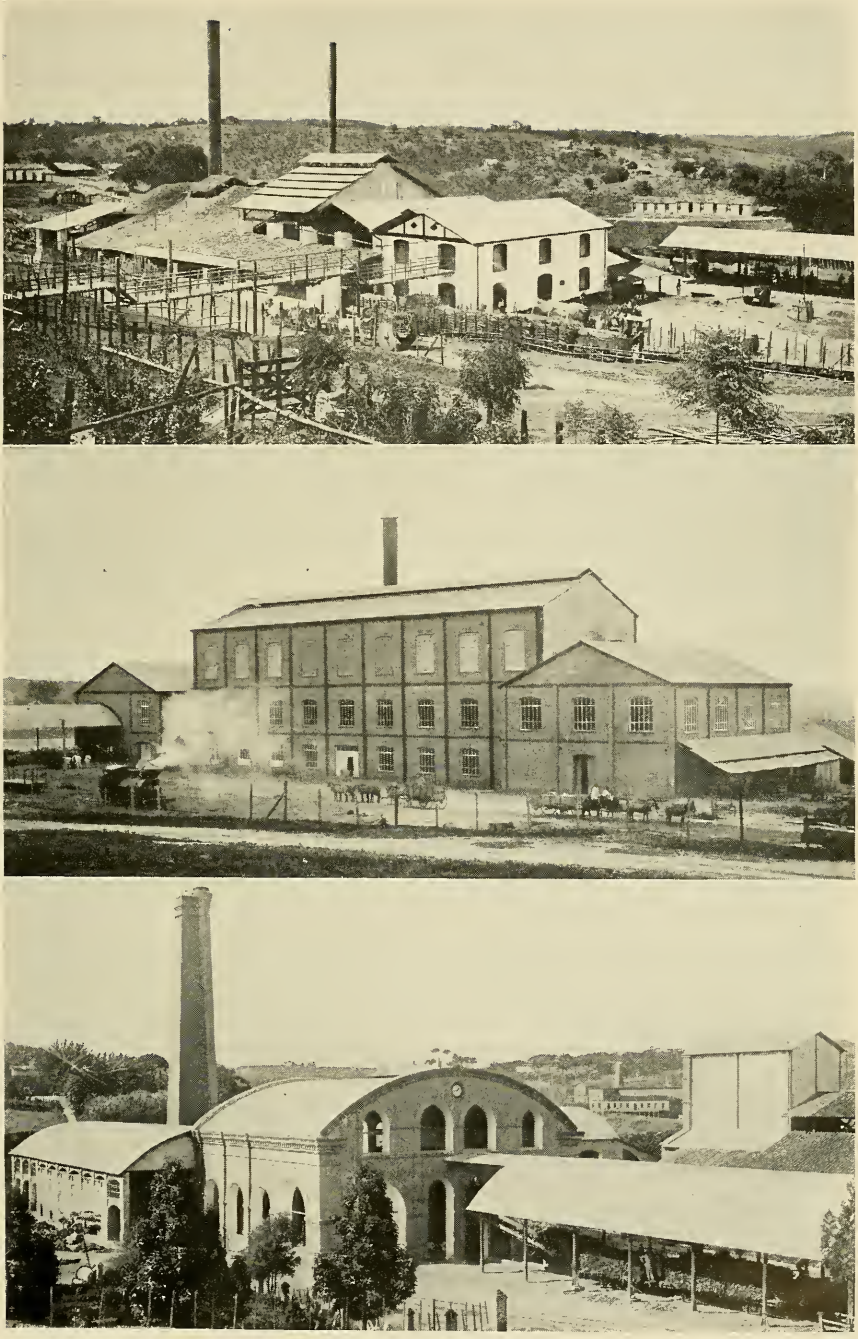
The Campos district of the State of Rio de Janeiro constitutes the second sugar zone in Brazil. The wide alluvial plain bordering the Parahyba River is excellently adapted for the cultivation of sugar cane. The mills are located in the four municipalities of Campos, Sao Joao da Barra, Sao Fidelis, and Mache, and their annual production is approximately 1,388 metric tons.

The production of sugar cane is widely scattered over the State of Minas, and there is no such concentration of the industry as in the Campos district of the State of Rio de Janeiro. The estimated area under production is about 189,000 hectares (1 hectare equals 2.47 acres). The principal sugar zone is in the region known as the "matta," which is served by the main line of the Leopoldina Railway in the southeastern part of the State. There is also a zone of production in the center of the State around Sete Lagoas, and another in the southwest. Minas is preeminently the State of the small producer, as is shown by the fact that of a total production of 131,006 metric tons in 1919–20, only 8,025 metric tons were produced in mills equipped with machinery. On the other hand, small crude apparatus for manufacturing sugar, brown sugar, and alcohol may be found wherever a patch of cane can be grown.

Sao Paulo is becoming of increasing importance as a producer of sugar, though only for home consumption. For example, the 1923–24 crop has been estimated by the Associacao Commercial of Sao Paulo at 45,000 metric tons, whereas the total consumption of the State is about 120,000 metric tons, the difference being made up by imports from other States. In addition to about 2,000 small grinding mills in the State, there are 18 mills with machinery.

The northern State of Alagoas has a well-developed sugar industry, with 20 mills in operation, producing annually 45,170 metric tons.

The sugar industry of Bahia is largely concentrated in the municipal districts of Santo Amaro, Villa de Sao Francisco, Cachoeira, Nazareth, Matta de Sao Joao, and Sao Salvador, but particularly in Santo Amaro, which lies a short distance from the capital of the State. The State is well adapted for the growing of cane, and the industry would admit of much greater expansion if conditions of transporta-



BRAZILIAN SUGAR MILLS.

Three of the larger sugar mills equipped with modern machinery, of which a large number are scattered throughout the country. In addition, there are numerous small grinding mills in every locality where cane is grown.

tion and other factors were more favorable. There are 24 mills in the State producing a total of 30,000 metric tons annually.

Sugar is the most important product of the small State of Sergipe, and the export tax thereon constitutes the chief source of revenue. The cultivation of sugar cane is regularly carried on in at least 24 of the 34 municipal districts of the State. Only the municipalities most remote from the coast are unsuited to the industry.

CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

As a whole, the position of the Brazilian sugar industry is not financially strong. In fact, mill operators who are not heavily compromised by obligations assumed between 1917 and 1920 are an exception. Generally these debts represent purchases of equipment made at a time when the immediate prospects of the business were excellent and exchange favorable. However, the resumption of more normal competitive conditions in the world sugar market and the sensational fall of milreis exchange since 1920 increased the burden of these obligations to a point where they have seriously threatened the solvency of otherwise sound concerns. However, the good returns of the 1922–23 crop have enabled the industry to make a substantial advance toward recovery. Another year of equal profits should reestablish the sugar interests on a solid footing.

The large produce brokerage houses in Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, and Sao Paulo have tended to gain control of sugar "uzinas" in their territories, by the system of advances and loans on crops to which the industry has been accustomed.

Encouraged by the example of the valorization of coffee, the sugar interests have made persistent efforts to obtain Government aid for their business. After long agitation the project for the establishment of a "caixa de assucar" or "sugar fund" became a law on January 7, 1922, but the provisions contained in it have never been put into execution because of the objections it raised. This law authorized the Federal Government to purchase sugar for the purpose of maintaining the price.

INADEQUATE TRANSPORTATION A HINDRANCE.

Though remarkable progress has been made in some localities, much remains to be done before the sugar industry of Brazil is equipped on the same scale as is that of Cuba or Hawaii. The majority of mills now operating are in need of more modern machinery that will enable them to utilize to greater advantage and with greater economy the cane which they now grind, and, moreover, to increase their operations.





ALCOHOL MANUFACTURING PLANT.

The Federal Government offers special inducements to manufacturers of alcohol for industrial purposes. Upper: Exterior of the plant at Santo Amaro, State of Bahia. Lower: Interior, showing some of the storage tanks.

The development of the sugar industry—as of any industry in Brazil—is strictly limited by transportation facilities. Present conditions are such that there can be no great industrial expansion except in areas so near the coast as to be altogether or nearly independent of railway transportation. Both the Campos and Pernambuco zones suffer from the lack of rolling stock to carry their crops, and other localities are hindered only to a lesser degree.

STANDARDIZATION AND GRADING—GREAT BRITAIN THE CHIEF BUYER.

There has been considerable complaint in export markets of the lack of strict grading of Brazilian sugar. This has led to an agitation in Brazil for standardization of types in order to guarantee quality as specified in orders. The following are the generally accepted types in the Pernambuco market: Uzina, Crystal, Demerara, Branco, Somenos, and Mascavo. The Federal ministry of agriculture, with the object of improving the methods of the industry, maintains a well-equipped experimental station at Campos in the State of Rio de Janeiro. There is also an experimental station at Escada in the State of Pernambuco, but it really exists in name only. However, the sugar producers are much averse to changing their methods. Efforts are being made to encourage the production of alcohol for industrial purposes, and the Federal Government has granted special favors for this phase of the industry. The production of rum is very considerable at present, but attempts have been made to curb the addiction of the lower classes to drinks of heavy alcoholic content.

There is a very large domestic consumption of sugar in Brazil. However, the foreign market for Brazilian sugar is rapidly growing in importance. The total exports of sugar from Brazil have increased from 58,323 metric tons in 1910 to 252,111 tons in 1922. Great Britain is the principal importer of sugar from Brazil.

PROPOSED ARGENTINE CITIZENSHIP LAW CONTAINS RADICAL CHANGES[1]

THE President has sent to Congress a project for a new citizenship law which is designed to adapt Argentine citizenship and naturalization laws to the present requirements of the country, the existing legislation on the subject having been enacted more than 50 years ago. One of the most radical changes proposed is that an Argentine woman marrying a foreigner shall acquire the citizenship of her husband, a principle of international law that had always been embodied in the United States citizenship laws until about two years ago, when the United States adopted the principle, which Argentina has always upheld and is now laying aside, that is, that a woman retains her own nationality in spite of her marriage to a man of different nationality.

In a message accompanying the bill, the President explains the purpose of the proposed legislation as follows:

"The existing law of citizenship and naturalization, which was placed upon the statute book more than half a century ago, requires amendments and modifications that will better adapt it to the present necessities of the country, the population of which has increased fivefold, while its international importance has advanced enormously.

"It is especially necessary to control naturalization in such a manner that it shall permit the incorporation into our country of those foreigners who come here to cultivate the land, to improve our industries, and to teach science and art, as laid down in the constitution, without allowing the certificate of citizenship to become a means of escaping legal responsibilities or to undermine the foundations of society. It is also necessary to mold our legislation on the dominant principles of contemporary international law in order to avoid prejudicing the legitimate rights of persons as, for example, in the principle that the married woman acquires the nationality of her husband.

"In the accompanying bill, which the Government submits to the consideration of congress, these points have been provided for on the lines of the latest legislation enacted by the leading nations of the

[1] *The American Weekly*, Buenos Aires, Nov. 3, 1923.

world. A central office has been created for the registration of all naturalizations effected in the different sections of the Republic, and the procedure for the acquisition and the cancellation of certificates of citizenship has been simplified."

The text of the proposed law is as follows:

Article 1.—The following shall be considered of Argentine nationality:

(1) All those persons who have been born or who may be born in the territory of the Argentine Republic, whatever the nationality of their parents, with the exception of the children of foreign ambassadors or diplomatic ministers or of members of foreign embassies or legations.

(2) The children of native Argentinians who, having been born in a foreign country, elect Argentine citizenship.

(3) Those born in the embassies, legations, or upon warships of the Republic.

(4) Those born on neutral seas, under the Argentine flag.

(5) Those born in the Republics which formed part of the United Provinces of the River Plate before the recognition or emancipation of those Republics, who have resided in Argentine territory and have declared before a Federal judge their desire to become citizens of the nation.

Orphan and abandoned children found within the confines of the country with no indication as to their place of birth shall be presumed to be born in the country.

Article 2.—Foreigners may obtain certificates of Argentine citizenship provided (1) that they have resided in the Republic during two consecutive years of the three immediately prior to the date of their application; (2) that they are of good character; (3) that they can speak Spanish and read the Argentine constitution.

Article 3.—The term of residence requisite shall be reduced to one year in the case of foreigners who (1) have honorably filled national or provincial posts at home or abroad; (2) have served in the army or navy or have lent assistance in defense of the nation in time of war; (3) have established a new industry in the country or who have introduced a useful invention; (4) are contractors or builders of ports, railways, telegraph or telephone systems, or navigation lines in any part of the Republic; (5) are proprietors of colonies established in the Republic or who are settlers in any of the national territories; (6) have married Argentine wives; (7) exercise in the Republic professorships of any branch of science, literature, art, or industry; (8) are children of naturalized citizens.

Article 4.—Certificate of citizenship shall not be granted until the applicant has made sworn declaration of his loyalty to the Argentine nation.

Article 5.—Federal judges of the capital and Provinces and the judges of the National Territories shall be competent to grant certificates of citizenship to foreigners resident within their jurisdiction.

Article 6.—Foreigners who apply for naturalization must declare under oath that they permanently renounce any nationality other than Argentine, also loyalty to any prince, sovereign, or foreign government, designating by name the prince, sovereign, or government of whom the applicant is then subject or citizen. Such declaration, signed by the applicant, must set forth his name, age, occupation, birthplace, last foreign country in which he resided, date of his arrival, name of the vessel on which he arrived, if he came by water, the means of transportation by which he entered the country, if he came overland,

present residence, civil status, name and residence of his wife, if married, and, if he has children, the name, age, and residence of each. The petition must affirm that the applicant is prepared to defend the Argentine constitution; that he is not an anarchist, member of, or supporter of any association or group of persons opposed to organized government, that he has not committed any crime or is accused of any. He must offer the testimony of two Argentine citizens resident in the district that he is of good character and obedient to the national constitution.

Article 7.—The judge must exact proof of all the requisites above stated and be satisfied that the applicant can speak the Spanish language. Before granting certificate of citizenship the judge must require the applicant to swear publicly that he will uphold the constitution and the laws of the Argentine nation and that he will defend them against all enemies at home and abroad, absolutely renouncing all loyalty to any prince, sovereign, or foreign government, designating by name the prince, sovereign, or government of whom he has hitherto been subject or citizen.

Article 8.—Copies of applications for naturalization must be published in posters or periodicals and affixed to the notice boards of the courts during a period of eight days. In no case shall a definite resolution be taken for a period of 90 days from the date of the first publication nor within 30 days preceding a popular election.

Article 9.—A certified copy of the application of the resolution granting citizenship and of oath of loyalty shall be sent to the naturalization office created by this law.

Article 10.—The public prosecutors shall upon receipt of well-founded information or upon request of the attorney general, institute an action for annulment of citizenship obtained fraudulently or illegally. In these proceedings the defendant, if absent, shall be cited to appear by means of proclamation as in an ordinary lawsuit.

Any verdict annulling a certificate of citizenship shall be published and communicated to the naturalization office and to the court that granted it in case the latter is not the same court that orders the annulment.

Article 11.—Any foreign woman who has acquired Argentine citizenship through her marriage to an Argentine shall retain it after the dissolution of her marriage, provided she continues to reside in the Republic, unless she should elect to renounce it before a Federal judge. If she resides abroad, she can retain her Argentine nationality by declaring her desire so to do before an Argentine consul.

Article 12.—The child of an Argentine father and mother born abroad who shall elect Argentine citizenship must prove his status as such before a Federal judge if resident in the Republic or before an Argentine consul if resident abroad, within six months of attaining 18 years of age.

Article 13.—Citizens by birth or by naturalization shall enjoy all political rights granted by the constitution and the laws of the Republic, whatever the Province in which they reside.

Article 14.—Those who have accepted employment or honors from foreign governments without the permission of congress, fraudulent bankrupts, and those who have been sentenced to degrading punishments or death shall not be entitled to exercise political rights in the Republic.

Article 15.—Congress alone can grant rehabilitation to those who have forfeited their citizenship.

Article 16.—Argentine citizenship shall be forfeited (1) by naturalization in a foreign country; (2) in the case of a woman, by marriage with a foreigner whose citizenship comprises that of his wife; (3) in the case of a naturalized citizen, by residence for two years in the country of his birth or four years in any other foreign country, unless such citizen declares before an Argentine consul his desire to retain his Argentine nationality in accordance with government regulations.

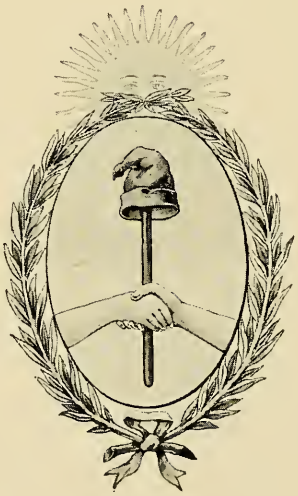
Article 17.—Any Argentine woman married to a foreigner can, upon dissolution of her marriage, resume Argentine citizenship by declaring her desire so to do before a Federal judge, if resident in the Republic, and before an Argentine consul if resident abroad.

Article 18.—He who forges or assists in falsifying a certificate of citizenship or who knowingly makes use of a false certificate of citizenship shall be punished by from one to six years' imprisonment. He who introduces into the country or prepares engravings, materials, or instruments intended for the forgery of certificates of citizenship shall be liable to the same penalty.

Article 19.—Any person who procures for himself or for another a certificate of citizenship in violation of this law shall be imprisoned for from one to three years.

Article 20.—The Ministry of the Interior shall provide the sectional courts with a sufficient number of printed certificates of citizenship in order that all such certificates shall be issued in uniform manner and shall organize a naturalization office under its control with the staff that the budget law shall assign it.

Article 21.—All laws in any way opposed to this measure are hereby repealed.



A SKYLIGHT ROOF ON WHEELS

By H. Burkholder,
Superintendent of Building and Grounds, Pan American Union.

THE movable roof covering the patio or open court of the Pan American Union Building at Washington, D. C. was, at the time of building, an experiment in so far as its operation was concerned. It would not have been a difficult task to build a skylight of this size and weight, or to make it watertight if it were to be a permanent fixture. But the manipulation of a movable structure as heavy as this required very careful thought if it was to be done successfully. After a great deal of study and experimenting, it was decided to install an elevator lift at or near one end of the skylight in order to operate the roof by a series of whips, or idlers, beyond the north and south ends of the building. This required some very long $\frac{3}{4}$-inch cables, the slack and stretch of which caused the roof to move very unevenly, to the point of occasionally breaking cables and glass, which invariably put the skylight out of working order just at the time when it was necessary for it to function and, at the same time, caused undue strain on the walls and roof.

The weight of the steel used for the framework of the roof in question is approximately 8 tons and the weight of the glass $6\frac{1}{2}$ tons, making a total of $14\frac{1}{2}$ tons. The track on which the roof runs is of heavy railroad rails, and double-flanged wheels are provided on both sides of the skylight to prevent any possibility of its jumping the track.

The writer, seeing that a vast improvement could be effected, made a drawing showing how the present equipment would work, with the result that after a period of about three years the suggested change was made as recommended.

Each section of the roof is supported by six roller-bearing wheels which were installed when the change of operation was made. A 220-volt 5 horsepower motor operates the opening and closing, which is automatically controlled by a limit switch. The motor, which is located in the basement, moves the skylight by means of worm and bevel gears on a shaft extending to the top of the building. From this point another shaft extends, crosswise, to parallel



MOVABLE ROOF OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION BUILDING.

The two sections are drawn back, thus permitting a view down into the patio.

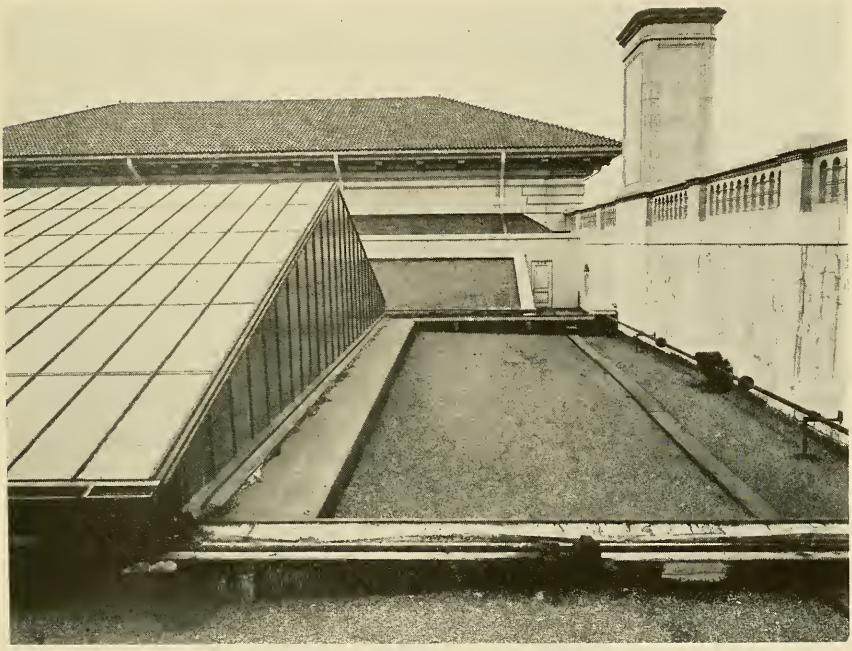


THE MOVABLE ROOF CLOSED.

This is the largest movable roof in the United States.

shafts connected to worm and pinion gears which are meshed into a geared rack fastened to the skylight itself. The housings containing the worm and pinion gears are securely fastened to a base supporting the track, while the weight of the vertical shaft leading up from the basement to the top of the building is carried by a roller-thrust bearing made especially for this particular installation.

When the skylight is fully opened, an area of 50 by 50 feet is exposed, which in the hot summer days produces a delightful modification of the temperature conditions. The coldest weather



THE TRACKS ON WHICH THE ROOF RUNS.

At the right can be seen the horizontal shaft which connects with the vertical shaft.

experienced in Washington in the past 14 years has proved that the temperature in the patio can be maintained at 70° without any direct application of heat.

It is interesting to note that the time required for opening or closing this heavy roof is 14 minutes, a greater speed not being desirable, considering the weight to be moved. The roof moves so smoothly and noiselessly that a person standing in the patio who could not see the roof would be unaware of its operation.

The accompanying photographs give some idea of the layout and construction of this remarkable roof.

THIRD PAN AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS[1]

IT WILL be recalled that at the close of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, held in Washington from December 27, 1915, to January 8, 1916, Lima, the beautiful "City of the Kings," the capital of the Republic of Peru, was designated as the seat of the next meeting of that important body. In this connection it is interesting to know that the Government of Peru has recently set November 16, 1924, as the date for the opening session. It is also now happily clear that the various public works, the construction of which was undertaken in honor of this international gathering will then be completed, as also the fine modern hotels erected by private enterprise to house the many distinguished delegates expected from the other Republics of the Americas.

As the time for the meeting approaches, it is of interest to learn that the committee on organization appointed by the Second Pan American Scientific Congress has announced the preliminary plans for the congress. This committee is composed of the eminent Peruvian authorities Dr. Manuel Vicente Villaran, rector of the University of San Marcos; Dr. Alejandro O. Deustua, director of the National Library; and Dr. José J. Bravo, director of the Mining Engineering Corps, Doctor Bravo having been appointed by the Government of Peru to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Javier Prado, late rector of the university. Dr. Cristóbal de Losada y Puga has been named secretary general of the congress.

SECTIONS.

The committee on organization has divided the work of the congress into nine sections, each in charge of a section president, as follows:

I. **History and Anthropology**: President, Dr. Felipe de Osma, president of the Historical Institute.

II. **Physical and Mathematical Sciences**: President, Rear Admiral M. Melitón Carbajal, president of the Geographic Society.

III. **Mining, Metallurgy, Geology, and Applied Chemistry**: President, Dr. José Balta, professor of economic geology in the School of Engineering.

IV. **Engineering**: President, Sr. Darío Valdizán, civil engineer.

V. **Medicine**: President, Dr. Guillermo Gastañeta, dean of the faculty of medicine.

VI. **Biology, Agriculture, and Zootechnics**: President, Dr. Wenceslao F. Molina, dean of the faculty of science.

VII. **Private, Public, and International Law**: President, Dr. Mariano I. Prado y Ugarteche, dean of the faculty of law.

[1] From *El Tiempo*, Lima, Dec. 31, 1923, and *El Comercio*, Lima, Jan. 20, 1924.

VIII. **Economics and Sociology**: President, Dr. J. M. Manzanilla, dean of the faculty of political and economic science.

IX. **Education**: President, Dr. Alejandro Deustua, dean of the College of Liberal Arts.

The headquarters of the secretary general will be in the offices of the Mining Engineering Corps, Calle de San Andrés, Lima. The sessions of the congress will take place in the historic edifice of the ancient University of San Marcos, founded in 1551.

REGULATIONS.

The rules and regulations of the congress have been formulated as follows:

ARTICLE 1. In accordance with the resolutions of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, held in Washington from December 27, 1915, to January 8, 1916, the Third Pan American Scientific Congress shall assemble in Lima under the auspices of the Government of the Republic of Peru.

The congress shall open Sunday, November 16, 1924, and shall close Saturday, November 29, 1924.

ART. 2. The organization of and preparations for the Third Pan American Scientific Congress shall be in charge of a committee on organization composed, first, of the two surviving members of the committee appointed by the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, and by a member named by the Peruvian Government to replace the third; and, secondly, by other members elected by the foregoing.

ART. 3. The committee on organization shall appoint the secretary general, the assistant secretary general, and as many secretaries as may be considered necessary. It shall also appoint the interpreters, employees of the secretariat, and any others whom it thinks advisable.

The secretary general shall be the administrative official of the committee on organization, in charge of preparations for the congress. He shall conduct all correspondence and perform any other duties which the committee on organization desires to intrust to him.

The assistant secretary general shall aid the secretary general, performing his duties in case of the latter's absence.

ART. 4. The committee on organization shall appoint the committees which it judges necessary, designate the presidents of the committees intrusted with the preparation of the work of the various sections of the congress and, in consultation with these presidents, organize the corresponding committees and subcommittees, designating their membership. The president of each section shall be a member *ex officio* of the subcommittees of his section.

ART. 5. The duties of the committee on organization are as follows:

(*a*) To make the preparations for the third congress and for participation in it by the Government of Peru and the universities and other scientific bodies of America.

(*b*) To appoint in the capitals of the American Republics committees which shall cooperate with the congress, making a list of the institutions and individuals to be invited to take part in its work, securing adequate representation in their respective countries, and proposing questions of intrinsic American interest for submission to the congress.

(*c*) To form the roll of the members of the congress in conformity with the terms of article 9.

(*d*) To authorize expenditures and approve accounts before presenting the same to the proper court.

ART. 6. As soon as the governing board of the congress is elected, the committee on organization shall act under its direction, reassuming its former functions after the close of the congress in order to take charge of the publication of the minutes.

ART. 7. The congress shall be divided into the following sections: History and anthropology; mining, metallurgy, geology, and applied chemistry; physical and mathematical sciences; engineering; medicine; biology, agriculture, and zootechnics; private, public, and international law; economics and sociology; education.

ART. 8. Each section committee shall hold as many meetings as it considers necessary for the performance of its duties.

Each section committee may be divided into as many subcommittees as necessary; and conversely, two or more subcommittees may unite in one.

The duties of each section committee, in cooperation with the secretary general, shall be:

(*a*) To invite the preparation of papers on subjects considered of special interest to the congress; to prepare a list of the papers received and present a program for each session of its respective section and the subsections into which it is divided.

(*b*) To prepare the list of the members of its section.

(*c*) To receive and classify the reports, papers, and communications sent to the section and designate one of its members to consider them.

(*d*) To communicate to the section the papers not to be read by their authors.

(*e*) To organize the section and subsections.

(*f*) To receive the papers of the section and subsections and prepare them for publication.

ART. 9. The following shall be members of the congress:

(*a*) The official delegates of the nations represented.

(*b*) The representatives of the universities, institutes, societies, and scientific bodies of the American nations.

(*c*) The citizens of the nations participating in the congress and the foreigners resident therein who are invited by the committee on organization.

(*d*) The authors of papers presented to the congress.

ART. 10. The secretary general will give to all those presenting proper credentials a card certifying membership in the congress.

ART. 11. All the members of the congress shall have the right to attend its sessions, take part in the discussion, and receive a copy of the publications which may be issued by the committee on organization.

ART. 12. Americans prominent in the field of science may be made honorary members of the Third Pan American Scientific Congress, should the congress desire to confer this honor upon them.

ART. 13. Not more than three days prior to the official inauguration of the congress, it shall meet in preparatory sessions to elect its governing board, as well as the honorary presidents and vice presidents, designating also the honorary members. The presiding officers of these sessions shall be the executive committee of the committee on organization.

ART. 14. The congress shall hold plenary sessions, including the special opening and closing sessions.

The sections and subsections shall hold separately or together the sessions which they consider necessary for the discussion of the subjects submitted to them.

ART. 15. Papers for the congress shall be received up to October 1, 1924. Authors whose papers are not submitted by that time should send to the secretary general by the date named the title and a résumé of their respective papers.

ART. 16. Each paper presented to the congress should have attached a résumé not exceeding 1,500 words in length.

ART. 17. The official languages of the congress shall be Spanish, French, English, and Portuguese.

ART. 18. Upon the initiation of the work of the congress, an executive committee shall be formed, composed of the president of the congress, the secretary general, and the presidents of the official delegations of the participating nations or the persons chosen to represent them.

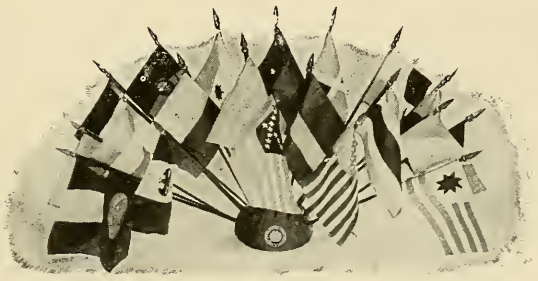
ART. 19. The executive committee, in consultation with the presidents of the sections, shall propose the conclusions to be submitted to the vote of the congress. It shall also suggest the seat of the next congress.

ART. 20. In this committee a majority of votes shall be necessary for the passage of a resolution, each nation having one vote.

ART. 21. The committee may appoint subcommittees of its members and shall present the final report for adoption by the congress, this report to be accompanied by an explanatory statement prepared by the secretary general.

In this important congress, as in its two memorable predecessors, distinguished delegates will assemble from all the Republics composing the Pan American Union, delegates who will represent not only their respective nations but also that international world of the spirit common to all. Congregated beneath the hospitable roof of one of the most ancient and celebrated institutions of learning on this hemisphere, united by a common love of truth, results of great significance may be confidently expected from the exchange of thoughts, plans, experience, and hopes on the part of these protagonists of scientific thought to the end that the Third Scientific Congress will mark a new and shining milestone in the history of intellectual cooperation among the nations of this continent.

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AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF HAITI

READERS of the BULLETIN who recall that the American Chamber of Commerce of Haiti was organized at Port-au-Prince in March, 1923, will be interested to know that this very live international organization, in addition to numerous other activities, has undertaken the publication of a series of bulletins, three of which have already appeared.

Bulletin No. 1, published in November, 1923, included a general outline of the geographical, geological, and climatic features of Haiti with notes on the population, language, and government of the Republic.

Bulletin No. 2 included general information for travelers, passport requirements, hotels, etc., and special information for commercial travelers and those engaged in the commerce of Haiti. Notes on the finances of Haiti and a review of the national debts were also included. The Haitian-American treaty, the additional act of 1917, and the protocol of 1919 were printed in full in the appendix.

Bulletin No. 3 is devoted to a general survey of the commerce of Haiti since the American intervention and includes also a brief outline of the economic conditions in French colonial times. Tables of foreign trade, imports and exports, and notes on these tables are also included.

From the January issue the table on page 387, based on the original figures of the Receiver General of Customs, is taken.

Following the plan outlined in the introduction of the second bulletin, the editor proposes to devote the early issues of this publication to material that will constitute a commercial handbook of the Republic.

TABLE II.—*Distribution of foreign trade, fiscal years 1916–17 to 1922–23.*

IMPORTS.[1]

Fiscal years	1916–17		1917–18		1918–19		1919–20		1920–21		1921–22		1922–23		Average, 7 years.
Countries.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	
United States	$7,478,227	86.89	$9,423,346	92.56	$15,939,529	93.12	$22,773,762	83.12	$9,543,011	79.82	$10,359,613	83.87	$11,524,566	81.40	85.84
France	393,318	4.57	219,962	2.17	346,461	2.02	1,451,700	5.30	1,137,589	9.51	642,382	5.21	658,295	4.65	4.77
United Kingdom	591,777	6.88	398,920	3.92	551,139	3.22	2,286,614	8.35	818,756	6.84	763,363	6.18	1,109,851	7.84	6.12
Other countries	142,763	1.66	138,465	1.36	280,479	1.64	886,335	3.23	457,849	3.83	584,913	4.74	865,251	6.11	3.27
Total	8,606,085	100.00	10,180,693	100.00	17,117,608	100.00	27,398,411	100.00	11,957,205	100.00	12,350,271	100.00	14,157,963	100.00	100.00

EXPORTS.[2]

United States	$3,926,953	54.38	$5,085,716	80.83	$9,546,057	44.49	$9,903,881	52.15	$1,603,652	32.38	$1,438,755	13.44	$1,976,572	13.55	41.61
France	3,023,690	41.90	30,082	.48	11,249,965	52.44	6,531,252	34.39	2,511,586	50.50	6,018,524	56.18	8,838,648	60.50	42.36
United Kingdom	61,183	.85	.....	.....	239,011	1.11	318,120	1.68	179,300	3.62	589,175	5.50	722,113	4.95	2.55
Other countries	208,463	2.87	1,160,522	18.69	425,021	1.96	2,236,779	11.78	659,032	13.30	2,665,756	24.88	3,053,679	20.92	13.48
Total	7,220,289	100.00	6,276,320	100.00	21,460,044	100.00	18,990,032	100.00	4,953,570	100.00	10,712,210	100.00	14,591,012	100.00	100.00

[1] Values of imports do not include land or ocean freight, insurance, or handling charges.
[2] Values of exports prior to the fiscal year 1921–22 represent declared valuation at port of shipment. The values for the last two fiscal years are based on a monthly average of market price and are fairly accurate. See page 53.

THE NEW JOCKEY CLUB IN MONTEVIDEO

THE attention of visitors to the picturesque city of Montevideo is at once drawn to the many beautiful edifices which adorn the Uruguayan capital, of an architecture at once suitable, dignified, and of artistic merit. This high level of æsthetic excellence in Government and other public buildings, as well as in many private structures, is undoubtedly due to the fact that the plans are invariably the work of competent architects, often the result of open competition, and that the architect is also very often the constructor.

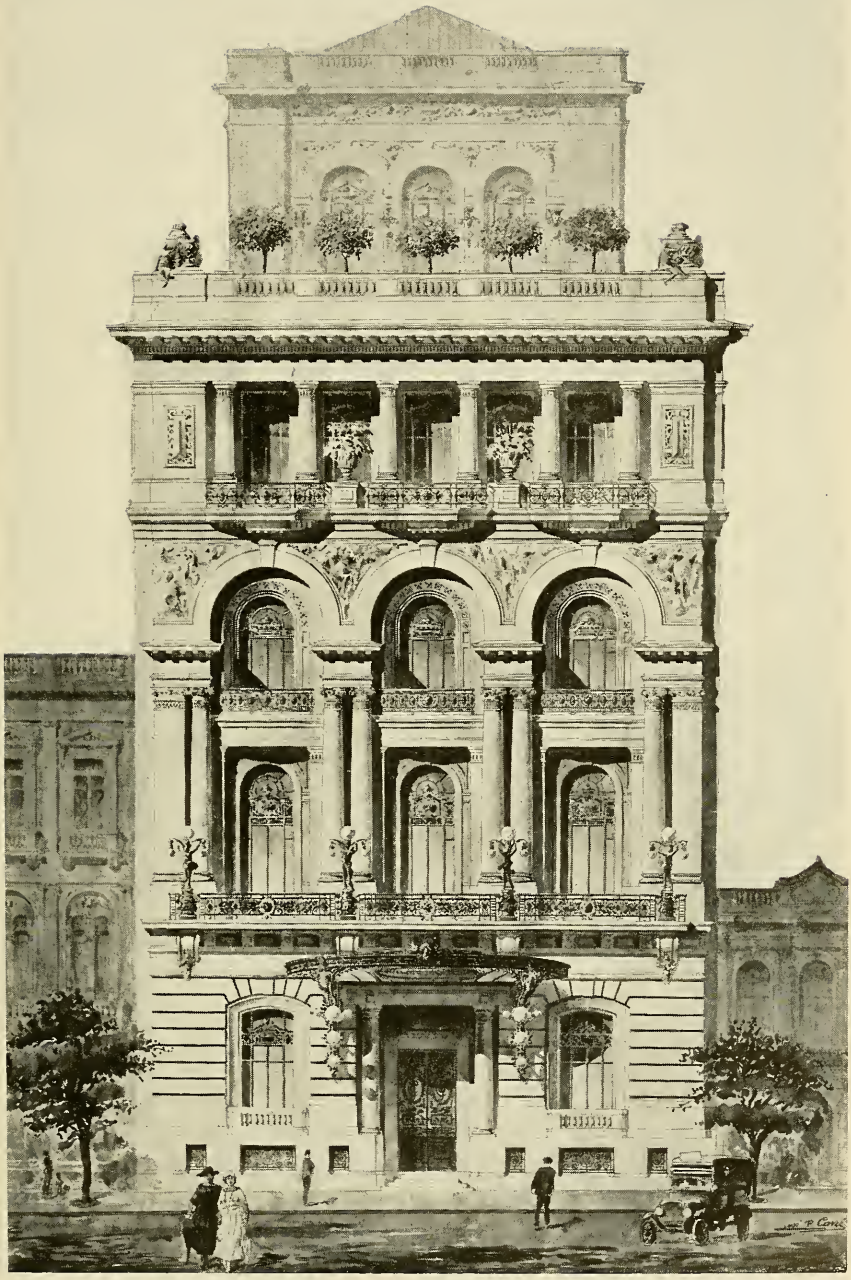
A notable example of a competitive award is the new customhouse, opened not long ago to Uruguayan architects by the Department of Public Works. Readers of the BULLETIN will recall the reproduction in these columns of the stately design which received the first award.

Another striking example of the result of an architectural competition is the magnificent building now in course of erection for the Jockey Club on Avenida 14 de Julio in Montevideo. The prize winner in this case was Prof. José P. Carré, who 16 years ago was brought from France by the Government to head the School of Fine Arts, then part of the College of Engineering, but now a separate school and still under Professor Carré's able supervision.

Plans and sketches for the building in question show conclusively that Professor Carré has been eminently successful in evolving an imposing and beautiful design marked by harmony and elegance of detail. The principal façade has great dignity of style, while the interior, although rich in sumptuous ornament, preserves a simplicity of treatment which, as Professor Carré sought, makes it the logical complement of the architectural features, emphasizing rather than concealing the latter.

La Mañana, one of the principal dailies of Montevideo, thus describes the club:

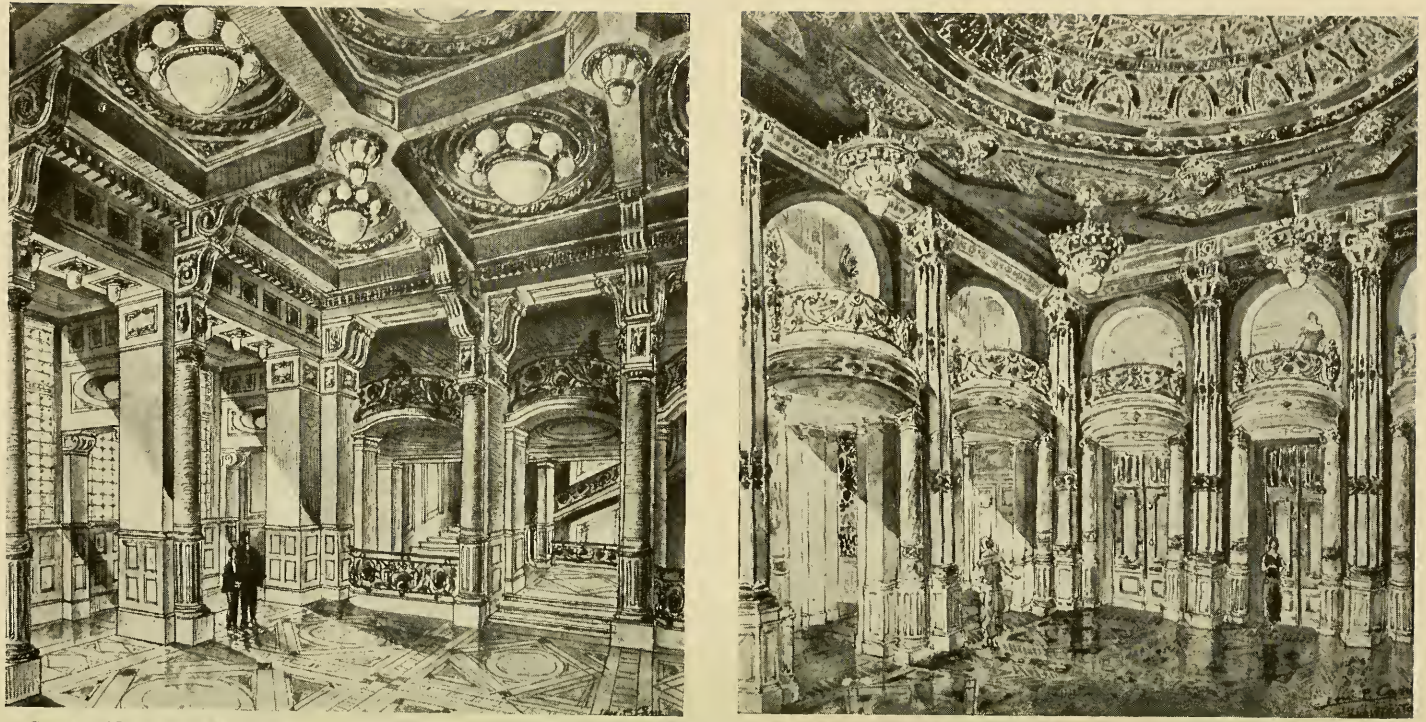
> From the vestibule one enters the great hall, floored in varicolored marbles, lighted by a series of stained glass windows, handsome electric fixtures in the vaulted recesses of its beamed ceiling providing ample facilities for artificial light.



Courtesy of La Mañana, Montevideo.

NEW HOME OF THE JOCKEY CLUB OF MONTEVIDEO.

The architect's drawing of the building which will be a noteworthy addition to the Uruguayan capital.



Courtesy of La Mañana, Montevideo.

THE JOCKEY CLUB OF MONTEVIDEO.

Left: The great hall, from which the grand stairway leads to the main floor. Right: The reception salon, the most ornate room in the building.

From this hall the grand staircase leads to the main floor, which includes the great reception salon, the most magnificent room in the building, the ceiling of which is carried through several floors. The floor is of parquet, while the capitals and bases of the lofty marble columns as well as of the smaller ones supporting the balconies are of bronze. Beautiful overhead lights still further enhance the beauty of the ceiling decorations of stained glass and enamel.

The club includes an extraordinarily ornate, even sumptuous, gymnasium (*Salón de Armas*), 70 feet long by 33 feet wide, which extends across the entire front of the building, and which is roofed by two domes joined by a great arch united to the walls by side vaulting, ornamented at intervals by stained-glass lights. Another original and highly decorative arrangement of lights marks the domes. This entire salon is to be wainscoted with richly carved wood.

The new home of the Jockey Club of Montevideo, as may be seen from the foregoing brief description, will be a noteworthy addition to the many architectural attractions of the Uruguayan capital, and may well challenge comparison with similar structures located in other capitals of the Old and New World.



AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA.

CANNED MEAT EXPORT.—Canned meat exports for 11 months of 1923, January to November, inclusive, totaled 1,945,272 cases of approximately 30 kilos each and were exported as follows: United Kingdom, 897,379 cases; France, 138,909 cases; Belgium, 138,058 cases; United States, 87,854 cases; Holland, 172,410 cases; Germany, 369, 054 cases; Sweden and Norway, 9,984 cases; Japan, 64,651 cases; South Africa, 11,248 cases; Canada, 12,455 cases; and Italy, 32,024 cases; the balance going in small amounts to various countries.

ARGENTINE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.—In order to bring to public notice the development of manufacturing in the country, the Unión Industrial Argentina has decided to hold in the latter half of 1924 a national industrial exposition for which it will solicit the participation of the Government.

RURAL COOPERATIVES.—The specialists of the Ministry of Agriculture located at interior points of the Republic are actively encouraging the formation of rural cooperatives. The local agronomist of Río Cuarto, in the Province of Córdoba, organized a cooperative assembly, to which the Federación Agraria de Rosario and 9 cooperatives not affiliated with the Federación were invited to discuss the establishment of seed-raising stations; the direct sale of crops; the installation of threshing machinery; the classification of grain for seed and market; the establishment of cooperative banks; and the best utilization of the free services of the local government agronomists for the benefit of farmers.

BOLIVIA.

EXPORTS DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1923.—According to figures taken from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury the value of the articles exported during the first six months of 1923 was as follows:

Articles.	Value in bolivianos.
Livestock	61, 490. 00
Foods and beverages	244, 364. 20
Tin	33, 021, 080. 33
Copper	3, 056, 047. 55
Antimony	82, 853. 75
Bismuth	858, 522. 58
Lead	718, 485. 68
Zinc	23, 400. 00
Rubber	1, 073, 535. 39
Hides and furs	95, 688. 28
Wool	124, 757. 91
Coca leaves	412, 936. 50
Other raw materials	8, 247. 80
Manufactured articles	196, 078. 74
Gold ore	12, 590. 62
Silver ore	4, 273, 614. 64
Silver money	10, 235. 50
Total	44, 273, 929. 47

CANCELLATION OF THE MATCH MONOPOLY CONTRACT.—See page 406.
TAX ON MINING PROFITS.—See page 406.
PARCEL POST INSURANCE.—See page 407.
TAX ON INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL PROFITS.—See page 407.

BRAZIL.

FOREIGN PARTICIPATION IN BRAZILIAN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.—The following table shows the participation of foreign and national elements in the agricultural development of Brazil, according to figures of the national agricultural census, taken in September, 1920:

	Number of rural landholders.	Area of land held (hectares).	Value in milreis.
Brazilian	545,886	145,002,392	8,263,478,386
Italians	35,894	2,743,178	466,083,388
Portuguese	9,552	3,629,383	259,143,761
Spaniards	4,725	449,024	77,525,567
Uruguayans	1,365	763,883	72,865,069
Germans	6,887	545,413	69,187,127
Austrians	4,292	214,892	30,526,300
French	335	163,973	14,654,182
English	110	120,861	11,067,098
Russian	4,471	197,508	20,266,337
Argentine	197	125,401	9,353,156
Other proprietors (including Federal, State, and municipal governments)	34,459	21,148,767	1,273,858,320

IMMIGRANTS IN SÃO PAULO.—The number of immigrants lodged in the São Paulo State immigrant hospice during the first half of 1923 was 19,371, of whom 6,602 received a subsidy for the journey to São Paulo, 8,421 were unsubsidized, and 4,348 were returning to the State after an absence.

RAILWAY APPROPRIATIONS.—Among the funds recently appropriated for the use of railroads is the sum of 8,272,705 francs, to be employed for the purchase of rolling stock for the lines under construction on the Federal railway system rented to the Eastern Brazilian Railway.

The amount of 3,275,000 milreis was also appropriated for the Central Railroad of Brazil, divided as follows:

	Milreis.
Double track on the São Paulo branch	1, 000, 000
Double track on suburban section between Alfredo Maia and São Matheus	125, 000
Improvements in tracks, new buildings, etc	6, 000, 000
Elimination of suburban grade crossings	750, 000
Continuation of improvements in engine shops of interior and northern section and of construction of shops in Bello Horizonte, etc	800, 000

EXPORTS.—Brazilian exports for the first nine months of 1923 reached a total of 1,611,936 metric tons, valued at 2,195,378 contos of reis, an increase of 84,638 metric tons and 649,479 contos over those for the same period of 1922. Increases were noted in the following products: Bananas, canned and frozen meat, leather, hides, tallow, sugar, rubber, cacao, coffee, beans, fruit, oil-producing seeds, woods, and millet. The following products declined: Wool, jerked beef, manganese, cotton, rice, carnauba wax, manioc flour, tobacco, Paraguayan tea (matte) and oils.

COMMISSION ON IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.—The commission on investigating the iron and steel industry of Brazil, composed of Senators Paulo de Frontín and Lauro Muller and Deputies Prado Lopes and Augusto de Lima, reported late in 1923 to the Minister of Agriculture. It recommended certain steps which it deems practicable, unprejudicial to existing companies and investments, and not compromising for the future. After advising that certain subsidies be continued, it suggested that the Government should foster the construction of three steel plants, each having an annual production of 50,000 metric tons, in the Rio Doce Valley, the Paraopeba Valley, and the Santa Catharina coal region. The person or company erecting such plants should be Brazilian and should have an accessible iron or coal mine. The report sets forth in some detail the special privileges which it recommends should be granted to such plants.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS.—See page 407.

CHILE.

NITRATE.—*Caliche*, the organ of the Scientific and Industrial Nitrate Institute, gives the following figures in its November, 1923, number:

	Production.	Exportation.
	Metric quintals.	*Metric quintals.*
Nitrate year, July–October, 1923	6,607,827	6,919,077
Calendar year, January–October, 1923	15,152,574	17,705,211

Visible stocks, October 31, 1923:

	Metric quintals.
On the coast (estimated)	10,013,100
In Europe and Egypt	4,765,880

BEET SUGAR.—The Government commission appointed to study the possibilities of establishing the beet-sugar industry in Chile reported favorably, basing its position on the facts that there are many sections suitable for beet raising, that fuel for refineries is cheap and plentiful in such districts, and that there is a good market for the product. The committee believes that the future industry should be protected by increased customs duties and by other Government aid.

COLOMBIA.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT IN BUCARAMANGA.—The Electric Light Co. of Bucaramanga has inaugurated a new hydroelectric plant to increase the light and energy supplied to industrial establishments.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF COFFEE GROWERS.—By an executive decree the International Congress of Coffee Growers, which was to have been held in Cartagena, beginning January 20, 1924, was postponed until May 1 of this year.

AERIAL TRANSPORTATION IN COLOMBIA.—The Colombian-German Aerial Transport Co. has started a new service between Medellín, Barranquilla, and Cali. This line complements the route covered by the company along the Magdalena River, between Girardot and Barranquilla. Other lines will shortly be inaugurated in the Provinces of Santander and Boyacá, so that during the year 1924 commercial aviation routes will unite the principal sections of the country and shorten the time for the journey from interior points to the coast and to foreign countries.

By Air to the Heart of the Andes, an article by Blair Niles in the February 1924, issue of *Harper's Monthly Magazine*, describes a thrilling hydroplane trip up the Magdalena.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.—An executive decree issued recently establishes the combined service of the Government telegraph lines and the wireless telegraph stations administered by the Marconi Co. at Bogotá, Medellín, Barranquilla, Cali, and Cúcuta. Bogotá, Facatativá, Fusagasugá, Ibagué, Girardot, Zipaquirá, Ubate, Chi-

quinquirá, Vélez, Socorro, and Tunja will be in communication with the wireless station of Bogotá; Medellín, Puerto Berrío, Río Negro (Antioquia), Marinilla, Salamina (Caldas), Sonsón, Manizales, Quibdó, Honda, Riosucio, Jericó (Antioquia), Cáceres, and Zaragoza will have as their central the wireless station of Medellín; for Cali, Popayán, Palmita, Buya, Tuluá, Cartago, Buenaventura, Sevilla (Valle), and Cumbre the central will be the wireless station at Cali; Cúcuta, Pamplona, Chinácota, Salazar, Oceaña, Bucaramanga, and San Gil will have as their central the Cúcuta wireless station; and for Barranquilla, Banco, Magangué, Calamar, Cartagena, Carmen (Bolívar), Monpós, and Ciénaga (Magdalena) the central will be the station at Barranquilla.

COSTA RICA.

SAMPLE FAIR.—Salvador has invited Costa Rica to participate in her International Sample Fair to be held from July 15 to August 15, 1924, in San Salvador, under the auspices of the Minister of Interior, with the cooperation of the Bureau of the National Office of Commercial Relations. Duties and freights on samples are to be reduced. As this is the first Central American sample fair, the participation of Costa Rica with exhibitions of her national products is eagerly sought.

WIRELESS STATIONS.—Radio transmitting and receiving stations are increasing in Costa Rica. The first station for receiving messages, according to the *Diario de Costa Rica*, was to be set up in 1914, but due to the war, the project was abandoned. In 1916 the Normal School of Heredia received a wireless message from a citizen announcing his arrival by a certain ship. Station No. 12, whose call letters are MAC, is a transmitting and receiving station and will doubtless soon give a regular news service. Other experimental stations are being established, some of them built by their owners and others imported.

CUBA.

NEW ROAD.—Congress has made an appropriation of $150,000 for the construction of a road from the town of Velazco, through Yaya, Vega de Mano, Bejuquero, and Canal, to connect with the Puerto Padre-Chaparra road.

ECUADOR.

CARE OF HIGHWAYS.—In order to prevent the destruction of the highways in and around Quito the Agricultural and Industrial Council issued an order that all timber hauled over these roads must be carried on rollers, and that these must conform with the regulations governing trucks, or else a special permit should be obtained from the council. Trucks having a capacity of 8 quintals or more must be

equipped with tires at least 6 centimeters wide, and those having a capacity of 12 quintals must use tires of at least 7½ centimeters.

NATIONAL INDUSTRY.—A canning factory for preserving fruits has been established in Latacunga. The goods which have already been placed on the market have proved to be of excellent quality.

TAX ON INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL SALES.—See page 408.

GUATEMALA.

RAILROAD (FERROCARRIL DE LOS ALTOS).—The Government of Guatemala has granted a contract for the completion in 30 months of the Ferrocarril de los Altos (Los Altos Railroad). The city of Quezaltenango is much pleased with the prospect of the early completion of the railroad.

AMERICANS TAKE MOTION PICTURES IN GUATEMALA.—American motion-picture men are making educational films in Guatemala City and Antigua for use in Los Angeles, Calif. They expect also to take views of Quiriguá and the ruins of Copán.

AUTOMOBILE LINE TO SAN SALVADOR.—The first trip of the automobile service over the new road between Guatemala City and San Salvador was made December 28, 1923.

HAITI.

PUBLIC WORKS.—An extraordinary credit of 675,000 gourdes has been granted to the Department of Public Works to complete the highway between Lascahobas and Hinche, and from the last-named place to Belladère.

HONDURAS.

LAUNCH SERVICE, GULF OF FONSECA.—A new gasoline launch accommodating 40 persons is now running on passenger service in the Gulf of Fonseca between Amapala, La Unión, and San Lorenzo.

MEXICO.

TRADE CONFERENCE POSTPONED.—The United States-Mexico Trade Conference, which was to have been held in Mexico City February 11–15, 1924, has been indefinitely postponed.

PAVING IN MEXICO CITY.—During 1923 pavements measuring 421,897 square meters were laid or repaired, and 34,532 meters of cement sidewalks were constructed, the total cost of all the work being 1,317,208 pesos.

EXPORTATION OF PETROLEUM.—According to official figures, petroleum exports for the first nine months of 1923 were 17,827,068 cubic meters (111,775,716 barrels), valued at 391,128,033 pesos, against 24,969,237 cubic meters (156,557,118 barrels), valued at

586,373,246 pesos, in the same period of 1922. This reduction, says the *Revista de Hacienda*, must be ascribed to the partial exhaustion of the rich oil fields of the south.

HOMESTEADS.—From August 2, 1923, when President Obregón issued the decree permitting Mexicans to take up Government land for homesteads, to the end of the year, 573,409 hectares were claimed by 3,755 persons. The largest extent of homesteads taken is in the State of Durango.

INDIGENE INDUSTRIES.—At the instance of the Secretary of Education, a permanent exhibition of products of indigene industries, such as pottery, embroideries, purses, and articles made of willow or marble, has been installed in the building of the Department of Education in Mexico City. Wholesale or retail purchases may be made there, the proceeds going to the native workers in order to support them while they are engaged in acquiring the rudiments of education.

SUCCESSFUL COOPERATIVE.—A cooperative society formed in May, 1923, to exploit two and a half lots of the common land of a village in Durango has had a most successful year. After preliminary work on the land, which was uncultivated and partly wooded, cotton was planted, the value of its yield being calculated at 125,000 pesos. This will mean a profit of about 61,000 pesos for the cooperative, after paying all expenses, including those for machinery. The Comisión Monetaria assisted the cooperative by a loan of 25,000 pesos.

IMPORTATION OF STOCK AND PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN.—See page 409.

NICARAGUA.

BANANA INDUSTRY IN BLUEFIELDS DEPARTMENT.—According to a report published in *La Voz del Atlántico* one fruit company which has no plantations buys bananas for export from natives at fixed rates for bunches of certain sizes for the first six months of the year, and at slightly lower rates for the second half of the year, the top price for a bunch of nine hands being 60 cents. The capital of this company in Nicaragua is said to amount to some $200,000. The paper states that another company which is also exporting bananas has invested about $2,000,000 in Nicaragua. It operates 23 vessels, the large ones being used for transporting the fruit to New Orleans.

La Cruz, the center of the banana trade from up-river plantations, is the most important town in the Río Grande district. Having a few years ago but 100 inhabitants it now has over 500, business being attracted to the settlement where the money of laborers on the plantations is circulating.

PANAMA.

FREE LAND ON GATÚN LAKE.—The Government of Panama is surveying 285 lots of 25 acres each on its national land reserve adjoining Gatún Lake, to be given free to Panamans who will use them for agricultural purposes. It is thought by one of the local banana planters that the land will be worth about $300 per acre for planting bananas.

HIGHWAY AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES.—An agreement between the United States Government and the Government of Panama has been signed, by which the American Government will surface the highway between Las Sábanas police station and Tapia with cement, build and surface with macadam a road from Tapia to Pacora, and build a concrete highway from Araijan to "El Creo," passing through La Chorrera. The United States Government has also agreed to build a bridge across the canal at Pedro Miguel, and another bridge across the Caimito River at La Chorrera. In return for this highway construction the Panaman Government has conceded the right of transit for the American Army over all Panaman roads, which it promises to keep in good order, and also will allow the United States Government to place telegraph poles along all highways. The Government of the United States reciprocates by granting rights over Canal Zone roads to Panama. (*Star and Herald*, Panama, Jan. 16, 1924.)

PARAGUAY.

SCIENTIFIC COTTON EXPERIMENT SECTION.—Congress has approved a measure providing that a scientific cotton experiment section be established in the Botanical Gardens, Asunción, to study seed, soil, diseases, and all other questions relating to cotton growing. The section was reported as ready to begin experiments in February, 1924.

BEEF EXTRACT.—From April 18 to November 30, 1923, a company established at Zeballos-cué paid about 850,000 Argentine pesos, or 15,937,500 Paraguayan pesos, for 26,000 head of Paraguayan cattle from which beef extract was made for export to Europe. The company also used for the same purpose 10,346 head of its own cattle and 1,164 purchased in Argentina.

DEMAND FOR PARAGUAYAN MEDICINAL PLANTS.—The Paraguayan consular representative in Munich has written that there is an association in that city desirous of buying direct from Paraguayan producers vegetable products for medicinal or industrial use, such as castor beans, annatto seeds, and eucalyptus leaves.

ORANGE TREES.—The land office, in pursuance of its policy of economic development of colonized lands, is gathering statistics on the orange trees throughout the Republic. In 16 colonies there

are 369,054 orange trees, while there are 15 more colonies yet to be heard from. The director of the land office has prepared a pamphlet on orange cultivation which he is distributing free to colonists wishing to raise this fruit. Many Paraguayan oranges are exported to Argentina.

COMMUNITY ACTION FOR DESTRUCTION OF ANTS.—Some time ago a league of agriculturists of Tuyucuá was formed for the purpose of exterminating the *ysaú*, or destructive ant, which ruins crops, fruits, and garden produce. A similar league has been formed in Zavala-cué. It is reported that the departmental commissions for agricultural defense are also assisting in ridding the country of these ants.

PERU.

WOOL AND SUGAR PRODUCTION.—The total production of alpaca wool for 1923 is reported as 67,000 Spanish quintals (1 Spanish quintal equals 101.2 pounds). The entire amount was exported. Sheep wool grown the same year is given as 50,000 quintals, of which 30,000 quintals were exported.

The total production of sugar for 1923 is given as 310,000 metric tons, of which 260,000 tons were exported. (*Commerce Reports*, February 4, 1924.)

SALVADOR.

SALVADOR-GUATEMALA HIGHWAY.—On November 22, 1923, a trial automobile trip was made from Santa Ana, Salvador, to Guatemala City. It is reported that regular automobile service for passengers will soon be arranged, now that the highway is ready for use. (See page 397.)

RADIO-TELEPHONE RECEIVING STATION.—The Government of Salvador has presented to the Republic of Guatemala a radio-telephone receiving station, taken to the neighboring Republic by an expert who installed it in Guatemala City.

URUGUAY.

POPULATION.—According to the estimates of the general office of statistics, the population of Uruguay on December 31, 1923, was approximately 1,603,000. The increase for the year was placed at somewhat more than 38,000 inhabitants, the figure for 1922 being 1,564,620. The number of inhabitants in Montevideo, the capital, is about 418,000.

VENEZUELA.

DOCK AT PUERTO CABELLO.—The wooden dock at Puerto Cabello has been provided with concrete flooring capable of sustaining 6,000 kilos per square meter. The dock, which is 500 meters long, is now

provided with sufficient warehouses and other necessities for the loading and unloading of large vessels.

ROADS.—The *Universal* of Caracas on December 31, 1923, published a photograph of a section of the highway from Barquisimeto to Carora in the State of Lara, and one of the Iscaragua section of the Valera-Timotes road, connecting the States of Mérida and Trujillo, which have recently been put into good condition.

The Zamora State Government has ordered the construction of a 40-kilometer road from the town of Guanare, capital of the State, to connect the districts of Acriagua and Turén. It is reported that work has already been begun.

CARUAO ELECTRIC PLANT.—A German geologist has recently returned to Germany after having made a survey of the site of the future electric plant to be erected at Caruao. The German firm for which the surveys were made is to submit bids on the construction.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA.

MUNICIPALITY OF BUENOS AIRES OBTAINS LOAN.—A loan of $8,490,000 was obtained by the city of Buenos Aires in New York in January last. The bonds bear 6½ per cent interest and will run for 31½ years, maturing July 1, 1955. The bonds are the direct obligation of the city of Buenos Aires and the city pledges its full faith and credit for the punctual payments of the loan service. A cumulative annual sinking fund, payable semiannually, will retire all bonds at or before maturity. This loan is part of an issue of 100,000,000 pesos paper, authorized by the city council of Buenos Aires on August 17, 1923, of which sum the amount of 80,000,000 pesos was placed internally; the balance of 20,000,000 pesos is represented by this issue.

The proceeds of the loan will be expended for hospitals, public lighting and power, improvement and enlargement of parks and other public works.

Offered at 96½ per cent and interest, the bonds will yield over 6.75 per cent to maturity.

NEW ARGENTINE LOAN OFFERED IN UNITED STATES.—A new issue of $40,000,000 sinking fund gold bonds of the Government of Argen-

tina was offered in the United States early in January last. The bonds bear 6 per cent interest, and will mature on September 1, 1957. The proceeds of the issue will be applied to the payment of the short term notes of the Argentine Republic offered in September, 1923, to the amount of $55,000,000, which mature on March 1, 1924. The difference between the latter sum and the present loan will, it is understood, be made up from other sources. The Government covenants that if, while any of the bonds of the present loan remain outstanding, the Government shall create or guarantee any loan or bonds secured by lien on any of its revenues or assets, the bonds of the present loan shall be secured equally and ratably with such other loan or bonds. The bonds were offered at 96½ per cent and accrued interest, to yield 6¼ per cent to maturity.

BRAZIL.

FINANCIAL MISSION TO BRAZIL.—A financial mission composed of men high in the banking and financial world of Great Britain left England on December 14 last for Brazil, on the invitation of the Brazilian Government, for the purpose of making an economic and financial survey of the latter country. The mission consists of the Right Hon. Edwin S. Montague, formerly Secretary of State for India and Financial Secretary of the Treasury; Sir Charles Addis, a Director of the Bank of England and Chairman of the London Committee of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; Lord Lovat, a distinguished financier and cotton expert: and Mr. Hartley Withers, a noted economist and financial writer, and formerly editor of the London *Economist.* It is expected that the work of the mission will consume three months, during which time consideration will be given to such subjects as the currency and exchange problems, trade balance, customs tariffs, budget deficits, coffee valorization, the proposed agricultural credit bank, and national economic development in cotton, iron, petroleum, coal, and other products.

CHILE.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.—From January to November, 1923, inclusive, the customs collected import and export duties to the amount of 126,949,078 gold pesos of 18d., an increase of 51,573,646 gold pesos over the revenue for the same period of 1922. During the 1923 period the export duties on nitrate were 64,829,304 gold pesos; on iodine, 523,723 gold pesos; and on borax, 333,430 gold pesos.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.—A detailed statement of balances and operations, as of June 30, 1923, for the banks and branches of banks operating in Chile was issued as a supplement to the *Diario Oficial* in December last, and is on file in the Columbus

Memorial Library of the Pan American Union. This statement was prepared by the Bank Inspection Division of the Ministry of Finance, and is accompanied by reports of the paper money in circulation and of the gold guarantee.

INCOME TAX.—See page 408.

COLOMBIA.

LOANS FOR MEDELLÍN AND MANIZALES.—The municipality of Medellín has approved the terms of the $3,000,000 loan negotiated with the Equitable Trust Co. of New York. This money will be used partly for amortization of a previous debt and partly for the completion of certain municipal enterprises. The annual interest on this loan is 8 per cent and the time limit for redeeming the bonds eight years.

A contract made by the municipality of Manizales for a loan of £12,000 was approved by the Federal Government. This fund will be employed in building a modern slaughterhouse.

CUBA.

NATIONAL DEBT.—The state of the national debt on December 31, 1923, was as follows, according to the *Mercurio* of Habana for January 25, 1924:

	In circulation.
External loan, $35,000,000 at 5 per cent, 1904, Speyer & Co	$20, 935, 500
External loan, $16,500,000 at 4½ per cent, 1909, Speyer & Co	14, 926, 000
External loan, $10,000,000 at 5 per cent, 1914, J. P. Morgan & Co	8, 305, 000
External loan, $50,000,000 at 5½ per cent, 1923, J. P. Morgan & Co	49, 524, 000
	93, 690, 500
Internal loan, 1905, at 5 per cent (army expenses)	8, 454, 300
Extension of internal loan, 1917, at 5 per cent (ports)	4, 000, 000
Treasury bonds, 1917, at 6 per cent	6, 524, 800
	18, 979, 100
External loan	93, 690, 500
Internal loan	18, 979, 100
	112, 669, 600

LOAN TO SUGAR COMPANY.—Bonds of the Antilla Sugar Co. (Compañía Azucarera Antilla, S. A.), operating in Cuba, to the value of $6,000,000 were placed on the New York market in January last. The bonds, secured by a direct first-mortgage lien on the fixed assets of the company, including lands, factories, railroads, equipment, etc., bear 7½ per cent interest and will mature on January 1, 1939. The proceeds of the loan will be used in connection

with the acquisition of the Tacajo Sugar Corporation properties and to provide additional working capital. Offered at 98 and accrued interest, the bonds are estimated to net a yield of 7.7 per cent.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

BUDGET OF EXPENDITURES FOR 1924.—The expenditures of the Government for the year January 1 to December 31, 1924, are estimated at $5,595,620, divided as follows:

Executive power	$117,020
Interior and police	1,160,228
Foreign relations	63,331
Finance and commerce	2,987,894
Justice and public instruction	424,436
Agriculture and immigration	82,400
Promotion and communications	713,111
Sanitation and charity	47,200
Total	5,595,620

HONDURAS.

1923–24 BUDGET.—The budget law for the fiscal year 1923–24 estimates the receipts at 9,204,243.98 pesos of which 4,459,908.33 pesos are for customs receipts; 2,250,000 pesos, monopolies; 384,000 pesos, stamped paper; 293,000 pesos, services; 1,267,335.65 pesos, sundry revenues; and 550,000 pesos, special revenues. The total expenditures are also reckoned at 9,204,243.98 pesos, the items being: Department of Administration, 1,397,924.13 pesos; Justice, 342,483 pesos; Foreign Relations, 315,408.80 pesos; Public Instruction, 807,470 pesos; Interior, 1,651,882 pesos; War, 2,173,543.79 pesos; Treasury, 1,308,747.26 pesos; and Public Credit, 1,206,785 pesos. (Taken from the *Boletín Legislativo*, October 15, 1923.)

MEXICO.

PUBLIC DEBT GOLD BONDS.—On December 28, 1923, President Obregón authorized the issue of "3 per cent gold bonds due January 2, 1943." These bonds of the public debt are to cover the difference between the amounts paid in cash for current interest and the actual sum for which such interest is due for 5 years, beginning January 2, 1923, in accordance with the debt agreement between the Executive and the International Committee of Bankers, signed June 16, 1922. Although dated January 2, 1923, they will not be issued until 1928, nor will they bear interest until then. The bonds will be emitted for 18,923,272 Mexican gold pesos, $8,977,972 United States currency, £520,983 sterling, and 315,635 marks (D. R. W.), said amounts being increased if necessary.

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS.—See page 409.

URUGUAY.

NATIONAL LOAN.—The National Council of Administration has authorized the negotiation of an internal loan of 15,000,000 pesos, the proceeds of which are to be used in part to cover the 1921–22 deficit, some obligations of 1922–23, and especially the redemption of various outstanding Treasury bills. The bonds are to be issued in denominations of 5,000, 4,000, and 1,000 pesos each, bearing 6½ per cent annual interest and 1 per cent annual amortization. The interest payments are to be made quarterly in Montevideo. (*Commerce Reports*, February 4, 1924.)

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.—The customs revenues collected during 1923 are compared with those of 1922 by *La Mañana*, Montevideo, January 1, 1924, as follows:

Months.	1922	1923
	Pesos.	*Pesos.*
January	1,045,112.87	1,344,974.22
February	894,611.56	1,127,860.90
March	1,353,045.43	1,504,061.81
April	969,703.17	1,750,654.10
May	1,229,257.77	1,672,058.42
June	1,152,476.70	737,859.42
July	1,086,605.11	1,113,717.92
August	1,289,376.30	1,429,931.11
September	949,619.21	1,452,234.95
October	1,260,382.12	1,568,990.95
November	1,174,063.19	1,408,282.14
December	1,144,020.59	[1] 1,520,000.00
	13,548,274.02	16,630,625.94
Favorable balance, 1923	.....	3,082,351.92

[1] Estimated.

LEGISLATION

ARGENTINA.

WORKERS' PENSIONS.—Law No. 11289 creates *Cajas de Previsión Social*, or annuities and pensions, for employees and workmen of the national mercantile marine, industrial establishments, periodical press and graphic arts, and mercantile establishments. The funds instituted by virtue of this law assure the following minimum benefits subject to the conditions to be established in the organic law: (*a*) Ordinary retired pay; (*b*) pay on retirement by reason of incapacity for work; (c) pension for employees incapacitated for work by reasons incident thereto; and (*d*) pensions for the family of deceased employees or workmen.

The capital of the funds is to be formed by the monthly deduction of 5 per cent of the salary of each employee or workman from the time of the promulgation of the present law on a maximum figure of 1,500 pesos national currency; by a monthly contribution by the employers equal to 5 per cent of the wages of all employees and workmen permanently employed, the calculation to be based on 1,500 pesos as the maximum salary; some other specified payments, and the interest on the fund. The law prescribes the investments open to these pension funds.

It will be recalled that a somewhat similar law regarding bank employees' pensions was also passed last year, as noted in the January issue of the BULLETIN.

BOLIVIA.

TAX ON MINING PROFITS.—A law promulgated November 30, 1923, stipulates that all mining enterprises and other companies so engaged, in whatsoever form they may be constituted, are obliged to pay a tax on their net profits as shown on their annual balance sheets on December 31. The complete text of this law appears in the *Boletín Comercial* of December 2, 1923.

The rate of the tax is graduated from 4 per cent on profits between 1 and 5 per cent to 50 per cent on profits of 150 per cent or more.

CANCELLATION OF THE MATCH-MONOPOLY CONTRACT.—The contract for the match monopoly, signed April 20, 1909, was annulled by an executive order of November 30, 1923. Due to the fact that the time of the contract, which was signed for a term of 20 years, had not yet expired, the buildings, machinery and other equipment of the company will be appraised, and the net value divided between the Government and the concessionaries. The Government may acquire the concessionaries' half at a price not exceeding 50 per cent of the value established by the appraisers.

PENSION AND RETIREMENT FUND.—A law issued November 30, 1923, establishes a retirement and pension fund for Government post-office and telegraph employees, the same law providing for certain contributions to maintain the fund.

Any employee after 10 years of continuous service has a right, for a period of 4 years, to a pension of 2.4 per cent of his last salary, multiplied by the years of service rendered; for 15 years' consecutive employment he is eligible for a pension, granted for 7 years, equal to 2.5 per cent of his last salary, multiplied by the years of service; and for 20 years' continuous service the pension authorized is 2.7 per cent of the last salary, multiplied by the years of service.

All employees who have worked in the post office or telegraph department for 25 years are privileged to retire with a pension. Those who have been employed for 25 consecutive years are granted a pen-

sion of 95 per cent of their last salary, and those who have rendered 25 years' intermittent service receive 75 per cent of their last salary.

PARCEL POST INSURANCE.—In order to safeguard parcel post packages the President has issued a decree creating an internal parcel post insurance for packages ranging in value from 25.00 to 150.00 bolivianos. The rate for this insurance, the use of which is optional with the sender, is 1 per cent to places served by railroads, steamship lines, and other standard means of transportation, and 1½ per cent to localities where these do not exist. In the event a package is lost or destroyed the sender will be reimbursed from the special insurance fund for the full amount for which the parcel was insured, or else the articles missing will be replaced.

TAX ON INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL PROFITS.—Article 2 of the law relating to commercial and industrial profits, issued May 18, 1921, is amended in the following manner: A tax of 0.5 per cent is placed on the proceeds of sales, both of imported and domestic merchandise made by wholesale and retail business houses. Merchants whose capital does not exceed 1,000 bolivianos are exempt from this tax. Other noncommercial enterprises, such as insurance companies, transportation companies, and similar undertakings, will pay 2 per cent on their gross receipts.

BRAZIL.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS.—By virtue of an executive decree dated December 19, 1923, a new division in the Department of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce has been established under the name of Directoria Geral de Propriedade Industrial (General Board of Industrial Property), to be in charge of the service of Patents and Trade-Marks. The new office has already received its regulations, issued by Dr. Miguel Calmon, head of the department.

The new law provides that a résumé of patent specifications must be published 60 days before the patent is issued, in order to give opportunity for opposing such issuance. Heretofore the specifications were not published until after the granting of the patent.

The new law also establishes the unification of registration of trade-marks, which must likewise be published 60 days in advance. Formerly not more than 35 days were granted for opposition. They will no longer be registered to cover all kinds of goods, but according to classes.

INSTITUTE OF LEGAL MEDICINE.—An institute of legal medicine, described by the *Jornal do Brasil* as the first of its kind in South America, has lately been opened in Rio de Janeiro. It contains offices for physicians and a judge, an X-ray room, dark room for eye examinations and photography, a library, a morgue, a chapel, and other rooms. Two nurses will be in attendance.

HOMELESS AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN.—Decree No. 16272 of December 20, 1923, creates in the Federal district a children's court, and provides that children under 14 may not have criminal proceedings instituted against them and that those between 14 and 18 are subject to special procedure. In connection with the court there will be a shelter with sections for boys and girls, the delinquents in each case being separated from the others. The decree further provides for a vocational school for homeless girls and another for boys, part of which will serve as a reform school.

A council for the assistance and protection of minors, consisting of the directors of various schools and representatives of the Government and some organizations, is likewise created by the decree to assist the children's court and to spread propaganda in favor of neglected children through the States.

CHILE.

INCOME TAX.—The first Chilean income-tax law was passed December 29, 1923, and went into effect January 1, 1924. An outline of its main provisions is as follows: It provides for a tax of 9 per cent on incomes from real estate, 5 per cent on income derived from the products of mining exploitation (except iron, nitrate, iodine, boric acid, and borates), 4½ per cent on incomes from securities, 3½ per cent on net profits in industry and commerce, and 2 per cent on private and public salaries and professional income. No tax will be levied on private and public salaries, professional income, or net profits derived from industry and commerce not exceeding 2,400 pesos a year. The law applies to all revenues produced in the country and to those produced abroad and received in Chile.

COLOMBIA.

LABOR OFFICE.—On November 12, 1923, a law was issued establishing in the Department of Industries a division to be known as the General Labor Office. This section will be in charge of investigation of: All wage disputes arising between capital and labor; individual and collective insurance; workmen's houses; observance of laws regarding sanitary conditions in industrial and commercial establishments; labor accidents; labor of women and children; civic education of the laboring classes; minimum wage; technical training; and campaigns against vagrancy, alcoholism, social diseases, tuberculosis, and other diseases menacing the laboring classes.

ECUADOR.

TAX ON INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL SALES.—A law issued October 22, 1923, establishes an annual tax on commercial and industrial

sales made in the Republic. This tax must be paid by every merchant at the rate of 1 per cent of the gross value of all articles sold by him or disposed of in any form. Among those exempt from this tax are producers of agricultural products; stores or establishments of an official or charitable nature; venders of Government monopoly articles; and retail merchants dealing in foodstuffs of prime necessity.

MEXICO.

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS.—The law prescribing the sources of revenue for the fiscal year 1924 was signed by the President on December 31, 1923. One new item was a tax on wages, salaries, and emoluments, and another a tax on alcoholic beverages of national manufacture. There were also other new items as well as reductions of former taxes.

IMPORTATION OF STOCK AND PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN.—Government regulations have been issued for the fulfillment of article 26 of the law of December 21, 1909. It names the places through which stock and products of animal origin may be admitted to Mexico, requires a certificate of origin showing that for 90 days there has been no communicable animal disease in the region of origin, lays down methods of inspection and precautions to be taken, and prescribes other steps necessary for the observance of the law.

PERU.

STAMPED PAPER LAW.—According to a law issued December 12, 1923, all titles, contracts, deeds and similar documents mentioned in this law are subject to stamp duty. The full text of the law is published in *El Peruano* of December 26, 1923.

SALVADOR.

REGISTRATION OF DELINQUENTS.—The Ministry of Government has created the registration of delinquents to aid in the prosecution of criminals by keeping records of persons with criminal or delinquent histories.

URUGUAY.

LANDS AND COLONIZATION LOAN.—The National Congress has passed a law which authorizes the President to issue a loan for 3,000,000 pesos at 6 per cent interest and 1 per cent accumulative amortization, to be known as the lands and colonization loan, the proceeds of which are to be used for the establishment of a section of rural promotion and colonization in the Mortgage Bank of Uruguay. The operations of this section are to cover all kinds of agricultural affairs.

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

BRAZIL.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN.—The Brazilian Congress has approved and the President has signed a resolution ratifying the convention relative to the suppression of the traffic in women and the agreement regarding the suppression of the circulation of obscene publications, with their protocols, signed in Paris May 4, 1910.

CHILE-PERU.

CHILEAN-PERUVIAN ARBITRATION.—The President of the United States, named arbitrator in the Chilean-Peruvian protocol and supplementary act of July 20, 1922, has granted a two months' extension of time, ending April 13, 1924, for the presentation of the counter cases of Chile and Peru.

NICARAGUA-SALVADOR.

CONVENTION FOR POSTAL MONEY ORDERS.—A postal money order service based on American gold at the current rate of exchange plus five points in each of the Republics was signed in duplicate by the directors of the mails of the countries of Nicaragua and Salvador in October, 1923, the money orders to be valid three months. It was approved by the President of Salvador on November 12, 1923. The largest amount to be transmitted by money order is $100, the drafts being sent through the exchange offices of Managua and San Salvador. (*Diario Oficial*, Salvador, November 24, 1923.)

URUGUAY-FRANCE.

CONVENTION FOR CANCELLATION OF LOAN.—On December 22, 1923, the convention for the final cancellation of the loan of 15,000,000 gold pesos made to France by Uruguay in 1918 was signed in the Ministry of Foreign Relations in Montevideo. There are to be 10 semiannual payments of 1,500,000 pesos each, payable each March 17 and September 17, beginning in 1924.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON AERIAL NAVIGATION.—A law passed on September 14, 1923, approves the International Convention on Aerial Navigation signed in Paris on October 13, 1919.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

BRAZIL.

POSTGRADUATE COURSES.—More than 1,200 Rio de Janeiro teachers registered for the vacation courses in teaching methods which were started last December by Dr. Carneiro Leão, director of education.

CHILE.

FOREIGN PROFESSORS OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.—The board of directors of the Mortgage Credit Bank has offered to the University of Chile, Santiago, funds for engaging professors of economics and sociology in France and Italy, respectively. The bank expects to urge all its present personnel to attend the courses to be given by these professors and to require such attendance from all future employees.

FOREIGN FELLOWSHIP SOCIETY.—The *Sociedad Pro Estudiantes Chilenos en el Extranjero* is offering to pay passage to the United States for a properly prepared young man wishing to study or to enter an industrial establishment. The society will also secure for him a scholarship or a position upon his arrival in this country.

SCHOOL CENSUS.—The 1923 annual school census of the Republic showed that there were 626,241 children between the ages of 6 and 16 years of age subject to the compulsory primary-school attendance law. Those between 13 and 16 years of age who have completed their elementary schooling were not included in the census.

UNIVERSITY OF CONCEPCIÓN.—The appropriation for this university for 1924 is 800,000 pesos, 200,000 pesos more than in 1923. The extra amount will be spent for purchasing land, for opening a new medical school, and for increasing the scope of the schools already established.

The university is pleased that graduates of the school of industrial chemistry are meeting with success in the industrial world.

Some of the professors are soon to be sent to Europe and the United States for graduate study.

Future plans for the university include the erection of dormitories and other buildings outside the city, where an athletic field is also to be constructed. It is also proposed that in connection with the university there should be a school for children who have finished their elementary education, this school to offer instruction in trades

and such other preparation as would enable the students to become foremen.

CHILEAN STUDENTS IN MEXICO.—Two students of the Instituto Pedagógico, the teachers' college of the University of Chile, have been appointed to accept the invitation to send students to Mexico extended to the Chilean Government by Sr. Vasconcelos, Secretary of Public Instruction of Mexico.

COLOMBIA.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR.—A decree issued by the Chief Executive on November 24, 1923, states that no educational institution may confer the degree of bachelor on any student who has not completed in that particular institution at least the last four years of the course.

DENTAL INSTITUTE.—Law number 89, promulgated November 22, 1923, authorizes the Dental Institute of Colombia, located in Bogotá, to award the degrees of doctor of odontology and doctor of dental surgery. Such degrees must, however, be legalized by the Department of Public Instruction. To matriculate in the dental institute the applicant must hold the degree of bachelor of science.

CUBA.

FEDERATION OF TEACHERS.—Among the purposes of the Federation of Teachers of Secondary Instruction, which was recently formed in Cuba, are the following:

To raise the standards of Cuban public education by giving teachers protection in the practice of their profession; to unite all teachers of the secondary schools; to insist on the appointment of competent teachers; to declare a teacher's profession to be incompatible with any other outside the field of public instruction; to insist that teachers and principals in secondary schools shall have diplomas granting them the right to teach in such schools; to bar, by every means in their power, foreign teachers from the Cuban schools, accepting only well-known scientists; to prohibit, by all means, the introduction of politics into the field of public instruction; to solicit changes in the curriculum, wherever it is found deficient; and to consider the complaints against teachers presented by students, or any deficiency in the secondary schools.

ECUADOR.

CAVALRY SCHOOL OPENED.—An executive decree of December 2, 1923, establishes a cavalry school in connection with the Quito Military School.

GUATEMALA.

THREE TEACHERS TO STUDY ABROAD.—On December 22, 1923, the Minister of Public Instruction called a meeting of the teachers of the Government schools to elect three of their number to study abroad,

two in Belgium and one in the United States. The teachers selected are to go in the rôle of students and will not return until they have won the desired degrees, after which they will bring back new methods and ideas for adoption in Guatemala.

SALVADOREAN TEACHERS VISIT GUATEMALA.—Five young women teachers of the Froebel and continuation school of Salvador visited Guatemala in the latter part of December, 1923, coming by the new road from San Salvador to Guatemala City. They were entertained by the director of the Liceo Moderno and visited many schools.

HONDURAS.

PUERTO CORTÉS BOYS' SCHOOL.—On December 31, 1923, the new $14,500 building for the boys' school, constructed by the Cuyamel Fruit Co. at the expense of the town, was opened in Puerto Cortés. The building contains eight large rooms 19 by 19 feet, completely equipped with sanitary installations. Some of the rooms are for the residence of the teacher, one for an office and another for a school library.

POPULAR UNIVERSITY OF HONDURAS.—The Popular University of Honduras, whose organization was recently noted in the BULLETIN, enrolled over 3,000 pupils within three months after its organization. It is divided into city and rural sections, the city sections being handled by university students and high-school pupils, and the rural section by the officers of the university. The elementary division is concerned with the teaching of illiterates and the advanced division with all other pupils, following the general course of the Boys' Normal School. All religious and political propaganda is strictly forbidden.

MEXICO.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—From 1921 to the end of 1923, the library bureau of the Department of Education distributed 216,330 volumes, among libraries for the public, workers, and schools, in addition to starting many traveling libraries. Moreover, 2,220 volumes were given to foreign countries, chiefly to workers' libraries, and 21 reading rooms, having an average daily attendance of 1,800 to 2,000 readers, have been opened in the Federal district.

A great library of 17,000 volumes, besides the children's library of 3,000 books, will be opened this year in the Department of Education building in Mexico City, the latter section being already in use, as readers of the BULLETIN are aware, by more than 200 children daily.

The number of readers in the National Library has increased to 12,000 a month.

One of the best State libraries is that of San Luis Potosí, which is housed in the normal school of the State capital. It has 10,000 volumes.

The Library Bureau publishes a valuable monthly bibliographical bulletin, *El Libro y el Pueblo*. It contains a bibliographical section which responds to inquiries from Mexican or foreign readers.

The 1923 appropriation of the bureau was 500,000 pesos, a large part of which was expended in supplying small reading centers in towns and remote settlements.

PEOPLE'S HOUSES.—It will perhaps surprise even constant readers of the BULLETIN to learn that at the end of 1923 there were 1,067 people's houses in the Republic, each under the care of a missionary teacher, and attended by 54,530 pupils daily. Although all are under the supervision of the bureau of indigene culture of the Department of Education, 163 schools are supported by private funds. As their purpose, in the words of the director of the bureau, is to "heal the breach between school and home," the missionary teacher of each people's house has a garden, raises animals, and teaches the practice of certain small industries, as well as giving elementary schooling.

MENTAL TESTS.—The Government psychological laboratory will cooperate with the Department of Education in giving intelligence tests to the children of the Republic. It is also proposed to open a mental hygiene center.

NICARAGUA.

WOMEN'S LIBRARY.—The Fray Bartolomé de las Casas library association, named after the historian of the Indies, established a women's reading room in Sutiaba on January 1, 1924, the first anniversary of the founding of the society.

PANAMA.

PEDAGOGIC CONFERENCE.—From March 1 to 16, 1924, the Panama Pedagogic Conference of school inspectors was held to consider means to improve the system of education and school conditions. Among the subjects for discussion were: Promotion systems; means for increasing the usefulness of the lectures by school inspectors; attendance; the Teachers' Association as an agency for educational propaganda; the cultivation of good manners and morals in school children; psychological experiments; norms of inspection; vocational training; abnormal children and delinquents; rural schools and problems; school library organization; night sessions of city schools; a national campaign against illiteracy; and the schools as an agency for starting a national hygiene movement.

PARAGUAY.

ELEMENTARY RURAL SCHOOL.—The National Council of Education has confirmed the nomination of Don Julio Frontanilla as director ad honorem of the elementary school and farm which is being opened on Government property at Tacumbú, offered by the land office to the General Bureau of Education.

ITALIAN SCHOLARSHIPS FOR PARAGUAYAN STUDENTS.—Premier Mussolini has offered to the Government of Paraguay several scholarships in Italian universities and technical establishments. It is probable that a competitive examination will be held for aspirants.

PERU.

PRIZES FOR FIRST AND SECOND READERS.—In accordance with a resolution issued by the Minister of Public Instruction a contest will be opened for readers for the first and second grades. The committee for judging the works presented will be composed of three members, one appointed by the Director General of Education, another by the Director of San Marcos University, and the third by the Director of the Normal School for Men. The director of studies and examinations will preside over this jury. The manuscripts must be presented not later than June 30, 1924.

A prize of 100 Peruvian pounds will be awarded to the author of the reader adjudged the best for use in the first grade and 50 Peruvian pounds to the author of the book chosen by the jury for the second grade.

HONOR TO AMERICAN PROFESSOR.—Prof. Solon Irving Bailey, senior member of the staff of the Harvard College Observatory and Phillips professor of astronomy at Harvard since 1912, who has been in charge of the station at Arequipa, Peru, for the last two years, has been given the degree of doctor of science by the University of San Agustín at Arequipa, Peru, at the same time being made honorary professor of astronomy at that university.

MILITARY AVIATION SCHOOL.—During the latter part of the past year the new Las Palmas military aviation school was inaugurated. The construction of this airdrome, which occupies 30 acres of Government property on the outskirts of Lima, called for extensive construction. Besides the hangars, carpenter shops, machine shops, general store houses, and officers' quarters were built, and a water system was installed. When the work is entirely completed this will be one of the finest airdromes in South America.

SALVADOR.

GOVERNMENT STANDARD FOR PRIVATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—On January 1, 1924, all private schools teaching primary subjects to children

under 14 years of age were placed under the control of the Ministry of Public Instruction in all matters referring to statistics, school hygiene, and the minimum course of study. For rural schools this course includes reading, writing, Spanish, arithmetic, and the geography of Salvador, and for city schools the same subjects with the addition of drawing, history of Salvador, gymnastics, manual training and ethics. Persons conducting city private schools must appear before the technical council of education to prove their fitness for the post. Registration of private schools is now required each year, and they will be subject to the same inspection as Government schools.

URUGUAY.

VISIT OF ARGENTINE TEACHERS.—On December 22, 1923, a delegation of Argentine teachers arrived in Montevideo bringing a greeting from teachers in Argentina to their colleagues in Uruguay. The visiting educators were cordially entertained during their visit, carrying away with them many pleasant recollections of the friendliness of the neighboring Republic.

NATIONAL LIBRARY.—According to a report of the Ministry of Public Instruction, in 1923 the reading room of the National Library was visited by 41,033 readers, 27,052 during the day and 13,961 in the evening, who consulted in all 49,159 printed works and manuscripts. These numbers represent 12,940 more readers than in 1922 and 17,917 more books than in that year. Several thousand new books, including some of the most notable published throughout the world during recent years, were added to the library during 1923.

VENEZUELA.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE COURSE.—The diplomatic and foreign service school in the Central University consists of three sections, covering a three-year course. The first section embraces the following subjects: First year, history of international law, especially that of America; second year, commercial policies; third year, international law as related to Venezuelan national law; analysis of Venezuelan public treaties; diplomatic usage, composition of dispatches, notes and other documents; laws of the diplomatic and consular service. The second section comprises subjects taught in the political science course, which are: Public international law, private international law, constitutional law, principles of finance and Venezuelan laws on finance. The third section covers modern languages, English and French being obligatory and German or Italian elective, to be studied in the School of Commerce and Modern Languages.

To enter the first year of the course students must hold a bachelor's degree or must present a certificate showing equivalent preparation.

SOCIAL PROGRESS

BOLIVIA.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR ORPHANS.—Sr. Gregorio Pacheco of Sucre has established in that city a charitable institution for orphan girls, where they will be educated and cared for until they are able to support themselves. The establishment is under the direction of the founder and the archbishop of La Plata; at the death of the former the management will pass exclusively to the archbishop and other persons mentioned in the endowment.

BRAZIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN PERNAMBUCO.—Under Sr. Amaury Medeiros, Director of Public Health, the service has been reorganized and now consists of the following sections: Statistics; sanitary propaganda and education; child hygiene; visiting nurse training and service; legal adviser's office; verification of deaths; food and milk inspection; general prophylaxis, including campaign against flies and mosquitoes; medical and surgical assistance to the indigent; bacteriological, chemical, and food laboratories; preparation of vaccine, which is also sold to neighboring States; commissions for oversight of sanitary police; antituberculosis league; and prophylaxis of social disease.

The appropriation for 1923 was 1,560,176 milreis, of which 500,000 milreis are destined for the rural prophylaxis service, operating under a separate organization. This appropriation may be contrasted with that of 50,000 milreis for 1894, the first made after the adoption of the State sanitary code.

The child hygiene section is one of the most important and complete, including prenatal and postnatal care, inspection of wet nurses, and examination of school children. The city of Recife (Pernam buco) prides itself on the development of this service, which it considers unequaled in Brazil. Visiting nurses trained in the Department of Public Health work in connection with the child hygiene section.

The section for propaganda and education publishes many attractive posters which are widely distributed, as well as a monthly bulletin of statistics and numerous articles.

More than 39 kilometers of ditches have been dug and many ponds drained in the fight against the mosquito and malaria.

São Paulo water system.—Last December the second line from the Cotia River to the city of São Paulo, bringing an additional daily supply of 53,000,000 liters of water, was inaugurated. The amount already expended in its construction is 4,858,751 milreis.

Graduate nurses.—The class graduating in December, 1923, from the Alfredo Pinto School for Nurses, connected with the Río de Janeiro insane asylum, numbered 10 young women, well trained in mental hygiene. Six nurses were also graduated from the Pro Matre Hospital, of which Sra. Stella de Carvalho Guerra Duval is head.

CHILE.

Review of public beneficence.—The December, 1923, number of the quarterly *Revista de Beneficencia Pública* contains articles and notes of great interest, including a description of the American Red Cross reprinted from the special Red Cross issue of the Boletín de la Unión Panamericana, which appeared last November. The following news is gleaned from this number of the *Revista:*

A school for men nurses in which 15 students are registered is connected with the San Juan de Dios Hospital in Santiago. The course, which is both theoretical and practical, covers two years. Instruction in the care of patients in their own homes is also given, thus leading to some idea of preventive hygiene.

The Children's Hospital in Concepción, opened in 1915, has treated 3,150 children, not only from the city but from all the region. Only 25 deaths have occurred. The capacity of the hospital is 74, including the ward for communicable diseases. A clinic is operated in connection with the hospital.

An anonymous donor has given the sum of 500,000 pesos for a clinic of diseases of the eye, which will be built in connection with the San Vicente Hospital in Santiago. Besides the clinic for out-patients and a classroom, laboratory, and library, there will be 25 beds. Dr. Carlos Charlín Correa, professor of ophthalmology, will be director of the clinic.

A gift of 50,000 pesos to the San Juan de Dios Hospital in Valparaíso has been made by Sr. Carlos Van Buren, for the purpose of establishing a school for nurses.

Dr. Pedro Lautaro Ferrer, secretary of the Red Cross, has founded a clinic for tuberculous and pretuberculous children in connection with the clinic for the treatment of bronchopulmonary diseases already opened and attended by him. Both are clinics of the Santiago Province Red Cross Committee.

Red Cross.—On his return to the United States from the Inter-American Red Cross Conference in Buenos Aires, Judge John Barton Payne, president of the American Red Cross, passed through Santiago. He was much interested in the dental and other health work in the schools. An exchange of correspondence was arranged between the students in Upper Elementary School No. 8 and the Elm Street School of Warren, Ohio.

In the clinic of the Women's Red Cross Committee 2,430 patients, men, women, and children, were attended from April 16, 1923, to the end of the year. At the closing meeting of the year it was

announced that Judge Payne had offered a nurse to prepare Chileans for visiting nurse service.

EMPLOYEES' WELFARE.—The Mortgage Credit Bank (Caja de Crédito Hipotecario) has added to its welfare work, already consisting of a pension system, savings plan, life insurance, and medical assistance, a recreation camp at Quilpués, near Valparaíso. Here employees may be sent for a needed rest, or may with their families spend a vacation at a minimum charge. There is also a stadium for sports and a hotel for the public.

PATRONATO DE LA INFANCIA.—This Santiago society, well known to BULLETIN readers for its child welfare work, has decided to engage a trained nurse for service in the mothers' shelter. Among her duties will be the analysis of the milk for the various stations.

A legacy of 50,000 pesos left to the Patronato by Sra. Gertrudis Cifuentes v. de Plaza is announced.

INSANE ASYLUM.—The Santiago insane asylum has acquired a farm, where the patients will be given healthful occupation in farm labor or in workshops.

NATIONAL PHYSICAL EDUCATION COMMISSION.—This commission, appointed by the Government, will assume direction of all national questions of sport. It is preparing to sponsor a new Chilean sports federation, to which all athletic organizations may belong.

MITRE PLAYGROUND.—Santiago's second municipal playground, opened on December 2, 1923, enjoys a beautiful situation in the Parque Forestal opposite the Fine Arts Palace. As the statue of General Mitre was already set up on this site, the name of that famous Argentine statesman has been given to the playground as a gesture of friendliness to a sister republic. Sr. Ismael Piedrabuena presented all the apparatus for the playground, whose direction has been intrusted to the Band of Mercy.

COLOMBIA.

RECREATION FOR CHILDREN.—A playground specially arranged for children has recently been completed in Bucaramanga. It contains a fine building planned according to the most modern ideas and surrounded by gardens.

In the same city the Santander School has started courses in visual education by means of motion pictures, using machines imported from Switzerland.

LABOR OFFICE.—See page 408.

COSTA RICA.

BABY SHOW.—The *Revista de Revistas* of Mexico, through its office in San José, held a baby show at Christmas for the prettiest, most

healthy, and best dressed children. A committee of ladies passed upon the beauty and clothes while a committee of doctors judged the health of the little ones. The winners' pictures were to be published on a special page of the *Revista de Revistas*.

MIDWIFE AND OBSTETRICAL NURSING EXAMINATIONS.—From December 10 to 12, 1923, the School of Obstetrics and Nursing of San José held examinations for midwives and nurses conducted by the teaching staff of physicians. Diplomas were given to 14 graduates.

CUBA.

MATERNITY AND INFANCY PRIZES.—In January the annual festival of maternity and infancy was celebrated in Habana under the auspices of the Department of Public Health and Charity. Previous to this time 75 of the 112 municipalities had held better babies competitions, and of the prize winners in these 26 were entered for the three national prizes of $500, $300, and $200, and medals of gold, silver, and bronze, respectively. The first prize was won by a boy 9 months old from Pedro Betancourt, the second by an 8-months-old girl from Santa Clara, and the third by a girl of 9 months from Pinar del Río. The first two babies each weighed 21 pounds and the third 20. Four money prizes were also offered by the city of Habana to local contestants, as well as many others by individuals. Mothers of all social classes are interested to enter their children in these competitions.

A family having 11 healthy children and two others with 9 each were likewise given prizes. Other awards were made to mothers who showed careful attention to home hygiene.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

JUNIOR RED CROSS.—The Dominican Junior Red Cross plans to establish classes in home hygiene and care of the sick in 10 cities of the Republic. These classes will ordinarily be composed of 5 to 20 young girls from each of the different towns. A sewing class will also be organized at which the members will make the clothing and other necessities given to hospital wards by the Red Cross.

ECUADOR.

CHRISTMAS TREE FOR POOR CHILDREN.—The Ecuadorean Red Cross prepared a Christmas tree for the poor school children of Quito, and distributed among 700 of them combs, toothbrushes, soap, and various other necessary toilet articles.

JUNIOR RED CROSS.—The founding of the Junior Red Cross in the Diez de Agosto school for girls in Quito was the occasion of an

interesting function attended by 300 or more pupils, the 12 teachers of the institution and various Red Cross officials.

On December 27, the first anniversity of the founding of the Ecuadorean Red Cross, a Christmas celebration was held in the same school under the patronage of the executive committee of the Red Cross General Council. Gifts of toilet articles and sweets were distributed among the children.

HAITI.

Olympic games.—The athletes who will represent Haiti at the Olympic games, to be held in Paris this year, are to be chosen by public contests. The regulations for the contests will be issued by the committee appointed to supervise the training of those chosen to participate.

MEXICO.

Red Cross.—The governing board of the Mexican Red Cross, which holds office for 4 years, beginning January 1, 1924, is as follows:

Sr. José R. Aspe, Dr. Rafael Reygadas Vertiz, Dr. Julián Villarreal, Dr. Francisco Ortega, Dr. Alfonso Priani, Sr. Carlos Serralde, Dr. José María Argüelles, Sr. Rafael Bernal, Sr. Alfredo Limantour, Sr. Ángel del Villar, Sr. Eugenio Barousse, Sr. Emilio Rabasa, Sr. Salvador Cancino, Sr. Luis Riba y Cervantes, Sr. Eduardo Tamariz, Sr. Roberto Núñez, Sr. Eduardo Iturbide, Sr. Francisco Pérez Salazar, Sr. Antonio Riba y Cervantes, and Sr. Benjamín Bonilla.

Sr. Mariano Yáñez was elected secretary general.

Schools of correction.—Trades are taught in the schools of correction for boys and girls, respectively, in the Federal district, after the completion of primary school work. The boys can learn printing, carpentry, bookbinding, linotype operating, mechanics, tailoring, shoemaking, soapmaking, and baking, while they have opportunities for sports and other recreations, such as motion pictures. The girls are taught sewing, embroidery, cooking, and other household occupations.

Mexican athletes in United States.—The Y. M. C. A. in Mexico City arranged a trip to the United States and Cuba for 12 expert basket ball players, who played against teams in 28 American cities and in Habana, their trip extending nearly 7,000 miles.

NICARAGUA.

Antihookworm Department.—The antihookworm office under the management of specialists of the Rockefeller Foundation having partly finished its work of sanitation in León, has now moved to E. Ocotal to begin the sanitation of the department of Nueva Segovial

PANAMA.

SECOND NATIONAL CONVENTION OF LABOR.—Delegates from all parts of the Republic attended the sessions of this convention, which was held in January. The new president of the Panaman Federation of Labor is Ricaurte T. Noriega. President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who had come to Panama to be present at the convention, made an address, urging Panaman laborers to organize into unions.

RED CROSS BENEFIT FOR EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS.—On January 8, 1924, the Panaman Red Cross took up a collection for the benefit of the earthquake victims in Colombia and Ecuador. Five hundred dollars was collected at that time, and more contributions were mailed to the Red Cross later before the sum was sent to the sufferers in the neighboring Republics.

FREE GLASSES FOR CHILDREN.—The Panama Rotary Club has begun a campaign for providing proper glasses free of charge to children whose parents can not afford to buy them. A physician who is a Rotarian and a manufacturing optician of the city will make free examinations and distribute the glasses, to be paid for by the Rotary Club.

PARAGUAY.

DELEGATES TO THE SANITARY SECTION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—The Paraguayan medical delegates to the meeting at Berne, Switzerland, in March, 1924, of the second, third, fifth, and sixth sections of the sanitary division of the League of Nations have been appointed by the President of Paraguay as follows: Dr. Benigno Escobar, director of public assistance; Dr. Alberto Schenoni, dean of the School of Medicine; Dr. Carlos Díaz Léon, military surgeon; and Dr. Andrés Gubetich, head physician of the National Hospital.

DELEGATE TO SEVENTH PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CONFERENCE.—Dr. Andrés Gubetich, appointed one of the delegates to the sanitary section of the League of Nations, will also be Paraguayan delegate to the seventh Pan American Sanitary Conference to be held in Habana in November, 1924. Doctor Gubetich is secretary of the Paraguayan Red Cross, founder of the Gota de Leche (free milk station service), and has represented Paraguay at other international congresses in foreign countries.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.—The Rockefeller Foundation, whose representative has arrived in Paraguay, has sent to the public assistance department the equipment necessary to open the antihookworm offices. It has also invited several Paraguayan physicians to form

part of the personnel, among them being Dr. José Ynsfrán, who has already done good work in the Cordillera.

INFANT MORTALITY.—The *Diario* of Asunción, which in January published partial statistics of infant mortality in Asunción showing that the problem was serious, is starting a campaign in which the Government, the sanitary and medical authorities, and all parents are invited to join, in order to decrease the infant mortality rate.

PERÚ.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—In order to carry on propaganda in favor of prohibition the Temperature Society has had printed 3,000 copies of a pamphlet, translated from English, entitled "Scientific Manual of Prohibition." These pamphlets have been distributed in all the schools of the Republic.

SALVADOR.

FOOD LABORATORY.—The Rockefeller Foundation has presented a laboratory for the examination of foods to Salvador. As part of the sanitary service, it will be remembered that an active anti-hookworm campaign is being carried on under the direction of the Foundation. The laboratory, which will be located in San Salvador, will be in charge of Dr. Héctor Palomo.

URUGUAY.

PRODUCT SIMILAR TO INSULIN.—Dr. Hector J. Rosellio, director of the Instituto de Terapéutica de Montevideo, has discovered a product which, according to the press reports, has chemical and physiological properties similar to those of insulin, the substance recently discovered by Dr. Banting for use in the treatment of diabetes.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.—In the first part of December, 1923, the National Council of Women held its general assembly under the presidency of Dr. Isabel Pinto de Vidal. During the session reports of the committees on lectures and propaganda, suffrage, and press and education were read, as well as those of the home and foreign secretaries summing up the work of the congress for the fiscal year 1922–23. Señora Cata Castro de Quintela was unanimously elected president and Dr. Isabel Pinto de Vidal secretary general. Dr. Paulina Luisi will continue as foreign secretary of the Council of Women.

VENEZUELA.

SANITARY CAMPAIGN.—The Department of the Interior has sent a draft for 57,237 bolívares for 350 kilos of disulphid of quinine and other medicine ordered from a French firm for the campaign against malaria to be carried out on the plains of Venezuela.

LEPERS RELEASED AS CURED.—After clinical and bacteriological examination nine leper patients at the leprosarium of Cabo Blanco have been declared perfectly well without any signs or symptoms of leprosy and consequently have been released from the leprosarium, after having been confined from two to eight years.

GENERAL NOTES

BRAZIL.

MONROE DOCTRINE CENTENARY.—On December 2, 1923, the following cablegram was sent by Sr. Felix Pacheco, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States:

On this day on which all America is celebrating the centenary of the Monroe doctrine, the most important event in the international life of this continent, I present to Your Excellency, to the Government, and to the people of the United States, not only my personal congratulations but also the sincere greetings of the people and Government of Brazil. We join with the great sister Republic of the north in this happy commemoration.

Secretary Hughes responded as follows:

I am grateful to Your Excellency for the thoughtful and friendly message you cabled to us on the occasion of the celebration of the centenary of the Monroe doctrine, and I cordially thank you for the greetings and congratulations thereby conveyed. This Government is deeply gratified that the historic policy embodied in the Monroe doctrine has not only safeguarded its own security but has conserved in the most important degree the interests of all of the American Republics. It is, therefore, fitting that all should join in celebrating its centenary, and I am highly pleased to learn that Brazil did so.

CHILE.

CENTENARY OF MONROE DOCTRINE.—On the occasion of the celebration of the centenary of the Monroe doctrine last December, President Alessandri of Chile sent the following congratulations to President Coolidge:

My cordial congratulations and sincere good wishes for the increasing greatness of the American people are presented to Your Excellency on the celebration of the centenary of the Monroe doctrine. This doctrine defined before the world the independent entity of the American Continent, and guaranteed and firmly established on solid bases the international cooperation of America, founded on the recognition of the reciprocal sovereignty and independence of each one of the countries forming that great organism of nations firmly united by the unbreakable bonds of justice and law.

President Coolidge replied in the following words:

It has given me great pleasure to receive Your Excellency's cable conveying cordial greetings and congratulation upon the centenary of the Monroe doctrine. I am particularly gratified to know of Your Excellency's accord with this historic policy, based upon the principle of national security, and animated by the desire to see throughout this hemisphere of mutually sovereign and independent nations an abiding peace and beneficent cooperation.

Please be assured of my sincere thanks and best wishes for Your Excellency and the people of Chile.

CUBA.

NATIONAL HOLIDAY.—Congress has sanctioned a law by which November 27 of each year will be made a legal holiday in all the public and private schools in the Republic. This date is the anniversary of the execution of the medical students whom the Spaniards ordered to be shot on the charge of treason—an incident of Cuba's struggle for independence. No public gatherings, except meetings in commemoration of the occasion, will be permitted on this anniversary.

ECUADOR.

GOLD MEDAL FOR MARATHON RUNNER.—Sr. Alberto Jarrín Jaramillo, the champion runner of Ecuador, has been presented with a gold medal, the result of a public subscription started at the time he won the Marathon race held in Quito a few months ago. This feat is the more noteworthy on account of the high altitude of Quito, 9,348 feet.

EARTHQUAKE IN CARCHI.—The city of Tulcán in the Province of Carchi was practically destroyed on the night of December 16, 1923, by a severe earthquake. The Red Cross, in cooperation with the National Government, immediately dispatched a commission taking medicines and sanitary equipment to care for the victims in the stricken district.

ECUADOREAN SCULPTRESS.—The Arts Commission of Guayaquil awarded the contract for making the Orellana statue, to be placed in that city, to the Ecuadorean sculptress Miss Rosario Villagómez. Owing to the excellent work produced by this young artist the Municipal Council of Guayaquil presented her with a gold medal at a special session of the council.

Miss Villagómez is not only a native of Ecuador but also received her training in that country, chiefly in the National School of Art in Quito.

GUATEMALA.

JOSÉ SANTOS CHOCANO, PERUVIAN POET.—The Peruvian poet, José Santos Chocano, gave readings of his work in Guatemala City in December, 1923, while on his tour of Central American countries.

In January he expects to leave for Peru and Argentina to give a course of readings from his poetical works.

HAITI.

TOMB FOR FOUNDERS OF REPUBLIC.—An Executive resolution authorizes the building of a mausoleum in Port-au-Prince for the remains of the founders of the Haitian Republic, J. J. Dessalines and Gen. Alexander Pétion.

CHRISTMAS TREE FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.—Madame Borno, the wife of the President, arranged a Christmas tree at the Executive Mansion for the school children of Port-au-Prince. Over 300 children were present and received gifts of candy, cakes, and toys.

PARAGUAY.

CONCERTS OF THE INSTITUTO PARAGUAYO.—One of the most interesting of the recent concerts given by the Instituto Paraguayo was that illustrating the history of piano music, beginning with that written for the clavichord late in the seventeenth and early in the eighteenth centuries, followed by the works of Chopin, Grieg, and Liszt, and other compositions for the piano. Another concert of the year's series was given for the benefit of the building fund for the Asunción Normal School.

PERU.

DESIGN FOR MONUMENT TO SUCRE.—The Peruvian artist Arsenio Ocaña, professor of sculpture in the Fine Arts School of Lima, has presented a sketch for the monument that is to be erected in Ayacucho in honor of General Sucre.

INCA ART.—In order to make known the beauty of Peruvian aboriginal art and literature and also to bring about a closer intellectual acquaintance among the sister Republics, the Cuzco Mission of Inca Art has been making a tour through Argentina, Uruguay and Bolivia giving musical and dramatic performances. Everywhere the company received a most cordial welcome.

SALVADOR.

JOSÉ SANTOS CHOCANO, PERUVIAN POET LAUREATE.—This well-known poet visited Salvador in the early part of December, delighting the audiences which crowded to hear his readings.

URUGUAY.

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—Dr. Alberto J. Guani, the Uruguayan representative to the Council of the

League of Nations, was signally honored by appointment to preside over the sessions of the council held in Geneva in March, 1924. Doctor Guani was also appointed an investigator in the Memel question considered by the League in the last assembly.

MONROE DOCTRINE CENTENARY.—Both President Serrato and Sr. Pedro Manini Ríos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, cabled congratulations to President Coolidge and Secretary of State Hughes, respectively, on the occasion of the Monroe doctrine centenary. President Serrato said:

I present to Your Excellency the most cordial expression of the friendly sentiments of the Uruguayan people and Government on the occasion of the solemn commemoration of the first centenary of the doctrine of the illustrious President Monroe which, in an epoch of uncertainty for the situation in this part of the continent, cleared the horizon of its international future.

The following is the response of President Coolidge:

Please be assured of the gratification which it has caused me to receive Your Excellency's message of congratulations upon the occasion of the centenary of the Monroe doctrine. This historic policy is the embodiment of the principle of freedom, and I am deeply gratified to know that it not only has provided an established safeguard for the security of this country, but has served in the highest degree the interests and peace of the American Continent.

VENEZUELA.

DECORATION OF THE ORDER OF THE LIBERATOR TO PERUVIAN PRESIDENT.—On December 9, 1923, ninety-ninth anniversary of the Battle of Ayacucho, the Venezuelan Minister in Lima presented to President Leguía of Peru, in behalf of his government, the collar or highest decoration of the Order of the Liberator, an order created in honor of Simón Bolívar.

The Venezuelan Government also bestowed upon Sr. Arturo Lyon Peña, Senator of the Republic of Chile, a decoration of the second class, signifying the grade of grand officer of the order. Sr. Lyon Peña is the secretary of the Bolívar monument fund committee in Santiago, Chile. A decoration of the third class of the same order was also given to Sr. Rogelio Ugarte, mayor of Santiago, and Sr. Arturo Olavarría, private secretary of the President of the Republic of Chile.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO FEBRUARY 15, 1924.

Subject.	Date.	Author.
ARGENTINA.		
	1923.	
Increased motor transportation in Rosario	Dec. 15	Wilbert L. Bonney, consul at Rosario.
	1914.	
Building operations in Buenos Aires during 1923	Jan. 7	Henry H. Morgan, consul general at Buenos Aires.
Export taxes for the month of January, 1924	...do.....	Do.
Argentine hide situation and cattle slaughtered	Jan. 12	Do.
Proposed construction of a Government-owned meat-packing establishment in Argentina	...do.....	Do.
Argentine exports of meat during 1923	Jan. 15	Do.
New cooperative saladero at Santo Tomé, Province of Corrientes	...do.....	Do.
BOLIVIA.		
	1923.	
November, 1923, report on commerce and industries of Bolivia	Dec. 31	Dayle C. McDonough, consul at La Paz.
BRAZIL.		
New regulations governing Pernambuco's milk supply	Dec. 19	E. Verne Richardson, consul at Pernambuco.
Proposed motor bus service in Parahyba	...do.....	Do.
Brazilian Federal cotton service in Alagoas and Rio Grande do Norte.	...do.....	Do.
Policy of development in Rio Grande do Norte	Dec. 21	Do.
Cotton grading in Rio Grande do Norte, Law No. 563	Dec. 22	Do.
Export tax exemption granted to steel plant	Dec. 27	A. Gaulin, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Italo-Belgian Bank increases capital in Brazil	...do.....	Do.
Tourist agency established at Santos	...do.....	Herndon W. Goforth, consul at Santos.
Coffee movement from Bahia	Dec. 28	Homer Brett, consul at Bahia.
Cocoa shipments from Bahia, 11 months of 1923	...do.....	Do.
Rio coffee crop for 1924–25	Dec. 29	A. Gaulin.
Improved water supply for Natal	...do.....	E. Verne Richardson.
Exporting bananas from Santos	Dec. 31	Herdon W. Goforth.
	1924.	
Plans drawn for large hotel, casino, add bathing resort at Santos	Jan. 2	Do.
Mining law of the State of Minas Geraes, Brazil	Jan. 3	A. Gaulin.
Two new bridges for Pernambuco	Jan. 4	E. Verne Richardson.
New hotel for Recife	...do.....	Do.
Cotton and sugar shipments, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1923	Jan. 5	Do.
Brazilian cotton exports for 9 months of 1923	Jan. 7	A. Gaulin.
Declared exports from Bahia to the United States for 1923	Jan. 8	Homer Brett.
Exports from Bahia for month of December, 1923	Jan. 10	Do.
Report on commerce and industries in Brazil during December, 1923.	...do.....	A. Gaulin.
Free entry of material for Pernambuco sewerage, water supply, and port works.	Jan. 11	E. Verne Richardson.
CHILE.		
	1923.	
Prospects for wool and sheepskins in Punta Arenas district	Dec. 18	George T. Colman, consul at Punta Arenas.
Reported discovery of anthracite coal	Dec. 21	S. Reid Thompson, consul at Concepción.
Government assistance to the beet sugar industry	...do.....	Do.
Favorable crop outlook in Chile	Dec. 29	C. F. Delchman, consul general at Valparaiso.
COLOMBIA.		
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. (British) to establish a freight service between Cartagena and New York.	Dec. 27	Lester L. Schnare, consul at Cartagena.
Importation through the port of Buenaventura first 6 months of 1923.	Dec. 31	J. A. Armijo, vice consul at Buenaventura.

Reports received to February 15, 1924—Continued.

Subject.	Date.	Author.
COLOMBIA—continued.		
Sanitary regulations and vital statistics concerning the city of Cartagena.	1924. Jan. 16	Lester L. Schnare.
Employees' compensation in Colombia	...do...	M. L. Stafford, consul at Barranquilla.
Permanent industrial exposition	Jan. 22	Do.
COSTA RICA.		
Quarterly report on products exported from Puntarenas	Jan. 8	Henry W. Waterman, consul at San José.
CUBA.		
December report on commerce and industries of Matanzas	Jan. 9	James V. Whitfield, consul at Matanzas
Port tonnage, imports and exports for calendar years 1922 and 1923	Jan. 17	Frank Bohr, consul at Cienfuegos.
Postponement of opening of International Sample Fair in Habana	Jan. 25	Carlton Bailey Hurst, consul general at Habana.
The market for fire extinguishers in Habana	Jan. 30	Do.
ECUADOR.		
The rubber industry in Ecuador	Jan. 11	Frederic W. Goding, consul general at Guayaquil.
Freight traffic on Guayaquil and Quito Railway in 8 years	Jan. 12	Do.
December report on commerce and industries	Jan. 15	Do.
Guayaquil Fire Department	Jan. 16	Do.
GUATEMALA.		
December report on commerce and industries of Guatemala	Jan. 16	Philip Holland, consul at Guatemala City.
HAITI.		
Summary of commerce of Haiti, fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1923	1923. Dec. 20	Charles A. Bay, vice consul at Port au Prince.
Railways of Haiti	1924. Jan. 16	Do.
HONDURAS.		
December report on economic conditions	Jan. 9	Robert L. Keiser, consul at Tegucigalpa.
NICARAGUA.		
December report on commerce and industries of Corinto district	Jan. 9	Harold Playter, consul at Corinto.
PANAMA.		
Annual report on commerce and industries for the year 1922	1923. Dec. 29	George Orr, consul general at Panama City.
December report on conditions	1924. Jan. 15	Do.
Water and sewer system for the City of David	Jan. 21	Do.
Road construction contracts in Republic of Panama	Jan. 22	Do.
Contract for construction of reinforced concrete dock at Mensabe, Province of Los Santos	Jan. 28	Do.
PARAGUAY.		
Experimental cotton cultivation in Paraguay	Jan. 11	Harry Campbell, consul at Asunción.
PERU.		
General description of Peruvian trade for December, 1923	1923. Dec. 30	C. E. Guyant, consul at Callao-Lima.
SALVADOR.		
Information on Central American railways	1924. Jan. 4	Lynn W. Franklin, consul at San Salvador.
URUGUAY.		
Uruguayan railway earnings, fiscal year ending June 30, 1923	1923. Dec. 20	Thomas H. Bevan, consul at Montevideo.
Obligatory military training for Uruguay	Dec. 27	Do.
Population of Uruguay	Dec. 28	Do.
Airplane service between Montevideo and Buenos Aires	...do...	Do.

Reports received to February 15, 1924—Continued.

Subject.	Date.	Author.
URUGUAY—continued.		
	1924.	
Uruguayan meat packing industry during December, 1923	Jan. 15	Do.
Wool exports for November, 1923	Jan. 16	Do.
VENEZUELA.		
American moving pictures in Venezuela	Jan. 7	Harry J. Anslinger, vice consul at La Guaira.
December report on coffee	...do...	John O. Sanders, consul at Maracaibo.
Possible field for the establishment of a new motion-picture circuit	Jan. 9	Do.
Annual report on coffee for the year 1923	Jan. 12	Do.
The general commercial outlook in Venezuela for 1924	Jan. 14	Harry J. Anslinger.
Change in impost or exploitation tax on the leaves of the cocuy plant.	Jan. 19	Thomas W. Voetter, consul at Caracas.

GENTINA · BOLIVIA · BRAZIL · CHILE · COLOMBIA · COSTA RICA · CUBA · DOMINICAN REPUBLIC · ECUADOR · GUATEMALA · HAITI · PANAMA · NICARAGUA · MEXICO · HONDURAS

MAY · · · · · · · · · · · · 1924

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BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AND PAN AMERICAN SOLIDARITY

MEXICO AS AN INDUSTRIAL NATION

THE FIRST PAN AMERICAN RED CROSS CONFERENCE

MORE INTERAMERICAN FELLOWSHIPS

CUBA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE PANAMA CANAL

THE THIRD SÃO PAULO CONGRESS OF ROADS

SHAPING THE DESTINY OF THE ARGENTINE FARMER

MAY, 1924

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Office of Legation, 36 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

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[1]Absent.

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DR. HONORIO PUEYRREDÓN.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Argentina to the United States.

BULLETIN
OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

VOL. LVIII MAY, 1924. No. 5

ARGENTINA'S NEW AMBASSADOR

ON MONDAY, March 10, 1924, Dr. Honorio Pueyrredón, the new ambassador of Argentina in the United States, presented his credentials to President Coolidge in the White House.

The career of Doctor Pueyrredón sheds new luster on the family name, long honored in Argentina, Don Juan Martín Pueyrredón, great-great-uncle of the ambassador, having been president of the nation in 1819, even before the Republic, strictly speaking, was established. Born July 9, 1872, son of Dr. Adolfo Pueyrredón and Doña María Idalina C. de Fontours de Pueyrredón, the subject of these lines was educated by tutors until he entered the University of Buenos Aires to study law, the doctor's degree in his chosen subject being conferred upon him in 1896. His appointment shortly thereafter to an instructorship in the Law School and his later election to the University Council bear witness alike to the brilliance of his university career and the esteem of his colleagues. His authorship of a notable work on civil procedure should also be mentioned here.

Although both Doctor Pueyrredón's family predilection and his own natural gifts early inclined him toward an active part in public life, he decided, while still a student, to forego such activity, devoting himself rather to study and to the management of his extensive ranches and other rural property. When, however, in 1916, Dr. Hipólito Yrigoyen became President of the Republic, Doctor Pueyrre-

dón accepted appointment as Minister of Agriculture, to which was added, after the resignation of Doctor Becú a short time later, the difficult portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

In the six years during which he conducted these two most important departments of the Government many delicate problems demanded attention. In foreign relations he had to deal with the threatened war with Germany, the sinking of Argentine vessels, the Luxburg affair, and many other serious matters; while it is needless to say that everything relating to agriculture was, during that entire period, of vital moment.

Among the international gatherings at which Doctor Pueyrredón has brilliantly represented his country are the Conference on Maritime Law, held in Venice in 1911; the Centenary of the Battle of Maipú, celebrated in Chile in 1917; and the First Assembly of the League of Nations, convened in Geneva in 1920, in which Doctor Pueyrredón, head of the Argentine delegation to that historic body, was elected one of the league's vice presidents.

The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union associates itself with the many friends in Washington and elsewhere of the ambassador of Argentina in the most cordial good wishes for success in his new mission.



WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AND PAN AMERICAN SOLIDARITY

NOT the least of the more happy diplomatic amenities which help prepare the way for better international understandings is the practice, constantly growing, of a more generous recognition of the outstanding patriotic anniversaries of the nations, and a more general association in rendering homage to the patriotic figures and events which these anniversaries commemorate. Among these it may safely be asserted that none has received more universal and spontaneous homage than that of George Washington and his Day.

For many years it has been the pleasant and patriotic custom of the United States ambassador in France to observe with fitting honor and ceremony the 22d of February, a custom with which France in a very special manner has delighted to associate herself, as, indeed, have, to a degree, the diplomatic representatives resident in the French capital in general, and the year 1924 finds this amiable rule more firmly established than ever, in that its observation in a more complete sense than ever before was Pan American.

The luncheon given by Ambassador Herrick in the United States Embassy on the Birthday to the diplomatic representatives of the Latin American Republics, apart from the tribute to Washington, was marked by a very notable and spontaneous expression of Pan American solidarity on the part of these diplomats, as may be seen from the following excerpts which, due to the courtesy of the ambassador, have reached the BULLETIN. It will also be seen that the distinguished group of Pan American diplomats accredited to France was, with but two or three exceptions due to absence on leave, complete on that occasion; and when to these are added the association of those included in the Pan American Union, as expressed in the message of the director general of that institution, the luncheon in question becomes in fact and spirit a veritable symposium of Pan American good will and amity.

The excerpts mentioned, which are practically complete, although not in the order in which they were delivered, are as follows:

I.—UNITED STATES.

HON. MYRON T. HERRICK, AMBASSADOR OF THE UNITED STATES.

However difficult may be the task of bringing all the nations of the world into one happy family, this result, if it is ever to be accomplished, can only be attained by gradual steps, and a very important one has long since been taken by

the democracies of our continent. Acting within their own free will, impelled by no motive but a desire for mutual helpfulness, they have created the Pan American Union.

As Secretary Hughes has said, this close relationship between the American Republics does not at all imply an exclusion or an aloofness from the people of Europe or indifference to the interests of all mankind. Now, the stronger this structure becomes, the more the rest of the world will be convinced of the feasibility of many nations living together in peace and concord, and our experiment becomes each year a more potent example to others.

The Pan American Union has already given proof of both strength and endurance. We have built a house which now shelters within its peaceful walls the countries of our own hemisphere, and we have every reason to hope that it may slowly grow until Tennyson's "parliament of man" is seen no longer merely through a poet's vision, but appears on the world's horizon as a practical structure, partly finished and already inhabited. Let us hope that on this foundation, a great temple, "not built with hands," may some day rise in fullest glory to crown our efforts and reward our faith.

As long as the nations of our continent continue to look upon each other as neighbors of the same community, mutually interested in the advancement of the common good, ready to yield a selfish interest which conflicts with the general welfare, as long as we practice that self-restraint which decent citizens maintain amongst each other, and stand ready to repress by mutual measures the wicked within our own walls, we are advancing the day when business between the nations can be carried on in an atmosphere of confidence rather than suspicion and, if crises arise, decisions reached through justice instead of force.

I say, then, without hesitation, and I believe you will agree with me, that Europe is as deeply concerned as we are in the strengthening of the moral union which our countries have brought about in an effort to establish a new practice in the conduct of international affairs.

DR. L. S. ROWE, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 31, 1924.

MY DEAR MR. AMBASSADOR: The time is now approaching when you will again assemble the Chiefs of Mission of the Latin American countries at your hospitable board in commemoration of the birthday anniversary of George Washington. I am not certain whether you realize the far-reaching international reputation which this celebration at the American Embassy at Paris is acquiring. It has come to be looked upon throughout the American Continent as the outward expression of the fact that whenever citizens of the American Republics are assembled they show a unity of sentiment and a unity of ideals which mean much not only to the progress of America, but to the peace of the world.

Furthermore, citizens of this country are deeply appreciative of the fact that the representatives of the Latin American Republics assemble each year at the American Embassy at Paris to do honor to one whose ideals were so closely related to the leaders of the independence movement in Latin America.

May I ask you to extend to your guests the warm greetings of the officers of the Pan American Union and, at the same time, to assure them that all the facilities of the Pan American Union are at their disposal in furtherance of that spirit of Pan American unity which they have done so much to foster.

Very sincerely yours,

L. S. ROWE.



PAN AMERICAN LUNCHEON AT THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY, PARIS, FEBRUARY 22, 1924.

A luncheon in honor of the Latin American diplomatic representatives in Paris was given by the United States Ambassador to France, Myron T. Herrick, on Washington's birthday, February 22, 1924, at the embassy in Paris. Those present were: First row, seated, left to right: Mariano H. Cornejo, Minister of Peru; Manuel de Peralta, Minister of Costa Rica; Ambassador Myron T. Herrick; Ismael Enrique Arciniegas, Minister of Colombia; Armando Quezada, Minister of Chile; Auguste Bonamy, Minister of Haiti. Second row, standing: Capt. Brooks Upham, naval attaché United States Embassy; Harold H. Tittmann, second secretary United States Embassy; Manuel Tejedos, counselor of Cuban Legation; Francisco Medina, chargé d'affaires of Nicaragua; Ramon V. Caballero, chargé d'affaires of Paraguay; Gustavo Guerrero, Minister of Salvador; Adrien Recinos, Minister of Guatemala; Luis Saavedra, first secretary and chargé d'affaires of Uruguayan Legation; Luis E. Bembery, first secretary and chargé d'affaires of Argentina; P. L. Velloso, counselor of Brazilian Embassy; Philippe Roy, Commissioner General of Canada; Col. T. Bently Mott, military attaché United States Embassy; Simon Barceló, Minister of Venezuela. Third row, standing: Elbridge Gerry Greene, first secretary United States Embassy; Raoul A. Amador, secretary of Panama Legation; Sheldon Whitehouse, counselor of United States Embassy; Dr. Rafael Cabrera, first secretary and chargé d'affaires of Mexico; Luis A. Penaherrera, first secretary of Ecuadorean Legation; Arturo Pinto-Escalier, first secretary of the Bolivian Legation; Chester Lloyd Jones, commercial attaché of the United States Embassy; Laurence H. Norton, third secretary of United States Embassy.

II.—BOLIVIA.

SR. DON ARTURO PINTO-ESCALIER, FIRST SECRETARY AND CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES OF BOLIVIA.

MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR, MESSIEURS LES MINISTRES:

En l'absence de M. le Ministre de Bolivie, je suis particulièrement heureux de m'asseoir à cette table, où, autour de l'éminent Ambassadeur des Etats-Unis, ont pris place les représentants de la plupart des pays de l'Amérique Latine pour célébrer l'anniversaire de la naissance de Georges Washington, le grand homme précurseur de l'émancipation américaine et l'une des gloires les plus pures de l'histoire de la démocratie universelle.

En nous réunissant, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, vous avez synthétisé, en quelque sorte, le rêve de confraternité du Libertador. Il ne nous reste qu'à exprimer les vœux les plus sincères pour qu'il puisse se réaliser, dans un prochain avenir, ce rêve magnifique de réunir dans une seule et grande communion les Républiques Latines de notre Continent.

Cet idéal généreux anime tous nos cœurs, et s'il y a encore quelques difficultés qui, par l'instant, s'y opposent, elles ne sont heureusement pas de nature à nous séparer d'une manière profonde, puisque race, religion et langue nous sont communes. Elles peuvent certainement être écartées en s'inspirant de l'esprit d'équité et de justice qui doit régir les relations entre les hommes et servir de base à l'amitié parmi les peuples.

Votre pays, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, se trouve, pour des raisons multiples, à la tête de la nouvelle civilisation américaine et, de ce fait, vous êtes en mesure d'inspecter l'horizon et de percevoir ces difficultés pour mieux les aplanir.

Votre Gouvernement a déjà bien voulu se charger de cette tâche, puisqu'il a accepté d'intervenir dans le règlement d'un des plus graves différends qui troublent la bonne harmonie de notre Continent. Mais, la solution de la question du Pacifique du Sud, entre le Chili et le Pérou, ne peut être que la première étape du chemin vers une paix définitive, car il serait impossible d'oublier, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, que mon pays attend aussi, plein de foi dans la justice de sa cause, la réparation pacifique et amiable qui lui est due pour aboutir et à sa réintégration maritime et au complet exercice de sa souveraineté.

Votre influence morale incontestable vous permet d'accomplir, dans le seul bénéfice de la paix, l'œuvre que nous n'avons pu réaliser par nos propres forces. Et je me permets de vous assurer que, le jour où le haut esprit de justice et de prévision internationale dont votre peuple et votre Gouvernement se sont inspirés, pourra, par votre intermédiaire, écarter à jamais les écueils qui s'opposent à ce que des millions d'hommes issus de la même race et de la même culture suivent la même route de paix et de travail—je me permets de vous assurer, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, que, ce jour-là, les Etats-Unis auront écrit la plus belle page dans l'histoire de la confraternité et du progrès de l'Amérique du Sud.

C'est dans ces sentiments, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, que j'ai l'honneur de lever mon verre pour la prospérité de votre pays et pour votre bonheur personnel.

III.—BRAZIL.

SNR. P. L. VELLOSO, COUNSELLOR OF THE EMBASSY OF BRAZIL. CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES IN THE ABSENCE OF THE AMBASSADOR DR. SOUZA DANTAS.

MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR, MESSIEURS LES MINISTRES, MESSIEURS:

C'est avec le plus vif plaisir que, répondant à l'appel de Son Excellence M. Myron T. Herrick, je m'associe, en qualité de représentant du Brésil, à cet hommage à la mémoire de Washington. Les concitoyens de ce grand homme, autrefois, à la nouvelle de sa mort, décidèrent de porter le deuil pendant un

mois en souvenir de la liberté qu'il les avaient aidés, ou mieux, appris à conquérir. N'est-il pas légitime qu'aujourd'hui, plus d'un siècle s'étant écoulé, considérant comme accomplie l'œuvre à laquelle il avait voué sa vie, ces mêmes concitoyens convient le monde à venir célébrer le jour anniversaire de sa naissance?

Nul ne pourra commémorer cet événement d'un cœur plus entier que ceux qui, comme nous, naquirent sur ce même continent où, à l'exemple de Washington, d'autres héros, surent conduire leurs frères à l'Indépendance; où dans l'esprit de tant de citoyens reste vivante l'image des Bolivar, des San Martin et des Pierre de Bragance, Prince Régent, plus tard Empereur, lequel, avec d'autres patriotes, contribua à libérer l'Amérique portugaise, fondant l'Empire du Brésil, d'où devait, par une évolution naturelle, éclore une des plus grandes démocraties du monde américain. Parmi les fils de ce continent où nous avons vu le jour, les Brésiliens, peut-être, en vertu d'un solide enchaînement de souvenirs suscités par une amitié traditionnelle, jamais interrompue et toujours grandissante, sont de ceux qui penseront avec le plus de sympathie à la grande figure de Washington, si caractéristique de votre peuple et dont l'empreinte a marqué, M. l'Ambassadeur, même au cours de ses transformations, votre histoire politique.

L'Indépendance de l'Amérique anglo-saxone à l'aube de la Révolution française et, plus tard, l'Indépendance de l'Amérique espagnole et de l'Amérique portugaise, quand s'achevait l'œuvre de la pensée européenne entreprise par cette Révolution, sont des faits, parmi beaucoup d'autres, où un historien ne peut laisser de voir un signe indéniable des affinités qui unissent moralement les deux continents, c'est-à-dire, l'Europe et l'Amérique. Nous sommes, en réalité, un monde nouveau en ce sens que nous sommes une *Europe nouvelle* où, sauf la terre, tout—les races, les religions, la culture, les langues et les principes—tout vient d'ici. On dirait qu'un destin capricieux a opéré cette transplantation pour observer les suites qu'aurait la civilisation européenne sous d'autres climats et dans un cadre élargi, et se plaire à admirer les aspects qu'elle revêtirait là-bas.

L'expérience de l'Europe doit donc demeurer toujours présente à notre esprit. Il nous la faut étudier sans relâche. Que le tableau de ses souffrances répétées ne sorte jamais de nos yeux. Qu'il nous soit un exemple, de tous le plus important, afin que, profitant de l'avantage qui nous est concédé de connaître de tels malheurs, nous puissions, dans le but de les conjurer, éviter avec un soin constant et une vigilante énergie, les méprises qui pourraient nous y conduire.

Je ne vois pas de meilleurs vœux à faire dans les circonstances actuelles, et, étant donné nos précédents historiques, je n'en vois pas de plus facile à satisfaire.

IV.—CHILE.

HON. ARMANDO QUEZADA, MINISTER OF CHILE.

Messieurs les Ambassadeurs, Messieurs:

C'est avec une complaisance très spéciale que je m'associe, au nom de mon pays, à cette fête significative qui nous réunit chaque année dans l'hospitalière Ambassade des Etats-Unis et nous donne l'occasion d'exprimer notre cordiale sympathie envers la patrie de Georges Washington.

Washington est pour nous le symbole du chef d'Etat patriote qui établit la grandeur de son pays sur les fondements de la liberté et de la justice, sur la solidarité entre les hommes et la paix entre les peuples.

Il a ouvert, avec l'exemple de sa vie et avec le prestige de ses leçons politiques, la route par laquelle les Etats-Unis ont atteint leurs prodigieux développement actuel.

A l'ombre des principes qui ont dirigé la politique de Washington, et que ses successeurs ont su respecter, les Etats-Unis ont réalisé des progrès matériels et moraux sans précédents dans l'histoire: la croissance de sa population, l'enri-

chissement de son peuple, le perfectionnement non interrompu de sa vie individuelle et sociale, suscitant, avec justice, l'admiration du monde.

Mais il y a aux Etats-Unis quelque chose que nous admirons encore plus que ses progrès matériels: ce sont ses progrès spirituels. Non seulement le développement de ses universités, de ses écoles et collèges, qui sont un modèle pour tous les pays; non seulement la diffusion des sentiments de solidarité humaine qui ont perfectionné les œuvres d'assistance et d'entr'aide sociale; non seulement la générosité de ses philanthropes qui enseignent pratiquement ce que doit être dans une démocratie la fonction sociale de la fortune; non seulement ces caractéristiques et d'autres encore de la grande République nous produisent de l'admiration, mais aussi le développement, toujours croissant, de son opinion publique qui s'intéresse d'une manière constante à tous les grands problèmes de l'humanité et qui sait avoir, dans les moments solennels de l'histoire, l'attitude nécessaire pour la défense de la justice et du droit.

C'est ainsi, qu'à côté de ces grands progrès matériels, les Etats-Unis offrent l'exemple d'un grand peuple qui possède des idéals humains de justice, de liberté et de paix. C'est aussi ce qui explique que, malgré la distance et la différence de races, nous nous sentions unis aux Etats-Unis par des liens spirituels très vigoureux et que nous ayons confiance en les principes qui inspirent sa politique internationale. C'est pourquoi mon pays et le Pérou ont donné aux Etats-Unis la plus haute preuve de confiance en sa justice en confiant à l'arbitrage du Président l'arrêté de la question internationale qui les divise et dont la solution obtenue de cette noble manière, contribuera à dégager l'atmosphère internationale de l'Amérique.

Je lève mon verre, messieurs, pour la prosperité des Etats-Unis d'Amérique et pour le bonheur personnel de son éminent Ambassadeur en France, M. Myron T. Herrick.

V.—COLOMBIA.

HON. ISMAEL ENRIQUE ARCINIEGAS, MINISTER OF COLOMBIA.

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur:

C'est du plus profond du cœur que je m'associe à l'hommage rendu en ce jour par le grand peuple des Etats-Unis à son libérateur.

Georges Washington représente, pour nous tous qui aimons la démocratie, tout ce qu'il y a de grand et de pur dans l'idéal de la République.

Il eut des armées, mais non pas pour satisfaire ses ambitions personnelles sinon pour faire triompher l'œuvre de l'émancipation.

Il posséda le pouvoir, non pour s'entourer d'une auréole, mais pour cimenter indestructiblement les bases de la liberté; et quand il vit sa tâche accomplie, il remit son épée au fourreau pour ne plus penser qu'à la grandeur et à la prospérité de sa patrie. Aussi, il sera toujours le premier dans le cœur de ses concitoyens.

Je suis le représentant d'un pays qui, il y a vingt ans, perdit une portion de son territoire.

On a reproché à la Colombie de s'être opposée systématiquement à une œuvre grandiose d'intérêt mondial; mais on a oublié—ou on a voulu oublier—que pour obtenir la ratification du traité Herrán-Hay par le Congrès colombien, il fallait auparavant que fût réformée la Constitution prohibant l'aliénation de son territoire ou l'établissement sur ce territoire d'autorités étrangères.

Heureusement, le tort causé fut réparé par des hommes d'Etat éclairés—Américains du Nord—qui furent inspirés de cette parole de Washington:

"*Honesty is the best policy.*"

La réparation morale a suffi à notre conscience, et, oubliant le passé douloureux, nous allons, vers l'avenir avec l'assurance que le pouvoir formidable des Etats-

Unis, décisif dans la grande lutte qui ébranla les assises du monde, sera, maintenant et toujours, la sauvegarde des peuples opprimés menacés en leurs droits et leur indépendance.

La Colombie est un pays merveilleusement doté par la nature.

Après un pénible calvaire nous jouissons maintenant de toutes les libertés politiques et civiles auxquelles peuvent aspirer les peuples les plus avancés du globe.

Nous avons la liberté de la presse; la liberté de nous réunir sans contrainte, et de juger sans aucune restriction les actes de l'Administration Publique.

Dans mon pays, seuls gouvernent la loi et l'opinion, représentés par un Parlement composé de tous les partis, car, en Colombie, il n'y a ni vainqueurs ni vaincus.

Cependant, comme nous manquons de moyens matériels pour notre développement, et comme les Etats-Unis constituent une des premières forces de l'expansion économique du monde, nos portes sont grandes ouvertes aux capitaux américains.

Mais nous désirons une fois de plus proclamer à la face du monde, que, par dessus la jouissance des biens matériels, nous préférons notre souveraineté de peuple libre.

Je lève mon verre en l'honneur de Monsieur l'Ambassadeur Herrick, à la confraternité de tous les pays, si dignement représentés ici, et à la prospérité toujours croissante des Etats-Unis.

VI.—COSTA RICA.

HON. MANUEL M. DE PERALTA, MINISTER OF COSTA RICA.

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, Messieurs:

C'est encore à moi qu'il échoit, depuis plus de quinze ans, l'honneur insigne de saluer en votre personne l'illustre représentant des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

Votre Excellence nous a convoqué ici, autour d'une table d'amis, pour célébrer le glorieux anniversaire du Père de la Patrie, Georges Washington, né le 22 février 1732.

Le pouvoir de sa sereine et noble intelligence, servi par sa volonté active, constant, imperturbable de faire le bien de ses concitoyens, a fait de cette patrie la nation riche, puissante et féconde, amoureuse du droit et de la liberté, dont l'accroissement et la prospérité sont le prodige et l'orgueil des temps modernes.

C'est Georges Washington l'ouvrier, le fondateur de cette magnifique création de la sagesse humaine, inspirée et dirigée par de divins principes, que nous nommons avec affectueux respect "la République Américaine."

Levons, Messieurs, nos verres et saluons cette grande œuvre et cette grande mémoire.

VII.—GUATEMALA.

HON. ADRIEN RECINOS, MINISTER OF GUATEMALA.

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, Messieurs:

Permettez-moi, au nom de mon Pays—la République de Guatemala—et du Gouvernement du Président Orellana, d'exprimer en cette circonstance les sentiments de sympathie et de juste admiration que nous éprouvons pour le sincère républicain que fut Georges Washington, et la grande Nation qu'il sut former par l'effort de son bras et de son cœur.

Mon pays est uni au peuple américain du nord par les liens d'une amitié traditionnelle fondée sur la considération et le respect mutuels, et qui n'ont jamais troublée ces différends qui malheureusement surgissent quelquefois entre les Nations.

Nous croyons sincèrement à l'influence bienfaisante que les Etats-Unis sont appelés à exercer en faveur des autres peuples de la terre, et spécialement en faveur de la paix et de la justice internationale.

C'est pour cela que, en faisant des vœux pour la prospérité des Etats-Unis, j'entends exprimer aussi de légitimes espérances pour l'accomplissement de la brillante destinée de l'Amérique toute entière.

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur qui, si aimablement, nous a réunis aujourd'hui autour de sa table, peut être assuré de la sympathie du peuple de Guatemala pour les nobles initiatives de son peuple et du Gouvernement qui préside aux destinées de la grande démocratie américaine.

VIII.—HAITI.

HON. AUGUSTE BONAMY, MINISTER OF HAITI.

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, Messieurs:

Washington est l'un des rares exemplaires d'humanité à qui tout homme peut rendre hommage sans aucune réserve. Il fut un grand homme dans toute l'acception du terme, et pourtant l'on ne peut le classer ni parmi les grands capitaines—il y en a de plus grands que lui et dans les temps anciens et dans les périodes modernes ou contemporaires; mais que sont devenues leurs conquêtes et quels amers regrets, que de ruines n'ont-elles pas laissées après elles—l'on ne peut non plus considérer Washington comme un grand homme d'Etat, un grand diplomate ou un grand tribun; quelques étoiles de première grandeur feraient facilement pâlir la sienne. Pourquoi donc est-il accepté tout de même comme un grand homme, comme un très grand citoyen, comme l'un de ceux qui devraient servir de modèle à tous les conducteurs de peuples? C'est, il me semble, parce que Washington était l'un des esprits le mieux équilibrés que le monde ait connus. Grâce à ce parfait équilibre moral, il a pu conduire son peuple à la victoire, à une victoire définitive; il a pu ensuite consolider son organisation politique et administrative; enfin, pour prouver que la démocratie qu'il avait contribué, plus qu'aucun autre, à fonder était tout à fait viable et que son avenir ne pouvait dépendre désormais d'aucun homme, quelque grand, quelque habile qu'il fût, il résigna volontairement le pouvoir qu'on lui avait confié, dont il avait fait un si noble usage et que tous le sollicitaient de conserver, et il rentra simplement dans la vie privée: exemple rare légué au Peuple Américain qui l'a depuis religieusement respecté.

Je salue cette grande mémoire, et ce n'est pas sans émotion que je me souviens, en ce moment, que sous ses ordres avaient combattu, dans les rangs de l'armée française de Rochambeau, pour l'indépendance des Etats-Unis, une poignée des ancêtres du peuple haïtien recrutés à St.-Domingue, alors colonie française, par le Comte d'Estaing; je ne peux me rappeler sans émotion que ces hommes, revenus au pays après avoir pendant quelque temps, au contact des glorieux soldats de Washington, respiré l'air vivifiant de la liberté, ces hommes travaillèrent à l'émancipation de leurs congènes et fondèrent la Patrie haïtienne, la sœur, la toute petite sœur cadette de la Grande et Puissante Démocratie des Etats-Unis, le deuxième État indépendant des trois Amériques. C'est en son nom que je lève mon verre à la mémoire de Georges Washington.

IX.—MEXICO.

DR. RAFAEL CABRERA, FIRST SECRETARY AND CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES OF MEXICO.

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, Messieurs:

Après l'éloquent discours de Monsieur de Peralta qui, en sa qualité de doyen du Corps Diplomatique, a déjà interprété nos sentiments, et après les discours

très éloquents aussi de Messieurs les Ministres qui m'ont précedé, que vous dirai-je moi, le moins qualifié de tous, sinon que mon pays s'associe de grand cœur à l'hommage que nous rendons à l'éminent citoyen Georges Washington?

Je lève donc mon verre à la mémoire de Washington, père de la Démocratie en Amérique, et je fais des vœux fervents pour la prosperité de la grande République de l'Amérique du Nord et pour le bien-être personnel de son illustre représentant à Paris.

X.—NICARAGUA.

SR. DON T. F. MEDINA, CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES, OF NICARAGUA.

Mr. Ambassador, Gentlemen:

I did not expect to be called upon to speak at this gathering, and I have, unfortunately, no gifts of oratory. But, perhaps, none are necessary to thank very heartily the Ambassador for his kind invitation to us, and to express to him the pleasure it is to meet, firstly, himself, and then, all our other dear colleagues from one end to the other of our American Continent.

I was struck by a phrase in the ambassador's address, wherein, after referring to the beautiful little building of the Pan-American Union in Washington, he told us that it had always been his and his Government's endeavor, as it was that of the Pan-American Union itself, to help erect "a temple not built by hands," that is, to help the cause of idealism, good understanding and social advancement.

I think, therefore, that it will please him and my other friends here if I mention in how practical a manner my country has shown that such is its own policy With the assistance of American experts, and in the very building of the Pan-American Union, our representatives met those of the other Central American States and evolved measures for the prevention of future international misunderstandings, for erecting courts of inquiry on the first signs of trouble, for the reduction of armaments and for free-trade with all our neighbours. So much for closer international cooperation; but we also agreed to adopt in each individual State a more advanced and more unified social structure by framing measures for the regulation of labor, for insurance against accidents; for establishing common centers of agricultural experiments; and we pledged each other to pass election-laws that give real guarantees of government by the people and for the people.

The leading spirit of this epoch-making Congress was our late President Chamorro, at whose recent memorial service in Paris most of you, gentlemen, were kindly present. Our new President Martinez is continuing to give full effect to these practical means of erecting "the temple not built by hands."

Nicaragua has thus shown unmistakably that its policy is that of "the open book," which the Ambassador has just advocated, and which was so characteristic of George Washington, the great personage whose birthday we are to-day celebrating.

XI.—PANAMA.

SR. DON RAOUL A. AMADOR, SECRETARY OF THE LEGATION OF PANAMA.

Mr. Ambassador, Gentlemen:

I am perhaps the least authorized amongst all those here present to address you, Mr. Ambassador. On second thought, perhaps I am not so unjustified at that: there is an intimate relationship existing between the United States and the Republic of Panama created by common interests, which places my country in a situation quite unsimilar to that of any other South American Republic. It is a well-known fact that ever since our independence the United States has been for us a true friend, guiding us in the right path, teaching us the respect of the

law, economy in the expenditure of our revenues, and to consider personal liberty as the most sacred of human rights. In fact, we have been led to the practice of all those civic virtues which characterize true democracy of which George Washington was the living exponent and champion. Thanks to that cordial cooperation we have been able to make wonderful strides in a relatively short space of time, to the great surprise and admiration of the world. There is still another surprise: we are still free and independent. It must be remembered, it was anticipated that the life of the Republic of Panama as an independent State would be but of short duration, that it first would be the victim of a continuous influence, to fall gradually in the grip of ambitions, thus becoming the prey of an unscrupulous imperialism. This prophecy was made over 20 years ago and the would-be prophets have nothing to show for it. On the contrary, we continue to be absolute masters of our destinies. This has confirmed my faith in Pan Americanism.

Gentlemen, I drink to the sacred memory of George Washington, to the ever-growing prosperity of the United States, and to the health and personal welfare of its illustrious ambassador.

XII.—PARAGUAY.

SR. DON RAMÓN V. CABALLERO, CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES OF PARAGUAY.

MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR:

Je vais tâcher d'exposer, à mon tour, les raisons— raisons d'ordre purement idéologiques—par lesquelles on ne peut qu'être reconnaissant envers la grande République Américaine.

Après la déclaration des droits de l'homme, établissant ce qu'on pourrait appeler le nivellement interne, l'égalité des droits de tous les citoyens, il restait encore à faire un pas de plus, une nouvelle étape à franchir. Il fallait établir l'égalité des droits des nations, le nivellement externe; affirmer que les nations, pas plus que les individus, n'ont le droit de se faire justice elles-mêmes.

Or, ce pas que la France a fait la première, c'est encore à une autre démocratie que revient le mérite d'être allée plus loin dans cette même voie. C'est ainsi qu'est venu en Amérique tout d'abord la conception du Pan-Américanisme, cette sorte de Société des Nations, avant la lettre, des deux Continents Américains, et dont le point de départ, à bien réfléchir, on peut faire remonter dans la doctrine de Monroe, cette doctrine que pendant certain temps, reconnaissons-le, a mis à l'abri de la convoitise européenne notre indépendance alors précaire; conception du Pan-Américanisme qu'a eu, finalement, son épanouissement suprême dans la pensée Wilsonienne.

C'est donc par la puissance de l'idéal, par les idées-forces, par la valeur morale qu'il représente dans le monde, que le grand peuple américain, de Washington et de Lincoln, de Wilson et de Harding, s'impose à notre admiration.

Je lève mon verre pour la prospérité, que je souhaite de plus en plus croissante, de la grande République du Nord, à laquelle nous sommes unis par les liens que créent la proximité géographique, la similitude de Constitutions et la sympathie naturelle.

A ces vœux j'associe ceux que je formule, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, pour le bonheur personnel de Votre Excellence.

XIII.—PERU.

HON. MARIANO H. CORNEJO, MINISTER OF PERU.

MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR, MESSIEURS:

Je suis heureux de remercier au nom du Gouvernement Péruvien l'illustre Ambassadeur des Etats-Unis de cette fête qui réunit tous les peuples du Continent

Américain dans un hommage à la mémoire de Washington, c'est-à-dire, à l'idéal politique que l'Amérique représente dans le monde et dans l'histoire.

Washington est l'incarnation et le symbole humain de toutes les vertus qui ont formé le peuple américain; l'idéalisme viril, la patrie aimée comme un foyer de liberté, le pouvoir exercé comme un sacerdoce pour réaliser le droit.

Washington est plus grand que la gloire. Il est le drapeau de la démocratie qui flotte dans l'histoire. En face des complications, quelquefois décourageantes, de la réalité, son nom qui évoque la foi la plus sereine et la plus inébranlable dans l'idéal, éclaire comme une étoile de sa lumière prophétique la route toujours encombrée de l'avenir.

L'esprit de Washington opposa à l'alliance des rois contre les peuples dans l'évangile du Président Monroe, la souveraineté intangible du Continent Américain. C'est l'esprit de Washington qui raidi le bras de Lincoln pour briser des chaînes inhumaines et sauver l'unité de la grande patrie, nécessaire aux destins de l'humanité. C'est l'esprit de Washington qui poussa Wilson à la noble croisade des peuples vers la terre sacrée de France pour défendre les frontières de la liberté et pour esquisser le programme d'une Société des Nations où la conquête soit remplacée par la justice, et l'équilibre jaloux des états par la solidarité féconde des peuples.

Avant l'Amérique il n'y avait qu'un moyen de former un empire: c'était la guerre. L'esprit de Washington de paix et de travail réussi à former l'unité nationale plus solide et plus riche, plus grande et plus puissante que tous les empires réalisés ou même rêvés par les plus grands conquérants de l'histoire.

Dans une Europe féodale, créée par les sédiments des conquêtes et travaillée par des rivalités et des impérialismes. l'esprit de Washington avant d'arriver au Capitole devait passer par la tragédie et l'épopée de la révolution et par le Calvaire de la grande guerre. Mais il a vaincu tous les dangers et aura raison des difficultés actuelles, résidu malheureux des passions et des préjugés du passé. L'esprit de Washington s'avance comme le soleil d'une marche lente mais sûre. Il n'y a pas de force capable d'empêcher qu'il fasse le tour de l'horizon pour désarmer les rivalités et achever l'union des nations et des continents.

La fête de Washington est la fête de toutes les républiques du monde, surtout des républiques latino-américaines, fières d'avoir le même idéal que leurs deux grandes sœurs: la glorieuse république de la révolution et la sevére république de Washington, la France et l'Amérique, dont la fraternité créatrice protégea le berceau de la liberté en Amérique et ouvrit le tombeau de l'impérialisme en Europe.

Je lève mon verre pour Washington et les illustres Président et Ambassadeur des Etats-Unis.

XIV.—SALVADOR.

HON. J. GUSTAVO GUERRERO, MINISTER OF SALVADOR.

MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR, MESSIEURS:

La voix de mon pays ne saurait rester muette dans une fête de solidarité américaine, où la gratitude des peuples évoque le souvenir glorieux d'un des fondateurs les plus illustres des libertés américaines.

Et je me réjouis de l'occasion qui nous est offerte de formuler ici, dans l'atmosphère de chaude et cordiale amitié qui nous entoure, les vœux ardents dont nos cœurs, débordants de patriotisme, sont remplis. Que là-bas, dans nos patries lointaines, comme sous ce toit hospitalier de la représentation des Etats-Unis à Paris, les diverses nations de notre Continent, unies par la pensée et pour l'action, ne cessent de collaborer, dans un même élan de respect du droit et de la

liberté des peuples, à l'accomplissement du rôle mondial que le destin a réservé au Nouveau-Monde.

C'est ainsi, Messieurs, que nos patries, suivant le sillon qui leur fut tracé par les premiers artisans de l'Indépendance, honoreront le mieux leur glorieuses mémoires.

XV.—URUGUAY.

SR. DON LUIS E. SAAVEDRA, FIRST SECRETARY AND CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES OF URUGUAY.

MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR:

Je joins mes vœux à ceux formulés par Messieurs les Ministres qui ont pris la parole avant moi.

Je le fais avec un véritable plaisir, en raison des relations toujours cordiales qui ont existé entre les Etats-Unis et l'Uruguay.

L'Ambassade et le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis en fêtant chaque année la naissance de Washington, une des plus pures gloires de l'Amérique, ont, j'en suis certain, la double intention de flatter le sentiment patriotique de leur pays et de montrer au monde que les principes de justice et d'équité que le grand homme a établis en la Constitution, sont ceux qui règnent encore aujourd'hui parmi le Gouvernement et le peuple américain.

Ces principes, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, sont les mêmes que notre grand Artigas adopta en l'Assemblée historique de l'an XIII, et les mêmes aussi qui furent incorporés dans la Constitution de la République.

Si nous y ajoutons la doctrine de Monroe comme ligne de conduite internationale, nous ne devons pas être surpris de ce que tous les peuples de l'Amérique voient non avec crainte mais avec joie le développement fantastique de cette admirable pays, car nous sommes sûrs que cette grande force se mettrait à côté du pays américain qui serait injustement attaqué.

Je lève mon verre à la santé et au bonheur personnel de Votre Excellence.

XVI.—VENEZUELA.

DR. SIMÓN BARCELO, MINISTER FROM VENEZUELA.

MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR, MESSIEURS:

C'est en toute confiance et avec la plus grande foi en la solidarité chaque jour croissante de nos républiques américaines que je fais des vœux pour la prospérité de la sœur-aînée, mère féconde de patriotes tels que James Monroe et Grover Cleveland, créateur l'un et promulgateur l'autre de la Doctrine qui sauvegarde notre indépendance.

Cette solidarité que tous nos intérêts conseillent est la plus belle offrande que nous pouvons consacrer à la mémoire bénie de Washington en cet anniversaire de sa naissance.

La conservation de l'héritage payé avec le meilleur sang de nos ancêtres, demande que nous soyons unis dans la paix et, si malheuresement il le faut, dans la guerre. Pour l'équilibre d'une humanité meurtrie, nous avons à lutter pour un idéal commun de justice universelle.

Notre heure, l'heure de l'Amérique, est arrivée; pour remplir notre tâche, souvenons-nous de Bolivar et de Monroe.

MEXICO AS AN INDUSTRIAL NATION

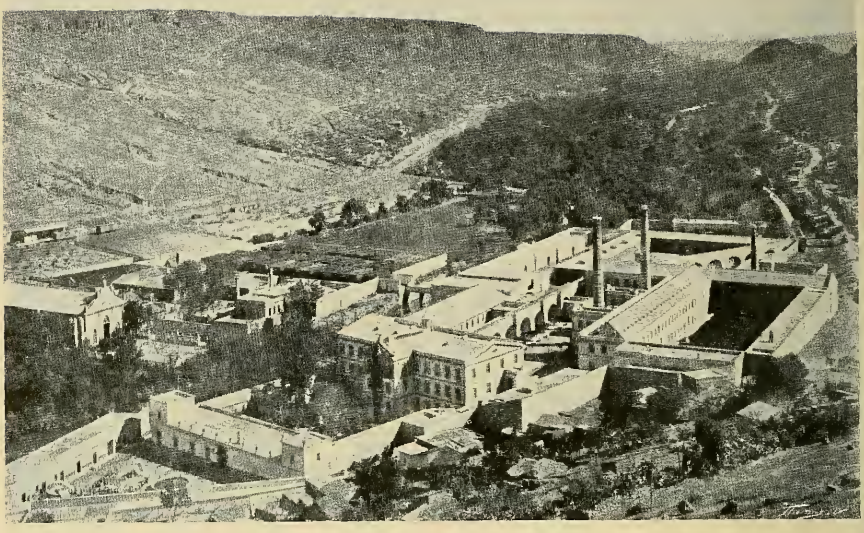
By Hector Lazo,

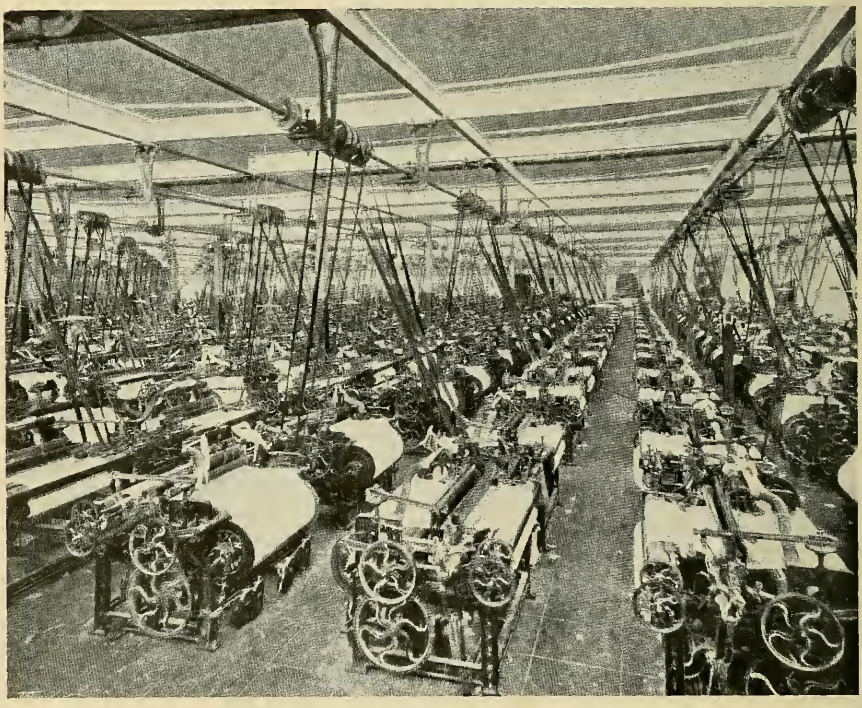
Special Agent, Department of Commerce.

ALTHOUGH Mexico is primarily a mining and agricultural country, many industrial enterprises are established throughout the Republic. Some of these compete very seriously with imported merchandise, while others are producing to the point where they are not only supplying merchandise for home consumption but are exporting comparatively large quantities of their products to neighboring countries. Thus, the Cuauhtemoc brewery in the city of Monterey, said to be the largest brewery, as well as the most up-to-date, on the Western Hemisphere, sells not only in Mexico, but in the West Indies and Central America as well. This brewery has a capacity of 35,000,000 liters, or approximately 9¼ million gallons, of beer annually, manufacturing at the same time 175 tons of ice daily. It is claimed that 350,000 bottles and 5,000 barrels of beer are filled every eight hours.

Mining and agricultural cultivation will not be taken up in this report, as there is a wealth of material covering these two phases of economic development in Mexico. The less known industrial enterprises that supply certain commodities for the home demand, too often overlooked, are potent factors in restricting the consumption, and accordingly the importation, of foreign merchandise. These industries range from button factories, with an average annual production of 140,000 gross, to important textile mills, consuming over 70,000,000 pounds of raw cotton in the year 1923 alone.

A detailed account of the Mexican textile industry, with the production during 1923, was published in Commerce Reports, March 17, 1924. As explained in that article, the textile industry is the most important one in Mexico to-day. An idea of the comparative importance of this industry may be gauged from the capital investments in machinery and buildings alone, which on October 31, 1923, was $36,054,000, the industry affording employment to 38,232 hands. On the above-mentioned date there were 140 textile plants in the country, 108 of which were in operation. The following table shows the number of plants, classification, capital investment, total number of employees, and the average daily wage paid for labor.

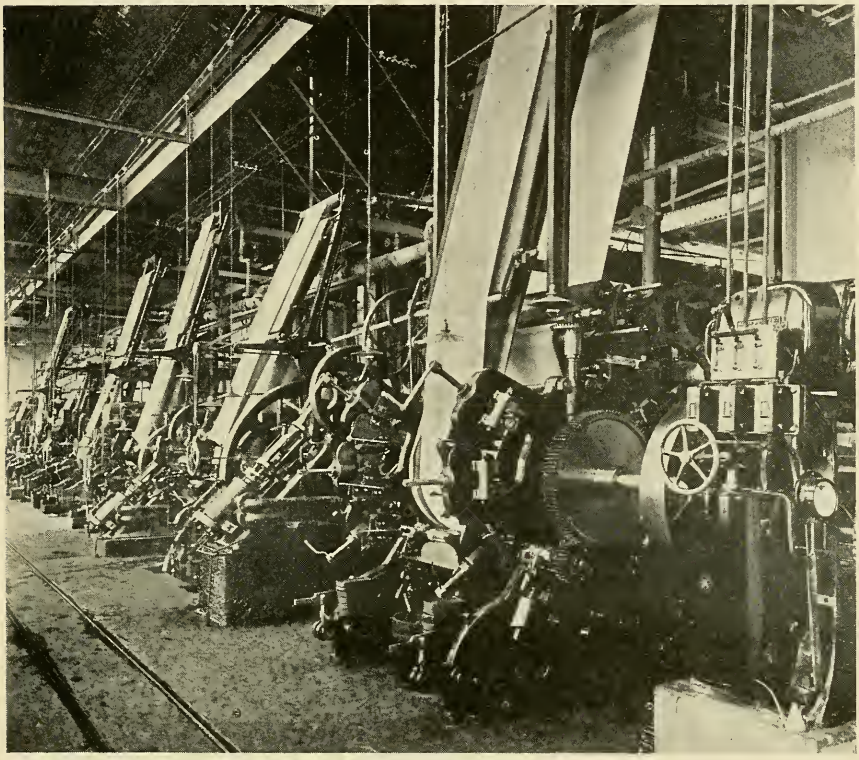




TEXTILE MANUFACTURING.

The textile industry, confined principally to the production of cotton goods, is Mexico's most important branch of manufacturing. At a recent date there were 108 plants in operation. *Upper:* A spinning and weaving mill at Queretaro. *Lower:* Loom hall in a cotton weaving mill, State of Vera Cruz.

All figures are in United States currency and represent conversions made at the rate of two Mexican pesos to the dollar.



Courtesy of the Mexican Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

A TEXTILE FACTORY IN MEXICO.

Some of the machines for printing cotton cloth are shown in the illustration. The textile industry, confined principally to the production of cotton goods, is Mexico's most important branch of manufacturing. For the year ended April 30, 1923, the production of the cotton mills is estimated at 6,504,000 pounds of yarn, 365,125,000 yards of piece goods, and 1,802,000 pounds of knit goods.

Investments in Mexican textile industries as of October 31, 1923.

Nature of plant.	Number in operation.	Capital invested.	Number of employees and average daily wage.					
			Men.	Wage.	Women.	Wage.	Children.	Wage.
Spinning yarns	7	$508,397.34	471	$0.87	193	$0.67	61	$0.40
Woven goods	2	128,807.69	240	.89	85	.63	1	.52
Knitted goods and yarns	75	19,514,073.35	15,412	1.01	2,626	.67	1,709	.40
Knitted and woven goods	6	1,273,248.03	671	1.29	1,783	.93	42	.57
Yarns and knitted and woven goods	3	940,741.15	1,066	.93	434	.67	64	.38
Yarns, woven and printed goods	12	13,241,765.66	10,292	1.19	1,574	.91	1,115	.43
Printed goods only	2	425,975.61	317	1.38	7	.75	54	.40
Dyed goods only	1	20,587.50	15	.60				
Total	108	36,053,596.33	28,484	1.02	6,702	.75	3,046	.45

Total sales effected in the period May 1 to October 31, 1923, were valued at approximately $23,877,852.70.

From the point of view of consumption of raw cotton and of production of manufactured goods, the so-called central States in Mexico are the most important, followed by the Gulf (Vera Cruz State) region, the northern States, and the Pacific littoral, in the order named. The following table shows the consumption of raw cotton, total production, by regions, for the period May 1 to October 31, 1923:

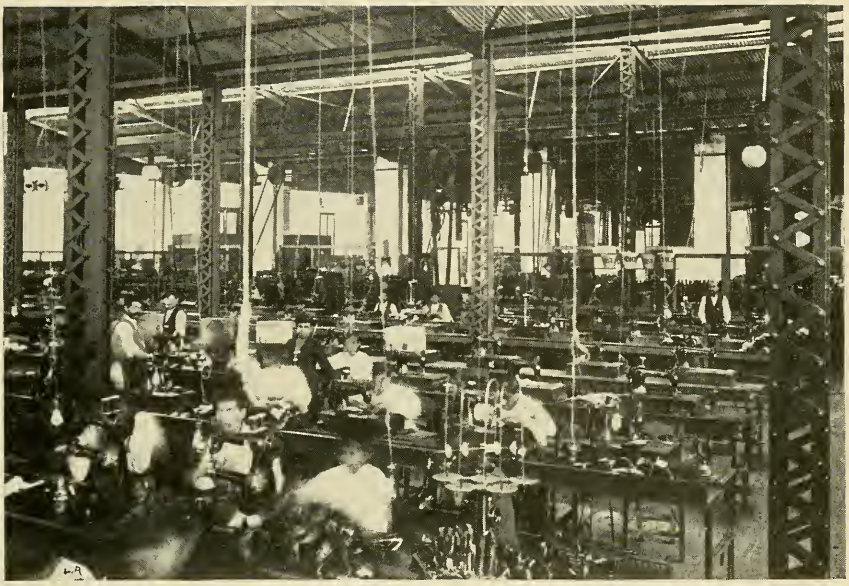


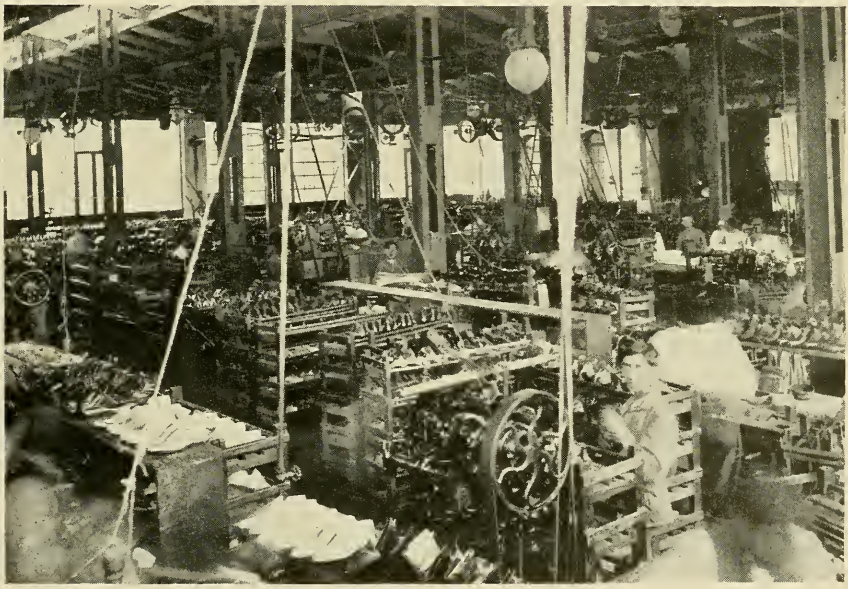
A CLOTHING FACTORY, MEXICO CITY.

Workers on cotton wearing apparel.

Region.	Consumption of raw cotton.	Woven goods.	Knitted goods.	Yarns.
	Kilograms.	*Meters.*	*Dozen pairs.*	*Kilograms.*
Central States: Federal District, Durango, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, Mexico, Puebla, Querétaro, S. Luis Potosi, and Tlaxcala	10,349,554	98,034,951	633,728	8,230,644
Northern States: Coahuila, Chihuahua, Nuevo Leon, and Sonora	1,263,251	12,325,755	500	1,178,144
Gulf States: Vera Cruz	2,986,698	31,319,245	1,905	2,502,102
Pacific littoral: Colima, Chiapas, Guerrero, Jalisco, Michoacan, Nayarit, Oaxaca, and Sinaloa	1,126,766	10,957,991	355	1,028,737
Total	15,726,269	152,637,942	634,063	12,939,627

Another important branch of manufacturing in Mexico is the shoe industry. There are 65 shoemaking establishments. The extent to





Courtesy of the Department of Foreign Relations of Mexico.

A MODERN SHOE FACTORY OF MEXICO.

There are 65 shoemaking establishments in Mexico, producing annually about 700,000 pairs of boots and shoes.

which this native production competes with foreign imported goods is shown by our exports to Mexico during the last five years, and during 1913–14.

United States exports of boots and shoes to Mexico.

	1913–14	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	Pairs.	*Pairs.*	*Pairs.*	*Pairs.*	*Pairs.*	*Pairs.*	*Pairs.*
Children's	30,998	144,858	90,651	96,594	79,598	33,334	46,768
Men's	643,153	461,041	502,459	531,428	480,389	355,863	310,389
Women's	245,457	341,724	250,401	269,308	232,384	191,644	182,994
Total	919,608	947,623	843,511	897,330	792,371	580,841	540,151
Gain over previous year		28,015		53,819			
Loss over previous year			104,112		104,959	211,530	40,690

Statements issued by the United Shoe & Leather Co., S. A., operators of the largest and most modern shoe factory in Mexico, show an almost steadily mounting yearly production. The following table gives the annual production of this one company from 1917 to 1923, inclusive:

Year.	Total production.	Decrease.	Increase.	Year.	Total production.	Decrease.	Increase.
	Pairs.	*Pairs.*	*Pairs.*		*Pairs.*	*Pairs.*	*Pairs.*
1917	209,772			1921	353,023		28,816
1918	144,718	65,054		1922	411,176		58,153
1919	270,557		125,839	1923	448,512		37,336
1920	324,207		53,650				

It will be seen that in 1918, when Mexican production decreased, our exports to Mexico were greater; in 1919 production of this one company increased 125,839 pairs over the previous year, and our total shoe exports to Mexico decreased 104,112 pairs. The year 1920 was an abnormal year and can not therefore be taken as a basis of comparison. The year 1921 represented the period of reaction from the postwar boom, although in Mexico this reaction did not set in until the end of the year, becoming apparent during 1922. The more normal conditions obtaining during 1923 are reflected by an increase in production of approximately 37,000 pairs and a decrease in our exports to Mexico of about 40,000 pairs. The total annual production in Mexico of boots and shoes is about 700,000 pairs.

There are 38 lumber mills in Mexico, with an annual average production of about 52,205,750 board feet of lumber. Compared with the production in the United States these figures seem, of course, insignificant, but it must be remembered that Mexico is not, properly speaking, a lumber-producing country, and that lumber, as material for construction purposes, is used to a much less degree than in the United States. Exports of lumber from the United States to Mexico for the year 1922 alone were over 100,000,000 board feet. That certain forest products, however, are used in Mexico is evidenced by



Courtesy of the Department of Foreign Relations of Mexico.



Courtesy of the Mexican Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

THE FURNITURE INDUSTRY IN THE MEXICAN CAPITAL.

There are in the republic 58 factories producing 163,400 miscellaneous pieces of furniture annually. Upper: A section of the factory located in the "Palacio de Hierro." Lower: One of the workrooms of the same establishment, where some of the more elaborate pieces are made.

the fact that the 26,556 miles of railways in operation at the present time represent a consumption of 53,112,068 railroad ties, entailing an annual replacement of over 6,000,000 ties. In 1922 the United States exported 411,132 ties, 38,492 of which were hardwood and the remainder softwood ties. The most important Mexican sawmills are located in the Federal District. Consuming mostly native woods, 262 lumber factories are scattered throughout the Republic, which produce on an average some 10,000 doors, 95,000 boxes, 475,000 feet of moldings, and 300,000 feet of flooring annually. Furthermore, there are 58 furniture factories producing annually about 163,400 pieces of miscellaneous furniture. American exports of wood



Courtesy of the Department of Foreign Relations of Mexico.

ONE OF THE LEADING CIGARETTE FACTORIES OF MEXICO.

Over 30,000,000 packages of cigarettes is the average annual production of 71 tobacco factories. A large proportion of the tobacco used is the native crop.

furniture to Mexico were valued at $536,294 in 1913, $853,560 in 1920, and $611,279 in 1922.

Mexico possesses 44 leather works which produce, annually, about 36,000 traveling articles. Total exports of manufactured leather articles from the United States to Mexico were valued at approximately $3,350,000 in 1918, $4,900,000 in 1920, $3,800,000 in 1921, and $2,400,000 in 1922.

Somewhat over 30,000,000 packages of cigarettes is the average annual production of Mexico's 71 tobacco factories, in addition to an output of over 17,350,000 cigars. A large proportion of the tobacco used is the native product. The 1921 crop amounted to 6,548,000



Courtesy of the Mexican Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

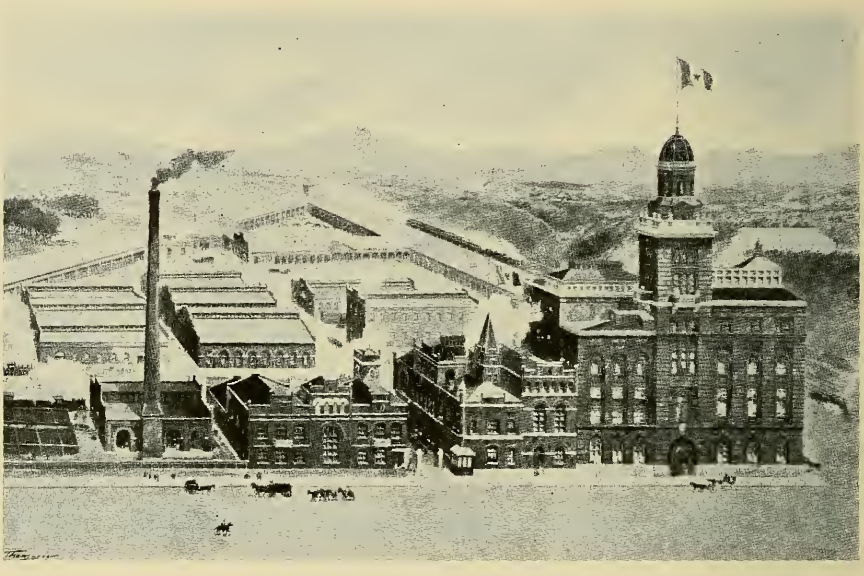


Courtesy of the Department of Foreign Relations of Mexico.

A CIGARETTE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT.

Cigarette making is one of the more important industries of Mexico. Upper: Room where the tobacco is dried. Lower: Modern machinery is used in the establishment.

kilos, or 14,405,600 pounds, this output being increased in 1922 to 10,471,283 kilos, or 23,036,883 pounds. During those years, American exports of cigarettes to Mexico were 13,750,000 and 6,972,000, respectively, but in 1922 were only 16,000. The annual exports of leaf tobacco from the United States to Mexico formerly averaged well over one and one-half million pounds, while the 1922 exports of leaf tobacco were only slightly over 600,000 pounds. The 1923 figures show an increase in the exports of leaf tobacco to Mexico to 1,207,612 pounds, although the value was but $83,839 greater than the value of our 1922 exports. The States of Nayarit, Vera Cruz, and Yucatan are the more important tobacco regions in Mexico.



CUAUHTEMOC BREWERY, MONTEREY

This is said to be the largest and most up-to-date brewery in the Western Hemisphere. Its capacity is approximately 9,250,000 gallons of beer annually.

An interesting and very little known line of manufacture are the chemical industries established in Mexico, six of which are engaged in the production of waxes and gums. A partial list of the average annual production of these six establishments follows:

Turpentine	liters	[1] 114, 000
Refined rosin	tons	302
Common rosin	do	145
Candelilla wax	do	100
Shoe polish	gross tins	2, 394
Shoe cream	do	693
Shoe varnish	liters	[2] 48, 000

[1] Equal to 120,840 quarts.

[2] Equal to 50,880 quarts.

At the same time, although Mexico is one of the best customers of the United States in china and porcelain ware, nevertheless there are established in that country 21 plants engaged in the manufacture of these commodities, producing annually about 1,460,000 pieces. There are also 13 color, paint, and varnish establishments, which produce annually 1,726,800 kilograms of colors, 1,381,800 kilograms of paints, and 1,304,000 kilograms of varnishes. The exports of the United States to Mexico in paints and varnishes are still considerable.

During the last few years Mexico has decreed high export duties on native hides, in order to protect the tanning industries which now number 42 establishments. A large part of the native cattle hide output is thus cured at home, affording the shoe and other leather industries the necessary materials. Other chemical industries, and the number of plants of each, are shown below:

Drugs and pharmaceuticals	13
Perfumes and essences	11
Matches	28
Soap and candles	175
Glass and mirrors	21
Paper and cardboard	25

Among those listed above, the soap and candle manufactures are of considerable importance, producing annually some 25,000 tons of common or laundry soap, 3,700 tons of tallow candles, and 663 tons of wax candles. As a matter of fact, what is reputed to be the largest soap factory in the world is situated in Torreon, Mexico. This factory is under American management. The comparative consumption of candles in Mexico is very great, and native production is decidedly on the increase; American exports of candles to Mexico have decreased heavily during the last five years. Those for the years 1918–1922, inclusive, were as follows:

1918	pounds	506, 691
1919	do	248, 008
1920	do	117, 551
1921	do	120, 369
1922	do	80, 609

Ten hat factories in Mexico produce annually close to 800,000 pieces, of which over 600,000 are straw hats, about 120,000 are felt hats, and the remainder caps and miscellaneous. Now, it happens that the exports of the United States to Mexico of hats are mostly felt hats, the total value for 1922 being but slightly higher than the value of the 1919 exports, and considerably below those for 1920 and 1921. The average annual export value for the period 1918–1922, inclusive, was approximately $380,000, the 1922 figure being $342,298. Less expensive hats are also imported from Italy and France, but the importation of straw hats is small. The market is restricted on

account of the low purchasing power of the people, while the fact that over 60 per cent of the women wear no hats at all makes for a very limited market in that line. Many small shops in the larger cities are also engaged in the millinery trade, making up hats from imported bodies or forms. Besides these factories, many natives are engaged in making hats, especially palm-leaf hats, and these, because of their low price, practically supply the local demand in many regions. In the State of Oaxaca alone over 70,000 gross of these palm-leaf hats are produced annually, this industry being further developed in this State than in any other in Mexico.

In view of the recognized importance of Mexico as an automobile market, it is interesting to note that there are now 19 establishments manufacturing or assembling auto bodies, although the production



Courtesy of the Mexican Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

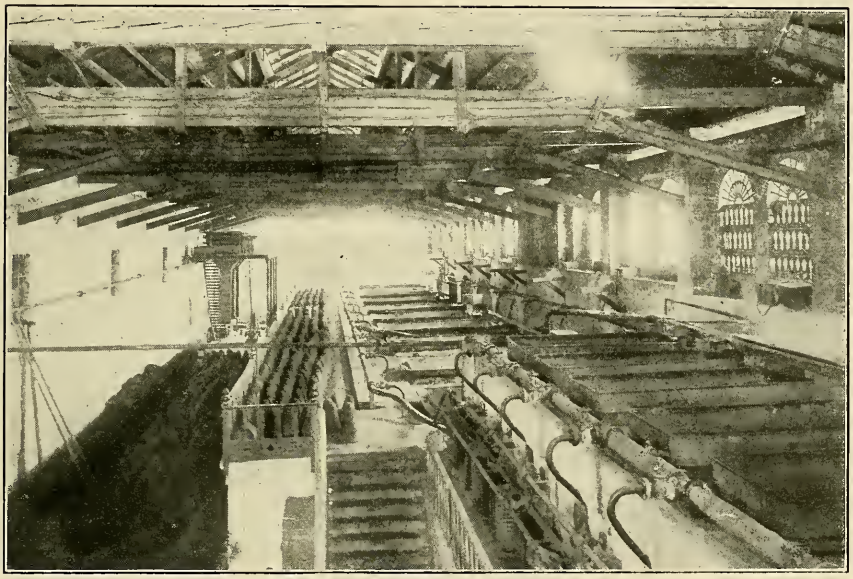
SECTION OF A CAR-ERECTING SHOP.

Three all-steel frame car bodies are shown under construction.

is very small and does not exceed 300 pieces annually. In the fall of 1923 there were persistent rumors of the probable establishment of an automobile factory in Tampico, which was to be a branch of a well-known corporation in the United States. This plan, because of labor and other disturbances, has apparently been dropped. In the auto accessory line, however, there are six rubber manufacturing concerns already established in Mexico, producing annually some 45,000 tires and 100,000 inner tubes. The comparative importance of Mexico as a consumer of automobiles may be gathered from the total car registration in the country on September 27, 1923. On that date there were 24,485 cars officially registered in the entire country, and of this total 10,779 were in the Mexico City district alone. During the year 1923 a total of 2,895 trucks and passenger cars were sold in Mexico City, and the United States exported 8,572

trucks and passenger cars, valued at $4,917,081, compared with an exportation of 8,262 trucks and passenger cars during 1922, with a value of $5,257,886. The decline in value of the 1923 exports, notwithstanding an increase in volume, was directly attributable to an increase in the exportation of low-priced cars. In connection with the United States exports of automobiles to Mexico, shipments of tires and casings to that country since 1920 have averaged well over one and one-half million dollars.

There are 70 plants engaged in manufacturing construction materials—brick, lime, plaster, etc. Five cement factories have a



A MEXICAN SUGAR MILL.

The conical objects shown in the illustration are molds for making loaf sugar. The sugar production of Mexico for the year 1923 amounted to 100,971 metric tons of refined and 20,500 tons of unrefined sugar.

total capacity of 310,000 metric tons annually, but, because of the large importations of foreign cement, total sales are less than half of the capacity production of the native plants. Foreign importations into Mexico of this commodity are about 75,000,000 pounds annually, so that if foreign importations were excluded through high import duties the Mexican industry would be able to satisfy fully all the demands of the home market.

One very important branch of manufacturing in Mexico is flour milling. This industry is still relatively small, but of steadily growing importance. In 1922 there were 82 flour mills in Mexico, with a total invested capital of 12,307,733 pesos (approximately $6,157,866);

50 of these plants were native and 32 foreign. Of the total 21 were established in the State of Michoacan alone, 11 in Puebla, 7 in Coahuila, 7 in Guanajuato, 6 in the State of Mexico, and the rest scattered. The largest of these mills are in the State of Coahuila, where the 7 plants represent an investment of approximately 45 per cent of the total investment in the industry, with a value of $2,786,500. Imported as well as native-grown flour is milled in these plants, and, although the equipment is not always of the most modern type, the entire wheat crop of 815,857,990 pounds plus 295,354 barrels of imported flour were consumed in Mexico itself during the year 1922. United States exports of wheat flour to Mexico in 1922 were valued



Courtesy of the Mexican Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

THE PAPER INDUSTRY IN MEXICO.

The most important mill of the country, located at San Rafael, not far from the capital. This plant together with one at Guadalajara, operated by the same company, has a capacity of 110 tons daily.

at $1,846,205, compared with $2,515,970 for 1923. This latter increase was in great part due to the fact that the 1923 wheat crop in Mexico was short. Central America, with a population of about one-third that of Mexico, received $3,347,967 worth of American wheat flour during 1923, and Cuba, whose population is but slightly over 3,000,000 as compared with over 14,000,000 in Mexico, stands fourth in our list of customers of wheat flour for 1923, shipments to that country being valued at $6,617,196.

The sugar industry is another small industry whose importance is growing. In 1923 there were 38,613 hectares (95,374 acres) planted in sugar cane, the total production being 1,689,772 metric tons of cane. Of the small mills 235 were engaged in the manufacture of

sugar, and these produced 100,971 metric tons of sugar, 20,500 metric tons of brown unrefined, and 33,637 tons of molasses. The State of Michoacan had a total of 37 mills in operation during 1923, Vera Cruz 34, Nuevo León 27, Jalisco 26, and Chiapas 26. The 1923 production of cane alcohol from all the mills amounted to 194,966,003 liters, or 206,451,963 quarts.

An interesting side light into the standard of living and wages in effect in Mexico may be gathered from the following table, which shows the average wages paid in the various industries during 1922, together with maximum and minimum wages for men and women. The wages for child labor have not been indicated.

Labor and political disturbances have militated greatly against the expansion of manufacturing industries in Mexico, which await the settlement of labor disputes and continued internal peace in the country as a whole. But equally important for the industrial future of Mexico is the increase of agricultural production, for agriculture, directly and indirectly, nourishes more men than any other native industry in Mexico. Until the economic wealth, and consequently the purchasing power, of the masses is increased, great expansion in industrial manufacturing is not to be looked for.

Daily wages paid in Mexico during 1922.

(United States currency; conversions at the rate of two to one.)

Industry.	Maximum wage.		Minimum wage.		Average wage.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Coffee mills	$1.37	$0.50	$0.75	$0.37	$1.06	$0.44
Pastry shops	2.94	.68	1.00	.50	1.97	.59
Candy factories	2.13	.97	.74	.52	1.44	.75
Wine and liquors	1.43	.78	.69	.56	1.06	.67
Tobacco factories	2.66	1.11	1.15	.84	1.91	.97
Print shops	2.98	1.17	.97	.53	1.97	.85
Jewelry shops	2.67	1.44	1.33	.85	2.00	1.14
Pottery and chinaware	2.18	1.13	1.31	.80	1.74	.96
Carpenter shops	1.77		1.07		1.42	
Plumbing establishments	1.72	1.37	.75	.52	1.22	.70
Marble works	2.30		1.12		1.71	
Lumber shops	1.91		1.28		1.59	
Cooperages	1.52		.73		1.12	
Foundries and smelters	2.50		.72		1.60	
Blacksmith shops	1.63		.92		1.27	
Cabinet shops	2.56	2.08	1.16	.27	1.86	1.17
Furniture shops	2.68	.87	.90	.55	1.79	.71
Match factories	1.68	.65	.75	.35	1.22	.50
Ink factories	2.50		1.00		1.75	
Paint factories	2.00	.75	1.50		1.75	.75
Soap factories	1.11	.87	1.22	.54	.91	.70
Candle factories	1.31	.56	.68	.48	1.00	.52
Cotton textile mills	2.23	1.04	.75	.54	1.49	.79
Underwear factories	2.56	1.55	.90	.56	1.73	1.05
Hat factories	1.75	1.15	.86	.53	1.30	.80
Tailor shops	1.68	.87	.97	.50	1.32	.68
Shoe factories	2.60	1.10	1.19	.61	1.90	.85
Perfume factories	1.61	1.23	.75	.39	1.18	.81
Power stations (electric)	3.55		1.80		2.67	
Leather goods	2.00	1.25	.87	1.00	1.43	1.12
Paper factories	2.10		.68		1.39	
Cardboard-box factories	2.14	.56	.77	.27	1.45	.42

NEW ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

AT THE special meeting of the governing board of the Pan American Union, March 12, 1924, Dr. Esteban Gil Borges, a distinguished citizen of Venezuela, was elected Assistant Director of the Pan American Union to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Francisco J. Yánes.

Dr. Gil Borges, who has had a noteworthy career in law and diplomacy, was born on February 8, 1879, and obtained his education at the University of Caracas, from which, in 1899, he received the degree of doctor of laws. The following year he was appointed counselor in questions of international law to the Venezuelan-Colombian Mixed Frontier Commission. In 1902 he received an appointment as commissioner of the supreme court, and later in that same year he was elevated to the presidency of the supreme court. From 1903 to 1909 Dr. Gil Borges was professor of the following subjects in the University of Caracas: General sociology, political economy and finance, and history and philosophy of law, becoming, in 1918, professor of international law and diplomacy.

The first diplomatic post held by Dr. Gil Borges was that of first secretary of legation in Washington, to which he was appointed in 1909. Very soon thereafter he became counselor of legation, in which capacity he served until 1914, when he received a similar appointment in France, England, and Germany. Dr. Gil Borges was chosen to represent Venezuela at the important International Conference for the Suppression of the Opium Traffic, held at The Hague in 1914, and in 1917 he was appointed chargé d'affaires of Venezuela in Spain.

The ripe experience and consummate ability of Dr. Gil Borges led to his selection in 1919 as Minister of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela. As incumbent of this high office he was sent in 1921 as special envoy of his Government to the unveiling in New York of the statue of Bolívar, "The Liberator," that most exalted hero of South American independence, presented by the Government of Venezuela to the City of New York.

Dr. Gil Borges, who is the author of *Filosofía de la Historia del Derecho, La Historia del Derecho y sus Formas Primitivas, Codificación*



DR. ESTEBAN GIL BORGES.

The new Assistant Director of the Pan American Union.

y Unificación del Derecho Internacional y Nacional, and *Lecturas Academicas,* has been honored both at home and abroad for his work. In 1918 he was elected academician of the Venezuelan National Academy and in 1919, on nomination of Sres. Maura and Cotareló, he was made a foreign correspondent of the Royal Spanish Academy, while in 1921 he received the honorary degree of LL. D. from the University of Georgetown.

The BULLETIN joins the numerous friends and admirers of Dr. Gil Borges in Washington and elsewhere in offering warm felicitations and the most sincere good wishes for success to the new official of the Pan American Union.

THE FIRST PAN AMERICAN RED CROSS CONFERENCE

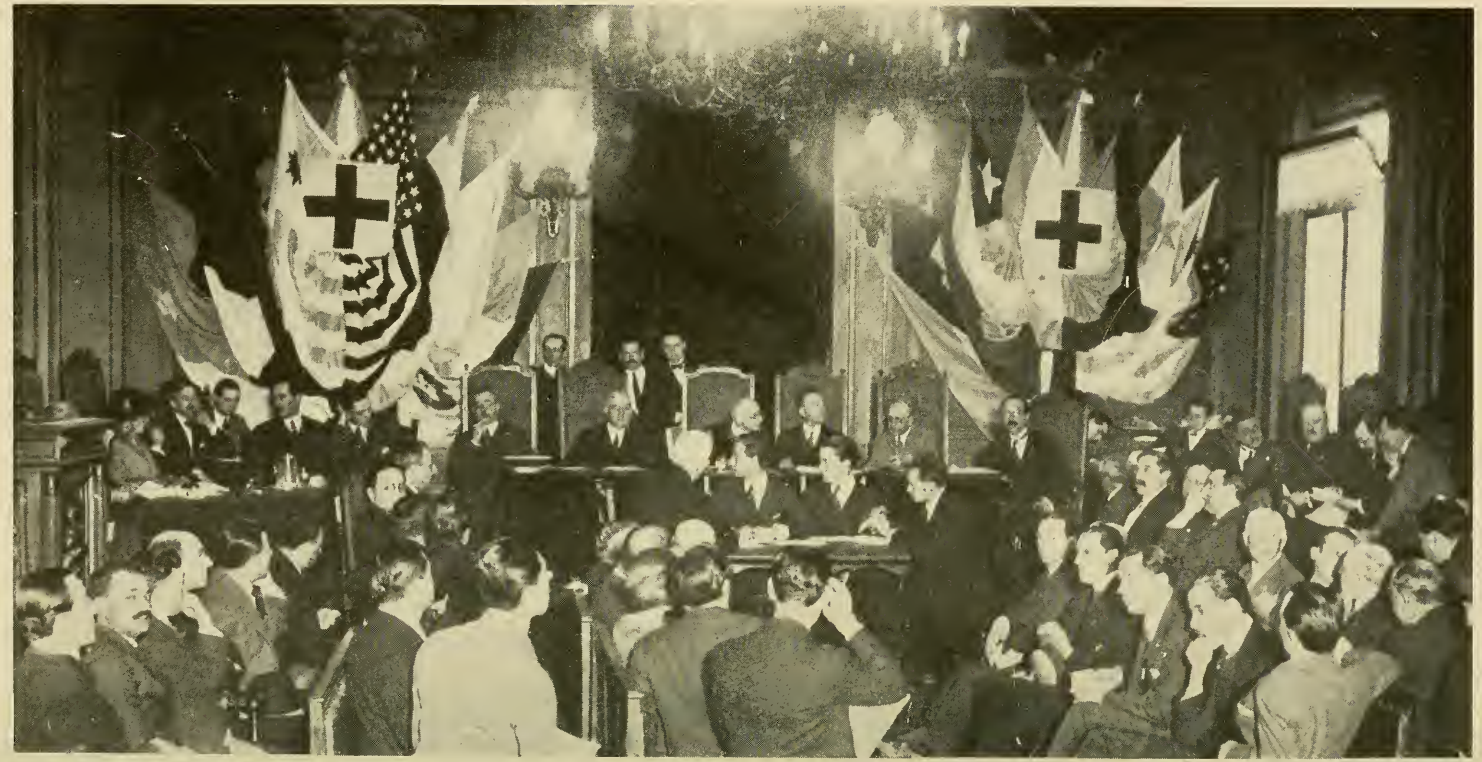
By Arthur W. Dunn,

National Director of the American Junior Red Cross.

DOUBTLESS an important chapter in Red Cross history has been written in the proceedings of the First Pan American Red Cross Conference, held at Buenos Aires, November 25–December 6, 1923, under the auspices of the League of Red Cross Societies. If one can judge from the spirit and the accomplishments of this meeting, it is, however, but the first chapter of a new volume which will unfold during the next few years a significant development of Red Cross history in America and in the world. One should not fail to say, moreover, that the introduction to this new volume had already been written, prior to the recent conference, in the achievements of the several Red Cross Societies of the New World, and in the development of the League of Red Cross Societies through whose good offices the conference was made possible.

The delegation from the United States, consisting of Judge John Barton Payne, chairman; Col. E. P. Bicknell, vice chairman in charge of foreign operations; Mr. Arthur W. Dunn, national director of the American Junior Red Cross; Col. Henry J. Furber, of Chicago, and Dr. John D. Long, representing the United States Public Health Service and the Pan American Union, was met at Montevideo, Uruguay, by Mr. de Roussy, of the League of Red Cross Societies. The latter, together with Dr. René Sand, secretary general of the league, and Mr. Juan A. R. Larrosa had been in Buenos Aires for several weeks where they had made most effective preparations for the conference. No small part of the success of the conference was due to the indefatigable efforts of Mr. Larrosa, who had for months been traveling among the Latin American States, and to whose efforts glowing tribute was paid by one of the speakers in a closing session of the conference.

The delegates from the United States had been prepared for, one might almost say steeped in, Latin American hospitality before arriving at Buenos Aires, for 10 days were spent in Rio de Janeiro and 3 days in São Paulo, Brazil, on the way down. The hospitality



Courtesy of the American Red Cross.

THE FIRST PAN AMERICAN RED CROSS CONFERENCE IN SESSION.

of these two places was equaled, though it could not be excelled, during the 10 days' stay in the Argentine. Everything possible was done by Red Cross officials, by the representatives of the United States Government, by health and educational authorities, by such organizations as the American Club in São Paulo and the chamber of commerce in Buenos Aires, and by others, to see that the delegates from the United States not only enjoyed themselves to the full, but also saw those things in which the several members of the party were most interested.

The first reason for gratification in the conference itself was the fact that every country of North, South, and Central America was



Courtesy of the American Red Cross.

BRAZILIAN HOSPITALITY TO UNITED STATES DELEGATES.

A luncheon was given in Rio de Janeiro in honor of the United States delegates to the Pan American Red Cross Conference. The guests included Edwin V. Morgan, the United States Ambassador to Brazil; Gen. A. Ferreira do Amaral, President of the Brazilian Red Cross; Judge John Barton Payne, chairman of the delegation from the United States; Col. Ernest P. Bicknell, Mr. Arthur W. Dunn, and Col. Henry J. Furher, United States delegates; Dr. John D. Long, representing the United States Public Health Service and the Pan American Union; Senator Chermont; Dr. Getulio dos Santos, secretary general of the Brazilian Red Cross; Dr. Carlos Eugenio Guimarães, third secretary of the Brazilian Red Cross; Senhora Idalia de Araujo Porto-Alegre, second secretary of the Brazilian Red Cross; Senhora Izabel Chermont, second treasurer of the Brazilian Red Cross; Dr. H. C. Tucker, vice chairman of the Rio de Janeiro Chapter, American Red Cross; Mrs. Parsons, chief nurse in the Municipal Hospital in Rio de Janeiro, in charge of the Municipal Nursing Service and of Nurses Training School; Mrs. Ernest P. Bicknell, Mrs. H. C. Tucker, Mrs. L. R. Gray, and Miss Constance Bicknell.

represented with the single regrettable exception of Canada. There were present more than a hundred delegates. The second impressive fact was the obviously deep and genuine interest in the purposes of the conference, as partly evidenced by the full representation, and the earnestness and diligence with which these purposes were pursued. In the 12 days of the conference ample provision was made for social entertainment and recreation, for visits to points of interest, and indeed for the flow of oratory. But the conference was distinctly a working organization. As Judge Payne said, in effect, at the closing session, "We from the more rigorous and harsher North had had impressed upon us, before we came, the reputation of the people of these southern lands for an ever-ready flow of oratory.

Since we have been here, we have had ample evidence of your capacities for eloquence. But we are even more impressed with the underlying deep seriousness of thought, and with the ability to hew to the mark in pursuing the purposes for which we are assembled."

For the orderly procedure of the conference, and for the substantial results achieved, great credit is due, first, to the representatives of the League of Red Cross Societies and to the Argentine Red Cross authorities for the effective preparations made in advance, and, second, to the officers of the conference itself, from President Llambías who presided with grace and with fairness, down through the chairman of commissions and subcommissions, and the various secretaries, to the very members of the numerous committees.



Courtesy of the American Red Cross.

BRAZILIAN AND AMERICAN RED CROSS OFFICIALS.

Photograph taken during the visit of the United States delegates to Rio de Janeiro. In the group are Gen. Dr. A. Ferreira do Amaral; Dr. Getulio Dos Santos; Senhora Idalia de Aaraujo Porto-Alegre; Dr. Carlos Eugenio Guimarães; Senhora Izabel Chermont; Judge John Barton Payne; Col. Ernest P. Bicknell; Mr. Arthur W. Dunn; Mrs. Ernest P. Bicknell; and Miss Constance Bicknell.

The first official function of the conference was a luncheon for the delegates at the Plaza Hotel on Saturday, November 24. This was followed by a brief preliminary business session of the delegates. On Sunday afternoon a general meeting was held in the magnificent Colon Theater, graced by the presence of the President of the Republic and at which brief addresses were made by the Minister of Foreign Relations and by a representative of each delegation. On Monday morning, the 26th, the conference assembled for organization and other business in the splendid hall of the faculty of medical sciences of the University of Buenos Aires, where all subsequent meetings were held.

It had apparently been accepted almost as a foregone conclusion that Judge Payne, as chairman of the board of governors of the



Courtesy of Eugenio C. Noé.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE, BUENOS AIRES, WHERE THE SESSIONS OF THE FIRST PAN AMERICAN RED CROSS CONFERENCE WERE HELD

League of Red Cross Societies, as well as the head of the Red Cross of the United States, should be the president of the conference. He however, firmly declined this honor and urged the election of Dr. Joaquín Llambías, president of the supreme council of the Argentine Red Cross, which was effected, Judge Payne being made honorary president. Dr. René Sand, secretary general of the League of Red Cross Societies, Col. Henry J. Furber, of the United States delegation, and Señor Pedro P. Lalanne of the Argentine Red Cross, were made secretaries of the conference, with Señor Carlos R. Troncoso as pro-secretario.

The conference was then divided into two main commissions for working purposes. The first was charged with the consideration of matters pertaining to Red Cross organization, aims, and policies. Dr. Manuel Torres Boonen of Chile was chosen as president of this commission, and Dr. Juan Larrosa of the league, Mr. Arthur W. Dunn, of the United States delegation, and Señor Carlos R. Troncoso, of Chile, were named as secretaries, with Sr. Carlos A. Pardo as pro-secretario. The second commission was charged with the consideration of health problems. Its president was Dr. Gregorio A. Alfaro of the Argentine Red Cross, and its secretaries Dr. Roberto M. Dodds, of Buenos Aires, and Dr. Getulio dos Santos, secretary of the Brazilian Red Cross.

Each of the two commissions was further organized in subcommissions, of which there were four in the first commission and six in the second commission. These subcommissions often created smaller special committees to study particular problems. It was the business of the subcommissions to thresh out the particular questions to which the conference had devoted itself and to draft appropriate resolutions or recommendations which were then submitted to the two commissions for consideration before being presented to the plenary sessions for final action. The results of all this work, so far as they are shown in documentary form, are given in the series of resolutions which are appended to this article.

But the results of the conference are of course not to be measured solely by the resolutions adopted, which will mean much or little according to the subsequent steps taken for the realization of their intent. The best assurance of such realization is afforded by the mutual understanding and the spirit of emulation and cooperation which the intimate associations of the conference fostered.

Among the things of this conference that stand out conspicuously in the mind of the writer there is, first, that pervading earnestness of purpose, to which reference has already been made, to place the Red Cross on a substantial and efficient basis throughout Latin America, together with an unmistakable eagerness to learn and to accept guidance from the experience of the Red Cross societies of

the rest of the world. A conference with these characteristics must inevitably bear fruit. Then there is the strong undercurrent of Pan American sentiment, which often appeared on the surface in relation to matters wholly apart from the Red Cross, but which also became evident in the deliberations of the conference, and which is likely to be of great significance in Red Cross development in the future. One example of this was the somewhat persistent effort to obtain indorsement for a simultaneous "roll-call" period for the Red Cross of all American countries. It is to be noted that the United States was to be included in this. The question was finally left open for further consideration by the secretariat of the league. It may even be said that this underlying, and sometimes almost



Courtesy of The World's Health, Paris.

DELEGATES VISITING THE HYGIENE EXHIBITION.

subconscious, Pan American sentiment is one of the potent reasons for the present interest in Red Cross development, the possibilities of which are recognized as an instrument for the promotion of understanding and cooperation.

Despite this very apparent Pan American tendency, however, there was equally evident the desire to identify the American development of the Red Cross with the Red Cross movement of the world. For example, Pan Americanism suggested the creation of a Pan American Federation of Red Cross Societies; but the sentiment of the conference was strongly against such a step on the ground that it would seem to duplicate the functions of the League of Red Cross Societies, if not indeed to set up a rival to it. In short, the attitude

of the conference may be fairly stated by paraphrasing a well-known statement: "*Not* Pan America against the world, but Pan America *for* the world."

Finally, mention must be made of the high favor in which the Junior Red Cross movement is held in Latin America as evidenced in the conference. Its chief appeal was twofold: first, as an instrument for health education, and second, as one of the most promising means in sight for the cultivation of international understanding, both from a Pan American and a world-wide point of view. Great faith in this organization of childhood and youth was very apparent, and the demand was general and insistent for advice and assistance in formulating immediate, practical steps to place the organization on a working basis. In one of the closing sessions a telegram was read announcing the authorization, by the governing body of the Brazilian Red Cross, of the establishment of the Junior Red Cross in that country. Another last-minute message was the announcement of a gift of $15,000 from the Laura Spellman Fund to the League of Red Cross Societies for the promotion of Junior Red Cross. The writer was given to understand that a part of this gift would in all probability be used for Junior Red Cross promotion in Latin America.

Resolutions Adopted by the Plenary Sessions of the First Pan American Conference of the Red Cross.

I. On organization of national Red Cross societies and methods of increasing membership and resources.

[Resolution presented by a "subcommission" of which Dr. Juan A. R. Larrosa of the League of Red Cross Societies was chairman, and Col. E. P. Bicknell one of the members.]

1. It is recommended to each National Red Cross Society that it seek to stimulate the interest of all its members in giving in every way direct personal service to the work of the organization, in accord with the democratic character of an institution composed of persons united in service for the well-being of all.

2. To afford a solid basis for the organization of a Red Cross Society as a national unit, local committees should be established with a full understanding that they will be able to work effectively only with the active support of the central committee, which is the only body that can awaken national interest, properly coordinate all the various activities, assure effective cooperation on the part of all organizations which pursue similar ends, and maintain international relations.

3. The central committee will be able to work effectively only in case it shall have at its disposal the necessary funds. It is therefore desirable that the local committees place at the disposal of their central committee a percentage of their receipts to be applied to the accumulation of reserve funds destined to the general service, both national and international, and to meet any urgent demand arising from sudden disaster, or special needs within the national territory.

4. It is recommended to the National Red Cross Societies of America that they provide, in each country, respectively, for an annual campaign for the enrollment of members and the collection of funds.

5. Because of the educative value and the stimulus to the sentiments of fraternity that would be derived from addressing to all America at one time a call in behalf of the Red Cross, we request the secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies as soon as possible to give study to a plan whereby the Red Cross Societies of America may conduct simultaneously a campaign for the enrollment of members.[1]

6. In order to foster in the National Red Cross Societies the present spirit of solidarity and collective sympathy, it is desirable to cultivate the interchange of correspondence, current publications, and reports, and to make as frequent as possible an exchange of visits on the part of representatives of the various national societies as well as of the secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies, with a view to direct observation of the functioning of the various offices and the organization of the Red Cross in the world.

7. It is recommended to the National Red Cross Societies that each report to the secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies all changes which they may introduce into their organization and the methods which give the best results, so that the central office of the secretariat may study and compare the same and recommend their adoption or adaptation to the needs of other Red Cross Societies.

8. It is recommended to each national society that it publish a review under the direction of its central committee, which committee should also devote special attention to propaganda and to the dissemination of the Red Cross program and of a knowledge of its work.

9. Recognizing the service afforded in America by the publications of the League of Red Cross Societies, the conference would witness with pleasure the intensification of this activity and its enlargement by means of articles sent out for reproduction in the several national Red Cross Reviews, together with photographs, posters, leaflets, etc.

10. Since there exists in the secretarial office of the league a bureau in which there have been brought together all the reports referring to the organization of all the national societies and to the methods employed by the Red Cross of the entire world for the increase of membership and resources, it is recommended to the Red Cross Societies that they apply to said bureau to secure suggestions for their guidance, thus availing themselves of the experience of other countries.

11. Since one of the activities embraced within the humanitarian and charitable aims of the Red Cross is the rescue of the victims of shipwreck, this line of activity is recommended for adoption by the several national societies.

12. The conference recommends the general use of the first aid medicine chests in view of the positive assistance which they afford to the public, and because they constitute an effective means of propaganda for the Red Cross.

13. In cases where the enrollment of members proceeds slowly it is desirable to enlist in the interest of the Red Cross the aid of other similar associations in the localities affected.

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[1] A resolution was proposed definitely advocating a simultaneous "roll call" in all American countries. It was the opposition of the delegation from the United States, on the ground of impracticability in practice, that led to referring the question to the secretariat of the league for study. The resolution as originally proposed was one of the many evidences of a strong undercurrent of "Pan Americanism."

II. ON THE RELATION OF NATIONAL RED CROSS SOCIETIES TO PUBLIC POWER, OFFICIAL HEALTH SERVICES, GOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE CHARITABLE AND HEALTH INSTITUTIONS.

[Presented by the second subcommission of the first commission. Chairman, Señorita Elena Moutier, of the Women's Central Committee of the Argentine Red Cross.]

1. It is desirable that the several National Red Cross Societies hold periodical conferences (national), inviting the public powers and social service institutions to participate, for the purpose of coordinating and stimulating activities, and making possible the collection of documents for submission to future international conferences.

2. All Red Cross Societies should make every effort to organize their action (activities) through the use of their own appropriate and characteristic agencies (means), seeking thus to win the moral support of the people and authorities.

The activities of Red Cross Societies should be entirely cooperative, without invasion of the field of official institutions in technical matters, either social or sanitary, unless invited to do so, or well assured of official approval.

Red Cross Societies should be ready to cooperate with all benevolent and health-promotive institutions.

3. National Red Cross Societies are recommended to accept the cooperation of the Sanitary Office[2] at Washington in all matters relating to sanitary organization in American countries.

4. National societies are recommended to coordinate their sanitary work with their respective national military and naval sanitary departments.

5. National societies are recommended to take an active part in the university extension movement in their respective countries.

6. National societies are recommended to prepare for and give instruction in first aid to the agents of public safety in order that they may afford prompt aid in cases of accident on the public thoroughfares.

III. ON FUTURE PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCES AND A PAN AMERICAN FEDERATION OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES.

[Resolution presented by subcommission of which Judge Payne was chairman.]

1. That a series of Pan American Red Cross conferences shall be held at intervals of not less than two years and not more than four.

2. That the next Pan American Conference of the Red Cross shall be held in the city of Washington, D. C.

3. That the exact date of the next and of the future conferences, in accordance with the periodicity indicated above, shall be determined by agreement between the Red Cross Society of the country where the conference is to be held and the League of Red Cross Societies.

4. The First Pan American Conference of the Red Cross, considering the advantages of direct cooperation of all National Red Cross Societies in the directive international body, and in agreement with the democratic principles advocated by the League of Red Cross Societies, resolves to recommend the advisability of reorganizing the board of governors of the league according to the wishes expressed by the governors themselves, giving a representation on this board to all the National Red Cross Societies, leaving to each society the privilege of having joint representation with other countries, in which case the delegates will be entitled to as many votes as societies represented by them. The

[2] The "Sanitary Office at Washington" may refer to the United States Public Health Service or to the Sanitary Bureau of the Pan American Union, or both—probably both. Dr. J. D. Long, representing both of these agencies, was a special delegate to the conference.—A. W. D.]

delegates will be chosen by the governing body of the national societies which they represent and be duly provided with the necessary credentials.

5. The First Pan American Red Cross Conference is of the opinion that it is not now expedient to pronounce itself on the advisability of establishing a Pan American Red Cross Federation, but suggests (considers) that this question should be left for further consideration at a future Pan American Red Cross Conference.[3]

6. The First Pan American Red Cross Conference does not deem it necessary to reach a decision on the question of the establishment of a bureau of the league's secretariat in America, and is of the opinion that this matter falls within the competence of the board of governors of the league to decide.

IV. ON THE JUNIOR RED CROSS AND INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL CORRESPONDENCE.

[Resolutions introduced by subcommission of which Arthur W. Dunn was chairman.]

A. Organization of Junior Red Cross.

1. It is recommended to the Red Cross Societies of the several American countries that they promote the organization and development of the Junior Red Cross in the public schools.

2. That they invite the proprietors and directors of private educational institutions to organize branches of the Junior Red Cross.

3. That a communication be addressed to the appropriate governmental and educational authorities in each country requesting their cordial support in the creation and development of the Junior Red Cross, and the provision of such facilities as they may afford within their administrative policies. It is understood, however, that it is contrary to the principles of the Junior Red Cross that its adoption be made mandatory.

4. That it is a fundamental purpose of the Junior Red Cross to foster cordial relations among the youth of the various countries of America, and between these and the youth of all other countries of the world, by means of an exchange between schools enrolled in the Junior Red Cross of "school correspondence," including photographs, illuminated cards, albums, periodical publications, and other materials descriptive of life in the various countries.

5. That, as soon as possible, there be founded by the Junior Red Cross in each country a periodical review devoted to youth and to the diffusion of the ideals of the organization, and profits accruing from which shall be devoted to the permanent funds of the organization.

6. That, without prejudice to its dependence upon the Council of the Red Cross in each country, the Junior Red Cross shall have its own administrative organization including in its personnel persons experienced in education and in child-welfare work.

7. That the essential condition of membership in the Junior Red Cross shall be actual participation in the activities of the organization rather than the payment of financial contributions; and that if membership fees or dues be found necessary in any case, they shall be kept within the resources of all children and their payment should involve an element of sacrifice made in behalf of the Red Cross.[4]

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[3] This resolution was adopted in plenary session by a vote of 11 to 5. There were those who advocated such a federation, and there were those who desired to kill the idea once and for all—notably Chile. The American delegation was opposed to the suggestion of such a federation on principle, but Judge Payne was also opposed to any attempt to prevent future discussion of the question.

[4] The original wording of the last phrase in English was "and their payment should constitute a form of service or sacrifice in the spirit of the Red Cross." The slight change in wording was due, I think, not to any intention to change the meaning, but to inability to grasp the slight difference in meaning.

8. That all members of the Junior Red Cross should receive instruction by means of periodical lectures regarding the history, ideals, and accomplishments of the Red Cross, kept informed as to its current activities, and, as far as may be within the capacities of the children, be given opportunity to participate in the relief work of the Red Cross in exceptional cases as well as at ordinary times.[5]

B. International School Correspondence.

[The first paragraph following was inserted at the last moment, and is really supplementary to the resolution on organization of Junior Red Cross.]

1. The First Pan American Red Cross Conference recommends to the secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies the investigation of the most efficient possible means of assisting the countries of Latin America in the development of the Junior Red Cross.[6]

2. It is recommended that international school correspondence be adopted as a part of the program of Junior Red Cross in each of the countries where the Junior Red Cross is organized.

3. That in each American country where the Junior Red Cross is organized the Red Cross authorities shall undertake immediately to work out with the appropriate national educational authorities plans whereby schools enrolled in Junior Red Cross may enjoy the benefits of such correspondence.

4. In order to carry into practice these resolutions the national Red Cross Societies are urged to take into consideration the information now accessible as to existing postal conventions and other matters to which attention is called by the fourth subcommittee of this conference.[7]

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[5] The last phrase should read "relief work of the Red Cross in time of emergency and in its humanitarian endeavor in normal times." But it stands as given in the Spanish rendering.

[6] The Latin American delegates showed a keen desire for help in organizing Junior Red Cross, both from the league and from the United States. Resolutions were proposed asking for the formation of a bureau in the league office for Latin American promotion, and also for field workers. The above paragraph leaves it to the league (and to us) to work out. Toward the end of the conference a cable was received by Doctor Sand advising of the gift from the Laura Spellman Fund of $15,000 to the league for Junior Red Cross promotion. Doctor Sand assures me that a part of this will be used for Latin America.

[7] This paragraph was "slipped in" at the last moment and without my knowledge, and is based on the claims of one of the delegates that progress has already been made in certain countries toward special postal arrangements for correspondence between schools—perhaps free postage, or a special form of stamp.



MORE INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIPS

By Elsie Brown,

Bulletin Staff, Pan American Union.

MISS RUTH Esparza, of Guadalajara, Mexico, a graduate of the Instituto Normal Metodista, of Puebla, will be the fourth holder of the $1,000 fellowship offered annually by the American Association of University Women.

For the last year the fellowship has been held by Miss Margarita Mieres Cortés, who has been studying at Columbia University, New York City, and who will probably receive her Ph. D. this spring. Miss Mieres, who holds two degrees from the University of Santiago, Chile, had previously, as representative of the Biblioteca Nacional of Chile, spent two years at the New York Public Library on a fellowship from the American Association for International Conciliation. On her return to Chile she plans to give a course for librarians and to establish children's libraries, besides teaching some classes in philosophy.

From 1921–1923 the fellowship was held by Miss María Teresa Mora, of Porto Rico, who successfully completed a medical course at the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, her predecessor, Miss Virginia Pereira Álvarez, of Venezuela, having spent three years at the same institution and one year as resident physician in a hospital. Miss Esparza, however, who graduates in June, 1924, from the Illinois Women's College, intends to improve her equipment as a teacher by study at Columbia University, and later to take part in the great educational movement now being advanced in every way in Mexico under the brilliant leadership of Dr. José Vasconcelos, Secretary of Education. School lunches, as readers of the Bulletin are well aware, have found an important place in elementary schools in Mexico, and in this work Miss Esparza was active while teaching in her own country before coming to the United States, as well as in other educational and child welfare fields.

The Latin American fellowship awarded to Miss Esparza is one of the 11 fellowships offered annually by the American Association of University Women, 2 others of which are also of an international character—one being offered to British women for study in the

United States and the other to residents of any country. The qualifications for candidates for the fellowship under discussion are:

1. They must be native to one of the Latin American Republics.

2. They must have the equivalent of a college education in the universities or the best normal schools of their countries. In general the committee on fellowships will give preference to the applicants already prepared to carry on graduate or professional study.

3. They must be at least 21 years of age.

4. They must have sufficient knowledge of English to enable them to understand and to profit by lectures, to use English textbooks, to take part in class discussions, and to take examinations.

5. The purpose of their study shall be preparation for some form of public service to their countries in one or more of the following fields:

(*a*) Education, including scientific investigation, teaching, library work, etc.

(*b*) Social service or any field whose aim is the improvement of the social conditions in the community or the increase of its economic efficiency.

(*c*) Public health and sanitation, which may include the hygiene of dependent or delinquent children or adults, or of school children, or of those engaged in the industries.

The reader may perhaps be interested to know something of the great organization of more than 19,000 American women graduates of universities which offer this fellowship. Briefly, it is part of the International Federation of University Women, one of the associations which foster education, friendship, and mutual understanding between nations. The activities of the American Association are the following:

1. Provides, through local branches, a large number of scholarships for undergraduate women in colleges and universities.

2. Administers and awards 11 scholarships for graduate work in the United States and in foreign countries.

3. Improves, by the stimulus of recognition on an accredited list of institutions, the conditions for women students in physical education, medical supervision, housing, and social life.

4. Upholds, by the pressure of the accredited list of colleges, women members of faculties in getting proper salary, promotion, and tenure.

5. Encourages international relationships among university women, especially among the university women of the 17 countries forming the International Federation of University Women, by exchange of professors and fellows, by a biennial international convention, and by the exchange of information and courtesy.

6. Supports a national and international clubhouse in Washington, D. C., as a center for work and fellowship among university women of the United States and foreign countries.

7. Publishes a magazine devoted to information and discussion concerning subjects of interest and importance to university women.

8. Suggests educational policies for national work, prepares an educational program for over 250 local branches of the association, and carries on educational research through the office of an educational secretary.

9. Stimulates university women to continue intellectual growth after graduation, and to contribute in every possible way to the welfare of their communities according to local needs.

10. Maintains a national headquarters at 1634 I Street, Washington, D. C., for the business of the association, for cooperation with other national organizations, and for a center of information of many kinds and of service in many forms to university women.



INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN.

The national headquarters, Washington, D. C.

SHAPING THE DESTINY OF THE ARGENTINE FARMER

By John W. White.

Editor and Publisher of The American Weekly, *Buenos Aires.*

WITH the assistance of American methods and under the personal supervision of the American expert, the Argentine Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Tomás Le Breton, formerly Argentine ambassador to the United States, is developing the finest organization in South America and one of the best in the world for the efficient compilation and prompt dissemination of rural statistics, and when this organization has been completed 80,000 men in all parts of the Republic will keep the ministry, and through the ministry the public, in daily contact with crop and livestock conditions, which in this country have some direct or indirect bearing on every business organization and every home in the Republic, whether that organization or that home be Argentine or foreign. In Argentine the rural production is fundamental. Everything else depends upon it to a greater or less extent. Therefore, nothing else now being done by the Argentine Government is of quite so much importance or has such widespread ramifications as this reorganization of the Bureau of Rural Statistics. But aside from the vital importance of this work there is an added interest in it for Americans from the fact that the one man responsible for results is an American, Mr. Leon Estabrook, who came to Argentina a year ago from the United States Department of Agriculture at the invitation of Doctor Le Breton to undertake this task.

Mr. Estabrook has made wonderful progress during the year he has been here and the influence of his work has been so plainly evident in the very material improvement already shown in the ministry's crop estimates that it has been widely commented upon and complimented by newspapers, organizations, and individuals throughout the country. Mr. Estabrook's contract expired on January 1, but he has been requested by the minister to remain here for another six months and both the minister and Mr. Estabrook believe that at

[1] *American Weekly* of Buenos Aires, Jan. 5, 1924.



DR. TOMÁS LE BRETÓN.

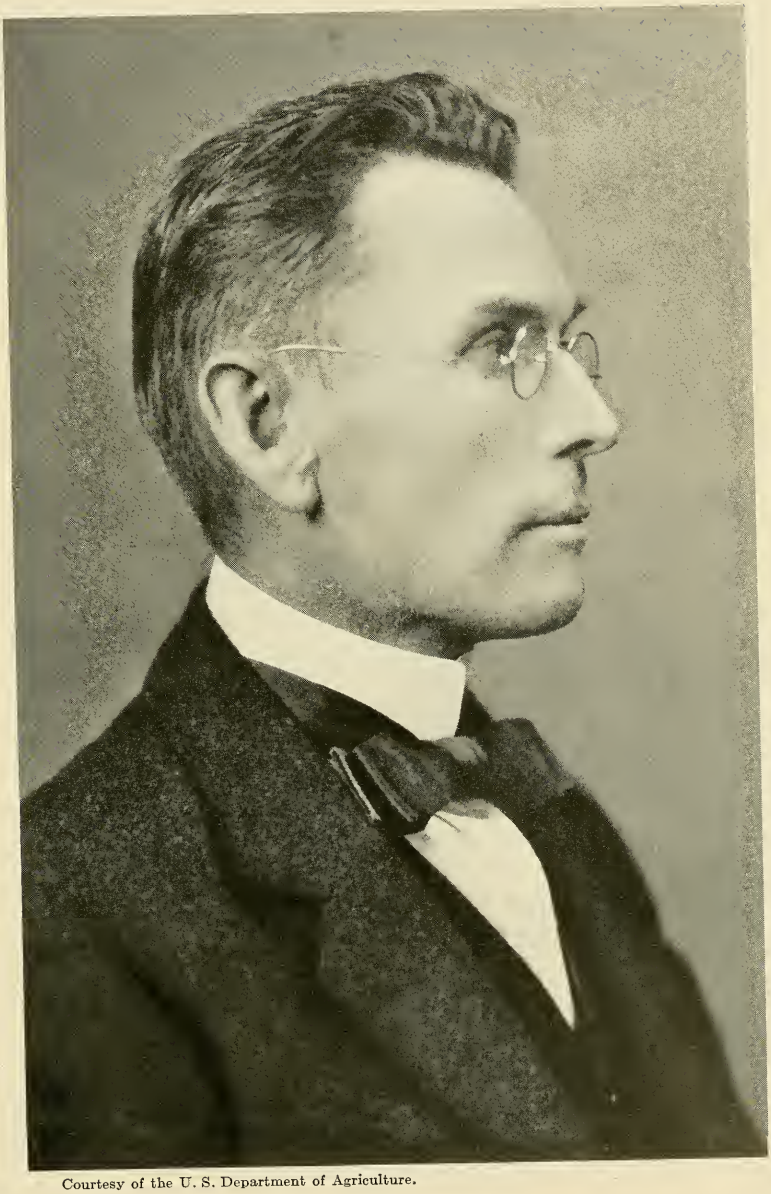
Minister of Agriculture of Argentina.

the end of that time—that is, by July 1—the reorganized bureau will be working smoothly and efficiently under the direction of capable and trained Argentine men who by that time will have organized a field force and an office routine that will keep the bureau up to the ideal of efficiency which has been planned for it.

The last agricultural census in 1914 showed that the agricultural and pastoral lands of the Republic, with their improvements, machinery, implements, and livestock were valued at 16,905,122,540 pesos, which was greater than the combined value of all the railways, street car systems, telephone and telegraph lines, the merchant marine, and all the capital invested in industrial and commercial enterprises and all the gold owned by the National Government, and yet less than 10 per cent of the country's territory was under cultivation. Aside from the large proportion of the country's population which actually lives and works on the soil, the work of transporting, warehousing, manufacturing, and marketing agricultural and pastoral products constitutes the major part of the industrial and commercial activities of the Republic. For these reasons and because most of the food of the population is derived from its own soil, it is of the utmost importance that the Government and the people have available at any moment the latest comparative statistics of this basic industry, and Mr. Estabrook is inaugurating a nation-wide organization that will make them available.

When Mr. Estabrook arrived here a year ago he was met with the usual encouragement—"It can't be done." Yet it is being done, and done largely with the material and organization that Mr. Estabrook found in the ministry when he arrived. An important part of that organization is the field force of the bureau known as the "Defensa Agricola."

The Defensa Agricola was organized several years ago to combat the locusts which Mr. Estabrook describes as "a national calamity." Field offices were established in various parts of the cereal belt with headquarters in each zone well equipped to provide farmers with chemicals, barriers, and other measures of defense against locusts. Originally devised to combat locusts, the Defensa Agricola has developed into an organization which now combats plant diseases, animal diseases, and insect pests and it keeps from 1,100 to 1,900 employees in the field who are in close contact with the farmers every day of the year. This organization is the nearest approach in Argentina to the American system of county agricultural agents, and Mr. Estabrook found on his first trip of inspection through the cereal belt that the Defensa Agricola could be so organized as to supply the Government with the same sort of information that the county agents supply to the American Department of Agriculture.



Courtesy of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

MR. LEON ESTABROOK.

Formerly of the United States Department of Agriculture, who went to Argentina at the invitation of Dr. Le Bretón, to assist in the reorganization of the Bureau of Rural Statistics.

Mr. Estabrook found that the employees of the Defensa Agricola were compiling for their own use a permanent census of all the farms in their respective districts, showing the name of the owner and the acreage of each farm and the area sown to each crop, with a census of the livestock and machinery on each property. This census is revised as often as any change occurs and forms an ideal foundation upon which to base any rural statistics. Mr. Estabrook has also arranged for the active cooperation of the field employees of the Bureau of Ensenañza Agricola, the Livestock Bureau, and other branches of the ministry. With this work well organized, as it now is, the Statistics Bureau will be kept informed at all times of the exact area under cultivation for each one of the several crops produced in this country.

When this area is known, however, the Ministry of Agriculture has only begun its work in the extremely important task of forecasting the harvest, and it is in the organization of the remainder of the work that Mr. Estabrook has brought to bear the valuable results of his extensive experience in the United States. Rural statistics, to be of any value, must be as nearly complete as it is possible to get them, and it is necessary, therefore, to obtain the cooperation of the greatest possible number of reliable volunteer correspondents in all parts of the country. The employees of the Defensa Agricola, who are in close contact with the farmers, are being used as scouts to find capable men who will cooperate with them and with the Government by periodically filling in and mailing the printed forms with which the Bureau of Statistics furnishes them. The cooperation of all the schoolmasters and agricultural societies of the country has also been obtained in this work. More than 2,000 of these correspondents are now furnishing the ministry with data which keep it informed continually of the condition of the crops. Under the program of reorganization drawn up by Mr. Estabrook the ministry expects eventually to have 80,000 of these correspondents filing reports regularly, each township to have its own group of correspondents with a different one for each crop raised in the township and each one a grower of the particular crop on which he reports.

The special forms sent in by these correspondents are tabulated by "partidos" (counties), then by Provinces, and eventually the totals for the Republic are thus available.

One of the most important features being introduced by Mr. Estabrook is the method of estimating production by the weighted or proportional average yield for the areas sown instead of by the straight average; that is, in estimating the total production, each partido and each Province is reckoned only by its relative importance instead of being given the same weight, as has been done hitherto. This done by a system of percentages based on the last census or on the known area of the previous year.

This system of proportions is also used in estimating numbers of live stock, areas, and growing conditions of the crops, since it is much easier to estimate proportions than quantities. The voluntary correspondents are asked to estimate the proportion of their district that is planted to each particular crop and whether this proportion is greater or less than the planting of the previous year. It is infinitely easier to estimate that one-half or three-fourths of a certain area is under wheat, for example, than to estimate the actual number of acres under wheat, but once the proportion is estimated in comparison to the previous year, the acreage can be found from the records of the known area planted in the previous year.

Mr. Estabrook also is introducing the American method of estimating growing conditions by a comparison with normal. It has been found that when a farmer plants a crop and begins to think of what he hopes to get out of it he does not picture to himself a bumper crop, or a small one, but what farmers talk of as a "full crop." As a result of his experience, the farmer is able to inform the correspondents whether his growing crop is better or worse than his idea of a full crop, and, arbitrary as this method may seem, it has been found that in practice it gets closer to actual results than any other method that has been tried.

Another very important branch of rural statistics is being introduced into Argentina for the first time by Mr. Estabrook and when perfected will do a great deal to correct the present tendency toward overproduction in particular crops in the years following seasons wherein high prices have been paid for that crop. This is an innovation which Mr. Estabrook worked out in the United States during the war and one which has given unusually gratifying results there. It is estimating the intention of the farmer to plant, as regards each crop.

When wheat brings unusually high prices farmers everywhere plant too much wheat the next year, with the result that there is an overproduction with low prices for wheat, whereas there probably is not enough of some other crop. The method that Mr. Estabrook has worked out for correcting this condition came about as follows:

After the United States entered the war and so many young men from the farms went to France to fight, there was great fear throughout the country, in Government circles and elsewhere, that the United States could not produce enough food crops for its own needs. Mr. Estabrook then hit upon the idea of asking the farmers how much wheat they intended to plant, and the agricultural agents and correspondents in all parts of the country got this information from the farmers long before it was time to plant. At the same time they learned the intention of the farmers regarding the planting of other crops. With this information in hand, Mr. Estabrook prepared for the President and his Cabinet an estimate of the next harvest of each

of the important crops, including wheat, barley, potatoes, cotton, etc. As this was something that had never been attempted before, and as the crops had not yet been planted, it was not thought advisable to publish the information and it did not get outside the Cabinet room. When the crops were harvested, the total production of the country was compared with the preliminary estimate based on the intention of the farmers to plant, several weeks before the seed was in the ground, and the production was found to be within 1 per cent of the estimate for several crops, within 2 per cent for wheat, and 3 per cent of the estimate for other crops. The widest margin of difference was for barley, where there was a difference of 7 per cent between the preplanting estimate and the harvest.

This system of estimating is now a part of the regular program of the United States Department of Agriculture. A recent report from the United States Department of Agriculture shows that the preplanting estimate of cotton acreage for 1923 came within one-half of 1 per cent of the final estimate. The importance of this system to Argentina is this: By publishing several weeks before planting time the area that is to be sown in accordance with the intention of the farmers, and by calling their attention to the fact that an overproduction is threatened, the farmers will still have time to change their intention and plant less of one crop and more of some other.

When this feature is completely organized, it is expected to bring about an intelligent adjustment of planting to the probable market conditions and thus put an end to the present wide fluctuation in supply and prices from one year to another, to the ultimate benefit of farmers and traders, and everyone else interested in the growing and marketing of crops.

The importance of Mr. Estabrook's work in Argentina can be more appreciated when it is realized that there are 59 crops in this country, consisting of 6 cereals, 3 fodders, 15 industrial crops, such as cotton, sugar cane, tobacco, etc., 15 fruits, and 19 vegetables. When the Bureau of Statistics completes the reorganization it is now undergoing, it will have at its finger tips at all times a complete report on each one of these 59 crops as well as a permanent census of livestock in the country.

When Mr. Estabrook arrived in Argentina he found that the bureau consisted of 8 inspectors and 51 employes in Buenos Aires, who compiled the statistics received from about 2,500 voluntary correspondents in the Provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, Cordoba, Entre Rios, and the Territory of the Pampa. For information from the rest of the Republic the bureau depended on provincial government offices, with the result that the information received was incomplete and unsatisfactory. And even as regards the five Provinces and one Territory already mentioned, the bureau was keeping records only for certain crops.

The first step in the reorganization was to move the inspectors into the rural districts and require them to live in the regions they were expected to cover. The next was to organize a field force that would keep the bureau supplied regularly with complete reports on all crops and on the livestock, and this work has now progressed so far toward realization that it is expected that when Mr. Estabrook leaves here in July to return to Washington, Argentina will be well on the road toward having the finest organization in South America for collecting and publishing up-to-the-minute statistics covering all its rural activities.

A NEW INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT[1]

By C. Scott Williams.

DURING the sessions of the summer school held in Mexico City last July and August, a movement was started which will interest every teacher of Spanish in this country, and in which every teacher in both the United States and Mexico is invited to have a part.

The cordiality with which Americans attending the sessions were everywhere received was not simply a demonstration staged for political effect. There was abundant proof of sincere good will and neighborliness. It seemed absurd to both them and us that there should be strained relations between the two countries. Everybody was hoping for and expecting recognition, as it seemed to be the only sensible solution of a long and needless misunderstanding.

With that political status, we, however, had nothing to do; but it did seem to us that something should be done which would forever prevent a recurrence of this upsetting of friendly relations. We were reminded that on our northern boundary over a century of peace marks our friendship with Canada and Great Britain. Why not establish an era of good will and mutual confidence toward our Mexican neighbors?

A number of things have combined to hinder a closer intercourse with Mexico; differences in language, race, customs, and traditions, diverse economic conditions, distance, and climate. All these have

[1] *Modern Language Bulletin*, Los Angeles, Calif., January, 1924.

influenced largely in making our nearest neighbor on the south a really "foreign" country to us. But the recent years and the revolution have done wonders for that people, and we were amazed to find them so wide-awake, so sensitive to foreign criticism, so open and frank in the discussion of their own and international problems, so anxious to do the best for themselves and to deserve the respect and esteem of the rest of the world. Mexico will never go back to her former attitude. The old feeling of bitterness toward Americans, so rampant 10 years ago, has wholly disappeared; but they are perplexed to know what they may expect of our Government and wonder if we are, in truth, a people friendly to them.

Recognition came in September and yet, everything that has to do with promoting friendship seems to be held in abeyance. There is still distrust on the part of business men in this country, and the situation will not improve until the findings of the international commission have been published and ratified by our Senate. There is also a crisis arising from the fact that President Obregón is to retire soon and the policies of the two rival candidates are still in a chaotic condition, though in process of crystallization. The issue will remain in doubt for several months. Business in Mexico is waiting on American capital, and the latter is too shy to run any risks till political affairs have been definitely adjusted.

This long delay should not, however, delay the more important social and spiritual rapprochement which is so necessary for both Nations. What we need is some outstanding social movement which will symbolize the friendly spirit of two neighbor peoples, and the suggestion has been made that it take tangible shape in the erecting of a monument on the border, not to commemorate a diplomatic agreement—there has been no disagreement—but an unwritten covenant of friendship and good will in which all the people of both Nations may take part.

It was quite in keeping that the initiative should come, as it did, from a Quaker, Mr. I. W. Kelsey, a student at the summer session and a Young Men's Christian Association worker in the State of Michigan. A committee drew up a set of resolutions and, through the good offices of Sr. José Vasconcelos, Minister of Education, the entire assembly of American students was invited to a personal interview with President Obregon. About 400 of us gathered in the Salón de Embajadores at noon of August 7. The resolutions were presented, containing the signatures of almost the entire student body. To the plan proposed, the President replied in a very happily worded address, heartily accepting and indorsing the proposal, and promising the full cooperation of the department of education in carrying it to completion. Our committee is now in correspondence with Sr. Moisés Sáenz, director of the Departmento de Intercambio



Photograph by Clinedinst.

HONORABLE CHARLES BEECHER WARREN.

Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico.

Universitario and chairman of the commission named by Obregón for this purpose.

The resolutions propose:

1. That the monument to be erected be two statues in bronze representing the two contemporary presidents and outstanding leaders of both nations, Lincoln and Juárez, clasping hands; that the two figures be placed somewhere exactly on the border line so that they will represent the friendly attitude of the two peoples to each other. On the base of the monument will be engraved appropriate sayings, one of them to be an extract from Lincoln's first inaugural.

2. That the funds for the purchase of the park in which the monument is to stand and for its erection are to be obtained from voluntary contributions from the children of school age of both Nations, and equally subscribed by each. This will imply a long campaign of education which will consist of a study of the achievements of both Nations in the arts of peace, and will have for its main purpose the creation of a public opinion of enlightened good will and mutual confidence, and the preparing of the coming generations to act wisely and well in all international relationships.

3. That a council of advisers be chosen who will take the whole plan in hand and carry it out in a worthy manner. Naturally, the burden of the work will fall upon the leaders of public education in both countries.

Considerable progress has already been made, and I have at hand the indorsements of a number of influential people. The success of the whole enterprise will depend upon the strength of the sentiment awakened by this appeal in the hearts of the cultured people of the United States. A corresponding sentiment in Mexico will be more easily aroused by an appeal of this sort. Space does not permit further comment, but I shall be glad to hear from any one who is interested, and a little later material will be prepared for publication in the daily press.



CUBA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE PANAMA CANAL[1]

TO SUCCEED in the undertaking of the Panama Canal needed more than successful diplomacy in the international political situation which the affair involved and which might always have been discounted by reason of the dominant influence in America of the United States and the respect which the United States inspires in the other great powers because of this influence and because of its strength as a nation.

It needed more than the most advanced scientific knowledge of famous American engineers who applied to the construction of the canal their experience and their talent, not superior certainly to the experience and talent of the engineers of de Lesseps' company who left in Panama faultless constructions which were accepted without reservation by the Government of the United States, a tribute of honor to the French engineers.

Another very essential thing was needed for the success of the undertaking, a thing which the expert officials of the United States Government were able to appreciate to its fullest extent from the very first moment. And this was the necessity of making the region sanitary.

Without previous sanitation the canal was absolutely impossible, not only in its excavation but in its operation later.

"The tomb of Spaniards" was the historic name of the isthmus. As early as 1509, when Diego de Nicuesa, Governor of Castilla de Oro under Ferdinand the Catholic, arrived there, the fever left only 69 men alive out of the 700 he had with him. And for this reason the expedition failed.

The same fate befell the Scotch under Patterson in 1694, and the English under Nelson in 1780, cruelly decimated by fevers.

It was, more than anything else, the frightful loss which the terrible epidemic of yellow fever in Habana caused among the English army of occupation that made Great Britain decide upon the abandonment of Cuba after she had conquered the island and held it from 1672 to 1673.

In the construction of the railway between Colon and Panama—in the years 1849 to 1855—it is said that there was one death for each crosstie of the road.

[1] Translation of "El Canal de Panama y el Doctor Carlos Finlay," appearing in *Revista Municipal y de Intereses Economicos*, Habana, January 15, 1924.

By a calculation in round numbers based on irrefutable statistics, it is shown that in the 23 years the French company was working in the isthmus, out of their 86,800 workmen, 52,000 were attacked by yellow fever. There was one year in which the mortality rose to 60 per cent, an average to cause panic.

Just as Nelson in 1779 left the isthmus an incurable invalid, so did Mr. Achile Monchicourt in 1893, who had taken the place of Brunet in 1889. Mr. Boyer, the illustrious director of the canal, lost his life a few days after his arrival. And in April, 1905, the American supervisor, Mr. O. Johnson, died of yellow fever. A thousand analogous cases could be cited.

In short, without sanitation on the isthmus no canal was possible. Even though constructed at this enormous price of the sacrifice of lives, the operation afterwards was dangerous and repellent.

The International Scientific Congress which met in Paris in 1889—with many eminent health officers present—had already declared that in the building of the Panama Canal the question of sanitation and danger to health was "the greatest difficulty which presented itself in the way of the work."

The Government of the United States recognized this fact. They began by the sanitation of the isthmus. And they were able to succeed, thanks to something that the Spaniards of Nicuesa did not have, nor did the Scotch of Patterson, nor the English of Nelson, nor the French of de Lesseps; thanks to something that they learned in Cuba and from a Cuban which made possible to the Americans their great national enterprise; thanks to the genius of Dr. Carlos Finlay, who by means of remarkable laboratory investigations, verified with the aid of his eminent coworker, Dr. Claudio Delgado, had discovered and demonstrated that yellow fever is transmitted by the mosquito, *Stegomyia fasciata.*

This made possible the sanitation of Panama, as previously by the same means the sanitation of Habana had been accomplished under the United States Government.

The American Government had declared that with yellow fever on the Isthmus there would be no canal. Colonel Gorgas, head of the department of sanitation on the Isthmus, had written the following: "The experience of our predecessors was ample to convince us that unless we could protect our force against yellow fever and malaria we would be unable to accomplish the work." And in another place he stated, "We could readily see that, if the conditions as they existed in 1905 were to continue, *the canal would never be finished.*"

The success of the United States in Panama can not, therefore, be separated from the essential assistance rendered by the genius of a Cuban.

It is true that during the military occupation of Cuba by the United States, Doctor Lazear and Dr. Walter Reed—the former at the cost of his life—with the learned aid of Dr. Aristides Agramonte, an eminent Cuban physician, tested heroically the scientific theory of Doctor Finlay and thus brought it about that Maj. William C. Gorgas, then chief health officer in Habana, was able to extirpate yellow fever here.

But it was precisely because of his experience in Cuba that this famous American health officer was sent to Panama, where, applying what he had learned and proved in Habana, he so far succeeded in dominating this terrible disease that all danger of an epidemic in the Isthmus has disappeared.

With this experience, with the proof also that the Anopheles mosquito is the transmitter of malaria—as discovered in 1896 by the English major, Ronald Ross of the Indian Medical Service—and lastly, with the verification of the fact that bubonic plague, another disease prevalent on the Isthmus, was due to rats brought in by ships from Europe, the field was now ready for a complete program of sanitation which was thereupon initiated.

The development and success of this program constitutes a just cause for honor to the American Government, and this honor must be attributed on its technical side to Col. W. Gorgas, and on its administrative side to the Hon. Charles E. Magoon, minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the Republic of Panama, who in May, 1905, took charge of the Canal Zone, where they displayed a great wealth of inexhaustible resources until the complete sanitation of the Isthmus was secured.

But it is not enough merely to attribute to Doctor Finlay the place of honor which belongs to him in the successful results that the great Republic has been able to obtain in Panama principally because he brought about a great advance in the science of sanitation with "one of the most brilliant medical discoveries of the age," as is stated, thus giving official recognition to the fact, on page 316, Volume I, part 2, of the Annual Report of the Department of War of the United States for 1900, the first year of the military occupation of Cuba, published in Washington in 1901.

For notwithstanding this official recognition there are still authors, as distinguished, for example, as Vaughan Cornish, who in his notable work "The Panama Canal and its Makers," published in Boston in 1909, says—pages 123 and 124—that Mr. Reed, a member of the Sanitary Commission of the United States, was the one who attributed to the mosquito Stegomyia the transmission of yellow fever, and that in Cuba, during the American military occupation, this disease could not be regulated when voluntarily communicated

by the bite of the mosquito, without adding one word in praise of the occupation for the splendid sanitary control established in our country.

In this there is an error and a grave injustice—first in denying to Doctor Finlay the honor that legitimately belongs to him for his famous discovery; secondly, in not acknowledging that the Government of the United States, in Cuba, attained a brilliant success in proving and utilizing the theory of Doctor Finlay and by this means exterminating yellow fever in the island, to the great benefit of humanity and to the eternal gratitude of the Cubans. Up to that time Habana had been a dangerous city because of epidemics of yellow fever, having a death rate that reached 33.21 per 1,000 just previous to the last war of independence, in the six years from 1890 to 1895—a mortality higher than that of any other city in Europe or America.

The founders of bacteriology in Cuba in 1885 were Dr. Carlos Finlay, of Camagüey, and Dr. Claudio Delgado, of San Sebastian. And when the former, entirely on his own initiative, established the transmission of yellow fever by the mosquito, Doctor Delgado was his only colleague who had the same scientific conviction and associated himself with Doctor Finlay in investigations which confirmed the famous discovery.

Doctor Finlay was appointed by the Government of Spain to be the representative of Cuba and Porto Rico in the International Sanitary Conference which was held in Washington on February 18, 1881, and it was there that he explained for the first time his theory of the existence of a transmission agent of yellow fever.

Six months later in the Academy of Sciences of Habana August 14, 1881, Doctor Finlay gave a reading of the work which has immortalized his name. It is a pamphlet entitled "The Mosquito Hypothetically Considered as the Agent of Transmission of Yellow Fever." In this pamphlet Doctor Finlay explained at length the experiments by which he deduced that this agent was the *Culex mosquito* of the classification Rovineau Desvoidy, corresponding to the *Stegomyia Fasciata* of Theobald, or the *Stegomyia Calopus* of Meigen and Blanchard.

His remarkable assertions were not received enthusiastically except by one other learned physician, Dr. Claudio Delgado. In intimate association these two persisted for years in investigations and experiments without receiving any encouragement. And perhaps they would have continued thus indefinitely had it not been for the intervention of the United States in Cuba.

After the theory was finally proved, upon presentation to Doctor Finlay of the "Mary Kingsley" medal which an English society granted to him for his now famous discovery in a formal meeting of

the University of Habana, November 4, 1907, the dean of the faculty of medicine very appropriately distinguished Doctor Delgado with "a place of honor as collaborator of Doctor Finlay"; and Doctor Finlay recognized this collaboration unreservedly in an article of appreciation published in the *Official Gazette* for November 13, 1907, and reiterated it conspicuously on December 3 following, when in the Academy of Sciences of Habana he received the Cross of the Legion of Honor, which was presented to him as a benefactor of humanity by the Minister of France in the name of his Government.

The scientific works which Doctor Finlay and Doctor Delgado published in collaboration to demonstrate this theory reached the number of 88. The American Public Health Association paid tribute to the two men when in their thirty-second annual meeting, held in Habana, January 9–13, 1905, an important report by Dr. Benjamin Lee, of Philadelphia, was read in which, justly praising Doctor Finlay, it was stated:

> As in the days of old, we kill our prophets and stone those who are sent unto us with messages of divine truth. He and his firm friend and collaborator, Dr. Claudio Delgado, *who alone stood by him in this crisis*, were branded by the physicians and scientists of Habana as veritable monomaniacs.

And thus it was, truly. This was practically the attitude of Doctor Sternberg, the notable bacteriologist, Chief of Marine Sanitation of the United States, who had been in Habana several years studying yellow fever and who had considered the theory of Doctor Finlay fantastic. He only admitted its correctness when Doctor Reed and Doctor Lazear, both members of the Medical Board of the United States, proved heroically that the illustrious Cuban investigator was right.

Only then did Doctor Sternberg, Chief of Sanitation, order a thorough trial and application of the theory of Doctor Finlay in the sanitation of Habana, then under the military occupation of the United States.

Perhaps an important reason for these orders of Doctor Sternberg was the probability that a commission of English physicians who had announced their intention to prove the theories of Doctor Finlay was coming to Habana from Liverpool, and that England would thus have been first to cooperate in this great work for humanity.

With the American Government in Habana now working along this line, Habana was made sanitary, and the fame of Doctor Finlay spread wide throughout the world.

Nevertheless there are still publications as authoritative as *The American Monthly Review of Reviews* where in a notable article on Panama by the well-known writer, Mr. George F. Authier, entitled "Realizing the Dream of Panama"—January, 1911—justly praising Doctor Gorgas for extirpating yellow fever from the isthmus, says that

he applied the methods learned in Habana, and that his success will be a "lasting monument" to him.

But he does not add a single word of the gratitude due to the master from whom Doctor Gorgas *learned* in Habana the secret of these methods and without whom there would be no base to the *lasting monument.*

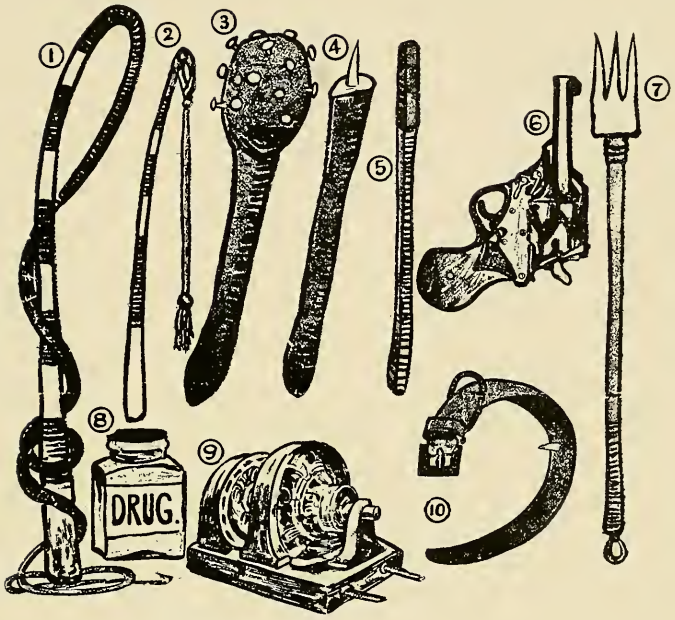
Not only for the honor of Cuba, but for the sake of historical accuracy in a matter of importance in universal scientific progress, help us to rectify these errors, and thereby vindicate the interesting part that belongs to the Cuban spirit in the great work at Panama.

CAMPAIGN IN FAVOR OF BIRDS AND ANIMALS[1]

AN ACTIVE movement has been started in Mexico, both by the Government and private societies, to educate the public in the humane treatment of animals. The Department of Agriculture and Public Works recently initiated a campaign to instill in children a love of birds and to teach them to protect bird life. A number of pamphlets containing instructions on how to build bird houses and artificial nests, published by the forestry and game section of the above-mentioned department, have recently been sent to the Department of Public Instruction for distribution among the pupils in the primary schools. By means of these pamphlets the children will be taught to construct bird houses and nests as part of their manual training, placing these afterwards in the public parks and gardens, following the custom in many European cities and in those of the United States.

Along this same line of endeavor an interesting and appropriate program has been arranged by the Mexican Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to celebrate the day known as the "Animals' Day," which falls on January 17. Among the events planned is a concourse to which all kinds and classes of animals may be brought, prizes being awarded to those found in good condition. A free entertainment will also be given the same day in the amphitheater of the National Preparatory School where, besides moving pictures and a musical program, a short talk will be given explaining the humanitarian aims and purposes of the society.

[1] Compiled from *El Universal*, January 9, 12, and 15, 1924, by Elena Calderon, Bulletin staff, Pan American Union.



Courtesy of Our Dumb Animals.

INSTRUMENTS USED IN TRAINING PERFORMING ANIMALS.

The infliction of physical pain compels the most immediate obedience. It is interesting to note that in producing some of the recent popular motion pictures as many as 600 animals have died as a result of exhaustion and injuries incurred during the training. (1) Steel-lined whip; (2) steel-lined whip with steel tassel; (3) nailed club; (4) goad; (5) red-hot iron; (6) pistol; (7) fork; (8) drugs; (9) electric machine; (10) spiked collar.

Dr. Emilio Fernandez, a veterinarian, has offered to give free consultations and prescriptions for all sick animals brought to his office on Animals' Day.

A suggestion was made by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals that all owners of beasts of burden give their animals a rest on that day.

In the State of Puebla an important decree recently issued by the governor, which will tend greatly to aid in humane education, was the absolute prohibition of bull fights in that State. An infringement of this order will be punished by a month in prison and a fine of 500 pesos.

THE THIRD SÃO PAULO CONGRESS OF ROADS

WITH the opening of the Third São Paulo Congress of Highroads, which took place on the 12th of October, 1923, with an attendance of 483, of which 170 were delegates from the various municipal governments, the State of São Paulo has given a new and striking demonstration of its splendid progressive spirit and economical vigor.

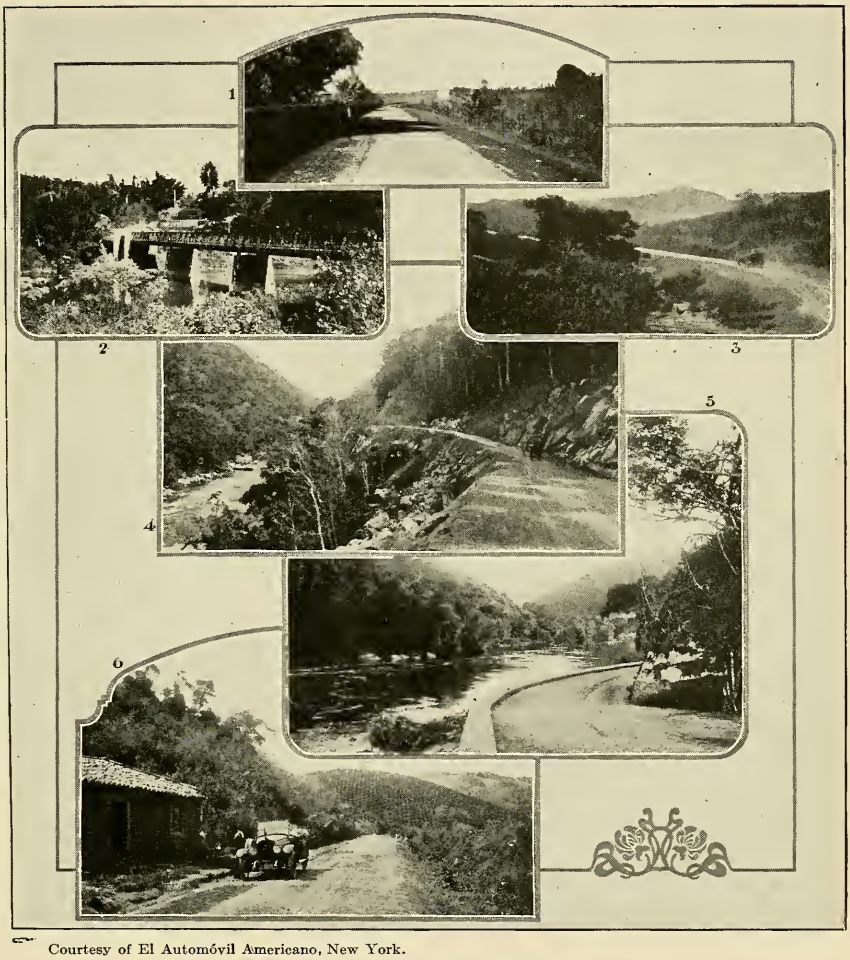
São Paulo, as everyone knows, is the Brazilian State in which the problem of communication and transportation is being solved in the most efficient manner and with the greatest speed. While the railway system of the State has reached a comparatively advanced stage of development and efficiency, to which the independent companies and the State-owned roads have both contributed, the Government, nevertheless, has directed its attention particularly to the highways, and has carried out a program of energetic and practical realization which have made of São Paulo, in respect of roads, the model State of the Brazilian Union. It must be said that the realization of this program is due in great part to the wise administration of Senhor Washington Luis, who has sought not only to establish connections between the municipalities but to link up the system with the roads of the States bordering on São Paulo.

The good results of this broad and wholesome policy are already felt by the Paulistas in the daily growth of their economical prosperity and social progress. Within the short space of three years the present administration, without any outside help, simply within the resources of the ordinary revenue—for no public obligation of any kind was incurred for highway purposes—has already opened up to traffic 917 kilometers of excellent highways, with 300 kilometers additional under construction and 1,759 in project.

This great work has been made possible through special legislation, the effect of which has been to systematize the work of road building along the main penetration routes and their ramifications, all of which have been laid down and adequately incorporated in the highway map of the Republic.

For the direction and execution of this vigorous program a technical office was established in which the new service was soundly and broadly organized from the beginning.

The State government of São Paulo received the hearty support of public opinion, so that within a very short time its example was



Courtesy of El Automóvil Americano, New York.

ROADS IN THE STATE OF SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

The problem of communication and transportation in the State of São Paulo is being solved in an efficient and speedy manner, particular attention being given to highways. The main roads radiate from the capital toward the coast and the adjoining states of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerães, Matto Grosso and Paraná. (1) A flat stretch on the road to Ribeirão Preto, which is completed almost to the border of Minas Gerães. (2) A fine bridge on the Minas Gerães road. (3) What such roads as this, from São Paulo to Rio de Janeiro, mean to the development of Brazil can well be imagined. This view shows a section of the road between São Paulo and Jacarehy, which is being extended to the border of the state of Rio de Janeiro, where it will join the great highway from the Federal capital. (4–5) Picturesque sections on the road from São Paulo to Itu, which will be extended, in time, to the border of Matto Grosso. (6) The roads in the state of São Paulo are built to withstand heavy traffic of automobiles and trucks.

being followed by the municipalities and by private parties now actively engaged in the construction, restoration, and improvement of roads, with the result that to-day São Paulo can boast of tens of thousands of kilometers of highways in far better condition than they were when they served as the only means of vehicular transportation.

It is proper to observe that the policy of the present São Paulo administration in the matter of highroads by no means implies the neglecting of other means of communication. The Sorocabana and Araraguana railways have been reorganized, preliminary work has been begun on the electrification of the Campos de Jordão railway, and a system of neighborhood railways has been built to serve as auxiliaries and feeders to the great trunk lines.

On the occasion of the inauguration of the Third São Paulo Congress of Highroads the presiding officer of that body, Senhor Washington Luis, delivered an address in which he reviewed the work of his Government in this branch of the public service. In the course of his remarks his Excellency said:

> We should not be assembled here were it not that we wish to learn, that we wish to be of service one to the other, in order to facilitate the realization of practical results, which is one of the praiseworthy traits of the Paulista character. Hence, the suggestions which you are about to make, the advice which you will give, the work which you will perform, will be received with particular satisfaction.
>
> You will doubtless examine the undertakings which have been carried out to a successful conclusion, you will note the remarkable degree of intensity the work has acquired, and that this, the momentous problem of our public roads, is now in a fair way to reach a definite and satisfactory solution. Those public roads of unhappy memory, traveled in years gone by by droves of pack mules or deeply rutted by the wheels of heavy oxcarts, now traversing bogholes in the valley bottoms, now climbing the ragged sides of steep hills, have taken their place among the minor details in the history of our public roads.

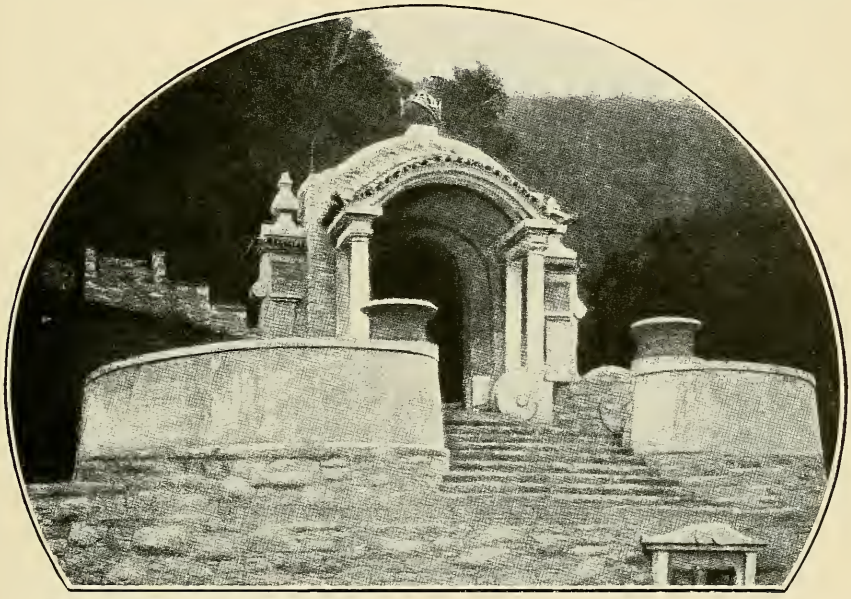
In another passage, after explaining the policy of the Government which, even under adverse criticism that fails to take into account the unswerving determination with which the Government has carried out its policy, was unalterably convinced of the utility of its action "as a means of facilitating economic circulation, without which adequate consumption is impossible and production can not prosper," the president declared that:

> In urging and fomenting the construction of puplic roads, the Government has been impelled not only by material considerations but by motives of patriotism. São Paulo's highways are now beginning to reach every inhabitant within our State borders, and in addition are connecting up with those in the neighboring States. While adding to the growth of State wealth, our new roads interlock with the communications of the whole national territory, thus contributing to the establishment of a continuous circulation which is not only safe, but expeditious, in every sense of the word, and which provides a new basis of approximation in national solidarity and government.

Each State must be strong and solid if the nation, the Union of States, is to be strong and solid.

The Brazilian Union, a political entity of the federated type, whose purpose is to foster at home and abroad the collective life of the States, to the greater glory of the united fatherland, can not achieve its obvious lofty destiny except through the strength of the States which compose it. It behooves us, therefore, to continue with ever-increasing intensity the task of consolidating the plans which are here set forth. In matters of transportation, expense of whatever nature should be considered as advances to be reimbursed later in many and diverse ways. Present sacrifices are merely apparent, because they contain the certain promise of ample compensation in the future.

Those who are familiar with the highway system of São Paulo and who have followed the different phases of its execution, will readily



Courtesy of Brazilian American, Rio de Janeiro.

MONUMENT ON THE SANTOS ROAD, BRAZIL, COMMEMORATING COLONIAL ROAD-BUILDING.

The good roads movement in the State of São Paulo dates back to colonial times. As early as 1788–1797 under the administration of Governor Lorena a zigzag road 3 meters wide, bedded with rock and containing 180 turns, connected Santos with São Paulo. In 1920 recognition was given that sturdy old road-builder by the erection on the Santos road of the imposing and beautiful commemorative monument shown above.

admit the truth of the president's statements, and will recognize in them a faithful synopsis of the farsighted policy of his administration.

The São Paulo Congress of Highways, with which was combined an Exposition of "Automobilism," afforded an excellent opportunity to appreciate the work already accomplished in that State and to suggest measures for its further development, thus laying the foundation in a rational and concrete manner of an efficient cooperation with the Government plan, a plan which, fortunately, has already attracted much attention in the furtherance of the best interests of the community.

RECENT ARGENTINE EXPORT STATISTICS[1]

THE following statement of the leading Argentine exports for the calendar year 1923, in comparison with the year 1922, by articles and countries of destination, has been compiled from the Boletín Mensual de Estadística Agro-Pecuaria, published by the Ministry of Agriculture.

[Tons are metric, equivalent to 2,204.6 pounds.]

	1922	1923
Wheat:	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Brazil	353,013	396,962
Belgium	325,569	318,451
France	97,709	315,760
United Kingdom	276,458	303,191
Italy	133,809	162,100
Netherlands	92,586	149,614
Germany	192,269	118,513
Denmark	8,998	35,508
Africa	2,099	32,813
Peru	12,281	21,683
Sweden	8,949	21,443
Norway	9,506	9,904
United States	2,416	4,354
On orders	2,158,782	1,763,661
Other countries	62,770	47,123
Total	3,737,214	3,701,080
Linseed:		
United States	265,519	394,659
Netherlands	86,324	70,843
Germany	35,182	57,037
Belgium	60,278	34,078
United Kingdom	32,341	27,741
France	28,986	24,715
Sweden	15,612	13,650
Denmark	9,941	7,961
On orders	377,110	493,975
Other countries	14,665	27,155
Total	925,958	1,151,814
Maize:		
Belgium	213,904	238,450
France	195,592	206,517
Italy	198,434	175,040
United Kingdom	166,856	171,248
Netherlands	94,905	134,938
Spain	167,363	118,774
Germany	113,168	111,093
Sweden	13,541	18,217
Denmark	34,319	11,972
Cuba	10,373	7,131
United States	3,102	2,867
On orders	1,532,959	19,800
Other countries	26,807	1,731,327
Total	2,771,323	2,947,374
Oats:		
United Kingdom	78,051	125,710
Belgium	54,864	72,944
Italy	52,674	58,410
France	37,177	27,784
Netherlands		24,160

	1922	1923
Oats—Continued.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Sweden	303	20,015
Denmark	376	13,540
Germany	1,397	10,130
On orders	49,304	85,238
Other countries	9,059	23,091
Total	283,205	461,022
Barley:		
Netherlands	2,841	22,118
Germany	5,279	17,977
Belgium	11,090	13,222
United Kingdom	1,478	5,800
Denmark		2,920
Spain	671	1,328
Sweden		1,311
On orders	33	4,772
Other countries	909	2,937
Total	22,301	72,385
Flour:		
Brazil	44,141	42,703
United Kingdom	12,083	9,325
Paraguay	5,286	6,552
Netherlands	3,296	2,428
Spain	1,225	1,552
France	2,110	1,227
Belgium	2,105	1,125
On orders	11,566	11,990
Other countries	9,306	6,434
Total	91,118	83,336
Hay:		
Brazil	10,074	3,278
United Kingdom		195
Germany	50	21
United States	484	12
On orders	563	632
Other countries	156	21
Total	11,327	4,159
Quebracho logs:		
France	25,617	31,799
United States	12,905	23,085
Italy	10,146	10,805
Germany	11,705	8,954
Belgium	25,617	8,678
Uruguay	1,238	3,450
On orders	24,219	33,083
Other countries	4,309	3,927
Total	115,756	123,781

[1] Compiled from original sources by Matilda Phillips, of the Pan American Union staff.

	1922	1923
Quebracho extract:	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
United States	52,774	68,631
Germany	42,207	39,685
United Kingdom	12,666	18,424
Italy	8,850	14,029
France	15,109	13,338
Belgium	13,565	11,544
Sweden	1,930	3,464
Denmark	2,275	2,857
Spain	4,035	2,137
Brazil	1,294	2,132
Netherlands	1,504	2,079
On orders	294	14,530
Other countries	6,978	10,281
Total	163,481	203,131
Frozen and chilled mutton:		
United Kingdom	73,057	78,001
France	2,822	3,471
Belgium	119	784
United States	2,073	564
Germany	275	374
On orders	165	
Other countries	260	323
Total	78,771	83,517
Frozen and chilled beef:		
United Kingdom	390,141	519,442
Germany	6,549	26,534
Belgium	3,608	20,849
France	6,552	19,388
Netherlands	2,979	9,437
Italy	598	6,027
United States	1,291	734
On orders	22	288
Other countries	22	326
Total	411,762	603,025
Frozen pork:		
United Kingdom	6,184	1,256
Germany	1,477	297
France	168	186
Netherlands		101
United States	5	43
Other countries	10	
Total	7,844	1,883
Preserved meats:		
United Kingdom	29,318	40,879
Germany	3,307	16,607
Netherlands	1,198	8,421
Belgium	1,324	5,896
France	1,057	4,244
United States	325	2,522
Other countries	347	5,891
Total	36,876	84,460
Jerked and salted meat:		
Cuba	2,138	2,512
Uruguay	154	1,446
Brazil	1,551	445
United Kingdom	2,523	192
Netherlands		53
Denmark		25
Norway		25
United States	313	18
Germany	539	5
Other countries	352	90
Total	7,570	4,811
Oxhides, salt:		
United States	61,818	58,929
Germany	17,648	38,715
United Kingdom	4,432	18,222
Belgium	3,940	6,728
Sweden	3,476	4,405
France	1,008	2,117
Norway	896	2,092

	1922	1923
Oxhides, salt—Contd.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Netherlands	424	1,840
Italy	632	1,570
Uruguay	470	930
Denmark	122	867
Finland		851
Japan		589
Other countries	1,070	390
Total	95,936	138,245
Oxhides, dry:		
Italy	7,120	8,653
Germany	7,336	6,207
United States	9,407	4,683
United Kingdom	3,776	2,838
France	1,351	2,355
Spain	3,145	1,543
Belgium	880	1,501
Netherlands	605	411
On orders	58	5
Other countries	732	424
Total	34,410	28,620
Sheepskins:		
France	24,453	13,591
United States	3,249	5,855
United Kingdom	1,770	799
Belgium	545	251
Spain	11	250
Germany	1,064	101
Other countries	405	
Total	31,497	20,847
Goatskins:		
United States	2,401	1,386
France	273	378
United Kingdom	131	28
Netherlands	19	27
Germany	38	14
Belgium	84	14
Other countries	11	4
Total	2,957	1,851
Horsehides:		
United States	1,744	725
Germany	100	678
United Kingdom	22	24
France	129	23
Netherlands	63	18
Belgium	25	
Denmark	27	
Other countries	131	15
Total	2,241	1,483
Wool:		
Germany	52,670	36,434
France	39,912	33,073
United States	27,196	25,279
United Kingdom	28,838	20,209
Belgium	14,949	12,893
Italy	9,460	7,691
Netherlands	540	2,414
Denmark	138	173
Spain	337	170
Other countries	1,924	715
Total	175,964	139,051
Cheese:		
United States	2,096	2,237
Italy	3,226	1,841
France	822	1,077
United Kingdom	321	79
Other countries	70	124
Total	6,535	5,358

	1922	1923
Tallow:	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
United Kingdom	26,513	28,369
Germany	13,119	25,104
Netherlands	13,252	17,822
Belgium	5,022	6,913
Italy	4,685	9,264
France	3,541	8,115
United States	943	4,108
Spain	924	1,317
Cuba		1,135
Other countries	2,540	3,341
Total	70,539	105,488
Casings, salted and dried:		
Germany	2,964	3,193
United States	1,705	2,954
Italy	940	987
United Kingdom	609	787
Netherlands	97	393
France	106	225
Other countries	320	556
Total	6,741	9,095
Butter:		
United Kingdom	20,951	25,725
France	2,119	3,419
United States	106	1,230
Other countries	590	272
Total	23,766	30,646

	1922	1923
Hair:	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
United States	1,237	1,239
United Kingdom	430	618
Belgium	704	493
Germany	458	185
Italy	338	163
France	295	108
Other countries	137	54
Total	3,599	2,860
Bones:		
United States	31,142	45,606
United Kingdom	2,190	5,780
France	790	3,063
Japan		2,200
Netherlands	2,010	1,908
Germany	1,222	882
Sweden		674
Spain		515
Other countries	949	2,213
Total	38,303	62,841



AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA.

MONTE GRANDE RADIO STATION.—On January 25, 1924, at Monte Grande, an hour's distance by train from Buenos Aires, the Sociedad Argentina Transradio Internacional high-power radio station was inaugurated by President Alvear who, after inspecting the station with his cabinet officers, officials of the national and provincial governments, and officers of the international consortium of radio companies, sent messages to the President of France, the King of England, President Coolidge of the United States, and the President of Germany, which were received and cordially answered.

BOLIVIA.

WIRELESS SERVICE TO SANTA CRUZ.—According to information received by the General Telegraph Administration in La Paz the construction of the receiving and transmitting radio apparatus in Santa Cruz has been completed. Wireless transmitting service will be established shortly between the Viacha station and the one in Santa Cruz, by this means improving the communication between the latter city and other parts of the Republic.

ATOCHA-VILLAZÓN RAILROAD.—The work on this railroad is progressing very favorably. On the Atocha-Tupiza section, the total length of which is 97 kilometers, the rails are laid on the first 32 kilometers from Atocha, the grading and other preliminary work being completed up to kilometer 36. It was estimated late in 1923 that the work on the stretch from this point to kilometer 45, which is the most difficult part of the road, would be completed and opened to traffic by March of the present year. The remaining 52 kilometers to Tupiza, which afford no serious difficulties, can easily be finished during the same year. On the second section, from Villazón to Tupiza, 101 kilometers in length, the rails have been laid from Villazón to kilometer 53, and according to expectations this section of the railroad was to be ready for service by the end of February, 1924. Therefore by the beginning 1925 these two sections should be entirely completed, thus expediting railroad communication between Bolivia and the Argentine Republic, and making it possible to complete the trip by this route from La Paz to Buenos Aires in two days.

BRAZIL.

HIGHWAYS IN MINAS GERAES.—New regulations have recently been adopted governing the highway service bureau in the State of Minas Geraes, a bureau which is to function in the Department of Agriculture. Its duties comprehend the formation of a general highway plan for the State, the progressive realization of this plan as budgetary resources of the State permit, highway conservation, and in fact everything having to do with the roads of State. Public highways, according to the regulations, are divided into State and municipal, the former being classified as first or second class. First-class roads are required to have a mimimum width of 10 meters between ditches and of 6 meters for traffic, their maximum grade and curvature, as well as other details, being likewise prescribed; while second-class roads will have a width of 4 meters, and 2 meters additional cleared on each side.

COFFEE AND COTTON EXPORTS FROM SANTOS.—During the year 1923, 7,912,769 bags of coffee, weighing 474,166,744 kilos and valued at 474,999,354 milreis, were exported from the port of Santos, duties to the amount of 42,749,941 milreis being paid thereon. In addition, 13,117 kilos of powdered coffee and 85 kilos of unhusked coffee were exported; 1,198 milreis duty was paid on their value of 13,212 milreis.

The cotton exported from Santos in 1923 weighed 12,285,240 kilos, was valued at 2,431,610 milries, and was subject to 368,557 milreis duty.

RIO DE JANEIRO DOCKS.—The Companhia Brasileira de Exploração de Portos, organized with a capital of 6,000,000 milreis in 30,000 shares, took charge of the dock service in Rio de Janeiro beginning January 1, 1924.

RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION.—The director of the West of Minas Railway has been authorized by the Minister of Transportation to ask for bids for the electrification of the Barra Mansa-Augusto Pestana section, 73 kilometers in length. The terms of payment will be based on the results of the service, measured in the cost of motor power and the savings effected in wages.

PERMANENT COFFEE DEFENSE INSTITUTE.—Among the provisions of the law on budget receipts for 1924 is that providing for the organization of the Permanent Coffee Defense Institute (Instituto de Defesa Permanente do Café), created by Decree 4548, of June 19, 1922. This organization is to be based on the following:

1. The regulation of incoming shipments of coffee at ports and markets by the limitation of transport.

2. The enactment of a convention with coffee-producing States for the establishment of a transportation tax of 800 reis gold per bag of coffee, the proceeds of this tax to guarantee a loan for the formation of a fund for the permanent

defense of coffee, the Institute to be represented in the credit operation by the Minister of Finance.

3. The tax shall be collected by the railroads, paid over monthly to the Bank of Brazil, and credited to the special account of the Institute.

4. The fund shall be used exclusively in operations for the defense of coffee; part of the fund may be invested in first-class public securities.

5. The executive shall issue rules and regulations for all details of the organization of the Institute.

CHILE.

EXPORTS.—Nitrate exports for 1914–1922 are given as follows by the *South Pacific Mail* for January 4, 1924:

Year:	Metric tons.	Year—Continued.	Metric tons.
1914	1, 846, 000	1919	915, 000
1915	2, 023, 000	1920	2, 795, 000
1916	2, 980, 000	1921	1, 114, 000
1917	2, 776, 000	1922	1, 318, 000
1918	2, 919, 000		

Caliche for January places the 1923 exports at 22,645,145 metric quintals, or 2,264,515 metric tons, and the year's production at 19,035,271 metric quintals.

The *South Pacific Mail* also states that bar copper exports increased from a value of 64,500,000 gold pesos in 1922 to 97,500,000 pesos in 1923, the exportation of frozen meat, hides, beans, iron ore, iodine, and wheat also being larger in 1923 than in the preceding year.

PORT WORKS AT CONSTITUCIÓN.—The Government, which has appropriated the sum of £900,000 for port works at Constitución, has requested bids for the same, to be opened in Santiago July 1, 1924. The conditions may be consulted at the consulates or legations of Chile in New York, London, Paris, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Berlin, Rome, and Genoa, as well as in Santiago.

COLOMBIA.

EMERALDS.—A large lot of emeralds, valued at 800,000 pesos, was exported to Europe at the end of January. Two of the stones were the largest and most perfect ever found in the Muzo Mines, one being the famous emerald shaped like the trunk of a tree with three cones attached to it, weighing 2.055 carats.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.—The new station at Zarzal and 24 kilometers of the railway which is being built from Bogotá to Buenaventura, on the Pacific, were opened at the end of January to public service. This railroad is expected to reach Cartago, Department of El Valle, about the middle of the year, and there will connect with the Caldas line, which is now rapidly approaching Manizales; and the southern branch of the Pacific Railroad, from Cali, Department of El Valle, will soon be completed as far as Popayán, from where it will run to Pasto and the Ecuadorian frontier.

Dredging of the Dique de Cartagena.—The channel which is being cleared in the Dique de Cartagena will shortly be finished, 12,000 cubic yards of material being dredged out daily.

Radio apparatus.—In the Popa Club in Cartagena a radio set has been installed by means of which the members can listen to concerts given in New York and other distant places.

Valorization of coffee.—See page 518.

Agricultural mortgage bank.—See page 518.

COSTA RICA.

Glazed sewer and sanitary connection pipe.—Sr. Adolfo Sáenz González has established a factory in San José for the manufacture of glazed sewer and sanitary connection pipes, which have been declared by engineers to be very satisfactory. This is a new industry for Costa Rica, and one which will no doubt grow.

Radio broadcasting and receiving stations.—A citizen of San José has recently received a radio broadcasting equipment of sufficient power to transmit concerts to Cuba or to the United States. Audiences assemble in the receiving station of the Liceo de Costa Rica twice a week to listen to concerts. On February 13 Station PWX of Habana was expected to broadcast a special program for the benefit of radio enthusiasts in Costa Rica.

Aviation.—After two trial flights made in December and January the three United States Army airplanes which are endeavoring to establish Central American air routes for mail and passengers arrived in San José February 4. The following day they delivered a letter from President Coolidge to President Acosta bringing greetings and expressing the hope that the air service would make even closer the friendly relations between the two countries. The airplanes continued their Central American flight toward Guatemala.

CUBA.

Flying-boat service between Habana and Miami.—The Aeromarine Airway (Inc.) has resumed its service between Habana and Miami, using 11-passenger, twin-motor flying boats, the first passengers this year arriving in Habana during the early part of February.

Telephone service for Matanzas.—The Cuban Telephone Co. has established a telephone service in Matanzas.

New steamship line.—A new line of steamers from New York to Habana and San Francisco, Calif., was inaugurated on February 7th last.

Wireless station.—The Camagüey wireless station, which uses a 700-meter wave length, was opened for service on January 31, 1924.

Rates of pilotage in Caibarién.—According to a decree of January 24, 1924, the rates for pilotage in the port of Caibarién have

been fixed on a basis of gross tonnage. For pilot service half an hour before sunrise or half an hour after sunset the rates will be doubled.

PRIZE BULL PRESENTED TO CUBAN GOVERNMENT.—The Government of Canada has sent to Cuba as a present to the Government a prize bull, which has been placed by order of the Secretary of Agriculture in the agricultural station of Santiago de las Vegas.

AUTOMOBILE SERVICE.—An automobile service, organized by the consolidated railroad company, was inaugurated on January 21, 1924, between Habana and Batabanó.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW.—The Second Agricultural Exhibition will be held shortly in Santiago, under the auspices of the chamber of commerce of that city. Prizes will be awarded for the best crop of beans produced in the Province. The prizes will consist of a plow with a yoke of oxen, given by the Department of Agriculture, a cultivator and mule presented by the municipality of the city, and sums of money.

FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SEED TO FARMERS.—The owner of a wheat mill of Puerto Plata has imported a large quantity of seed wheat especially suited for cultivation in tropical countries. These seeds and instructions for cultivation will be distributed free to all farmers interested in wheat growing.

ECUADOR.

THREAD FACTORY.—A factory for manufacturing sewing cotton has recently been established in Manabí. The present production is not very large, being about 500 spools a day, but it is hoped that within the next year the output will be greatly increased.

GUATEMALA.

TELEGRAPH IMPROVEMENTS.—New electric equipment has been installed in the central telegraph office of Guatemala City, accumulators being substituted for batteries. There are seven public branch offices in the capital, and a private wire to the Presidential Mansion.

WEATHER BUREAU.—On January 15, 1924, a weather bureau was opened in the botanical gardens in Guatemala City.

PALACE HOTEL.—The new Palace Hotel, in Guatemala City, which was recently completed, was opened on January 15. It is built of reinforced concrete and is provided with all modern conveniences, the plumbing having been furnished by a firm in the United States. The hotel has a system for sterilizing water, a sanitary barber shop, Turkish and Russian baths, a swimming pool, a roof garden, a tea room, attractive rooms, and a good cuisine.

HAITI.

General Import Co.—An executive order of January 25, 1924, authorizes the organization in Port au Prince of a stock company for importing, the company to have a capital of $25,000.

Population.—Recent figures estimate the population of Haiti as 2,028,000 on January 1, 1924.

Sugar industry.—The 1923 production of the two sugar mills in Haiti was 10,967 tons, as against 12,800 tons during the year 1922.

Number of vehicles in Port au Prince.—There are approximately 1,798 vehicles in use in the capital. Of these, 100 are automobiles for hire, while private and official automobiles number about 510.

New laundry.—The laundry business in Port au Prince, which up to now has been almost entirely in the hands of the Chinese, has been improved recently by the establishment of a laundry operated by electricity. The owner is a Haitian.

MEXICO.

Hydroelectric plants.—The following estimated figures regarding hydroelectric plants in Mexico are published in *El Universal*, of Mexico City, for February 9, 1924:

Number of plants		64
Mexico	11	
Puebla	11	
Jalisco	10	
Michoacán	7	
Hidalgo	6	
Veracruz	5	
Chiapas	3	
Colima	3	
Nuevo León	2	
Oaxaca, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosí, Coahuila, Durango, Nayarit	each 1	
Horsepower of present plants		300,000
Transmission lines (kilometers)		1,500
Kilowatt hours generated		1,002,000,000
Compañía Mexicana de Luz y Fuerza	500,000,000	
Compañía Hidroeléctrica e Irrigadora del Chapala	81,000,000	
Michoacán and Guanajuato Power Co	70,000,000	
Compañía de Tranvías, Luz y Fuerza de Puebla	66,000,000	
Compañía Eléctrica y de Fuerza del Real Conchos	54,000,000	
Compañía de Luz y Fuerza de Orizaba	12,000,000	
Various companies	219,000,000	
Kilowatt hours sold		701,401,000
Capital invested (pesos)		145,000,000
Income from sale of current (pesos)		84,168,000

LIVESTOCK.—Approximate figures made public by the Department of Agriculture and Promotion give the number and value of the live stock in the Republic as follows:

	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.
		Pesos.			*Pesos.*
Horses	512,336	20,455,109	Sheep	1,196,068	5,777,605
Mules	300,960	18,713,476	Goats	2,106,044	7,714,330
Cattle	2,363,427	95,622,494	Pigs	1,609,046	21,683,954

The State of Jalisco leads in the number of horses, cattle, and pigs, having 85,000 of the first, 471,000 of the second, and 336,500 of the third, while the State of Zacatecas is first in sheep raising, its flocks numbering 284,500.

HIGHWAYS.—The Department of Communications and Public Works has recently signed a contract with an incorporated company for the construction of two highways and their branches, one from Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, to Toluca, Mexico, and the second from Torreón, Coahuila, to Piedras Negras. One hundred kilometers must be constructed within the first 30 months after the signing of the contract and 100 kilometers each six months thereafter until the completion of the roads. For 20 years the company will be allowed to collect tolls, after which the roads become the property of the Government.

RADIO.—A powerful radio telephone receiving and broadcasting station was opened in Chihuahua last December by the State government, supplementing the wireless telephone station set up in that city by the Federal Government five years ago.

NICARAGUA.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The last payment on the Pacific Railroad due United States bankers from the Government will probably be effected from the surplus expected in the budget and through economies in the latter half of the fiscal year 1923–24, after which payment the Government will become owner of the railroad. The President has requested that the steamer *Managua*, now idle in Managua Lake, be turned over by the present railroad management to the Government for internal revenue service on the Pacific coast, especially in the Gulf of Fonseca.

PANAMA.

POPULATION.—According to the figures of the latest census, taken in October, 1923, the population of Panama is 446,098. As 1 deputy to the National Assembly is allowed per 10,000 persons, it is expected that the number of deputies will be increased from 33 to 43.

LATIN AMERICAN ENGINEERS' CONVENTION.—The Panama Association of Engineers is planning to hold a convention of Latin American engineers in Panama City in February, 1925, for the purpose of promoting greater solidarity in the profession and for the establishment on the isthmus of a central bureau of information concerning engineering projects in Latin America. President Porras and the Minister of Public Works have promised cooperation, as have a number of Latin American engineering associations.

PENONOMÉ IMPROVEMENTS.—The $27,000 road between Puerto Posada and the city of Penonomé at the southern slope of the Cordillera del Veragua is soon to be completed. Penonomé is to install a $25,000 water system to replace wells and rivers as the source of water for its 4,500 inhabitants. The town is planning to build a modern ice factory and to purchase motor trucks for use instead of the mule teams and wagons which transport freight from the port to the town.

PARAGUAY.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.—According to figures published in the *Revista del Comercio* of Asunción for January 16, 1924, the total value of Paraguay's foreign commerce for the year 1923 was 13,126,285 gold pesos, of which amount 5,805,886 pesos represent the value of the imports and 7,320,399 pesos the value of the exports.

Of the articles exported, the forestal products come first in value, representing a total of 3,116,340 gold pesos, and of these the most important is quebracho extract, of which 32,902,920 kilos, worth 1,974,175 gold pesos, were exported; that is, nearly 25 per cent of the total value of the exports. Agricultural products come second, representing a total value of 2,330,277 gold pesos, the most important being Paraguayan tea (yerba mate) and tobacco, representing 867,000 and 832,000 gold pesos, respectively. Animal products, totaling 1,800,495 pesos, come third, the most important item being hides, worth 1,140,000 gold pesos.

The customhouse receipts for 1923 show a considerable increase over the previous year, amounting to 84,471,198 pesos legal currency, as against 60,536,233 pesos legal currency in 1922. These sums include receipts in both paper money and gold, the latter converted to paper at the average rate for the year; that is, 4,261 for 1923 and 4,209 for 1922.

REGULATIONS FOR IMPORTING SEEDS AND PLANTS.—The Department of Agriculture has sent a circular to importers of seeds and plants stating that according to recent regulations, issued in order to prevent the spread of plant diseases, all plants, seeds, fertilizer, and any vegetable products imported, either by parcel post or freight, or brought in as baggage, must be submitted to the sanitary rules of the port, and examined by the Department of Agriculture. A state-

ment must also be presented to the agricultural division of the Banco Agrícola giving an account of the condition of the plants or seeds and the place of origin.

PERU.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.—By an Executive decree the Government has ordered the construction of the highway from Lunahuaná to Huancayo, which will be built in accordance with the road conscription law, which requires Peruvians to put a certain number of days' work each year on the roads.

WHARF AT PACASMAYO.—As a result of the united efforts of the merchants and farmers of Pacasmayo a stock company has been organized to build a wharf properly equipped to take care of the commerce of this important section. The company has a capital of 40,000 Peruvian pounds.

SALVADOR.

MARKET IN COJUTEPEQUE.—The departmental committee of promotion of Cojutepeque has opened a competition for architects' and engineers' plans for the new market to be built in that city.

URUGUAY.

INTERNATIONAL SHEEP EXPOSITION.—Under the auspices of the Asociación Rural del Uruguay, the International Sheep Exposition was opened in Montevideo on February 3, 1924, the Minister of Industries and other prominent persons attending on the opening day. Sales were made of fine animals, one Merino ram selling for 400 pesos and another for 750 pesos, while Romney Marsh rams sold for 250 to 300 pesos.

EXPORTS 1922–23.—According to figures of the Bureau of Statistics published by the *Mañana* of Montevideo of February 6, 1924, the exports of 1922–23 are as follows:

Exports.	1922	1923	Exports.	1922	1923
	Pesos.	*Pesos.*		*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
Livestock	643,219	1,172,074	Other agricultural products	1,882	384
Meats and extracts	31,359,566	42,910,777			
Fats	3,241,199	4,522,243	Total agricultural products	1,840,414	2,403,064
Wools	21,322,238	27,683,784			
Hides, dry, salted, etc.	16,946,473	19,176,810			
Bristles	244,316	254,568	Stone	377,182	295,129
Bones	215,501	277,651	Clays	535,689	739,137
Other animal products	108	11,087			
Residue	207,793	360,612	Total mining products	912,871	1,034,266
Total animal products	74,180,413	96,369,606	Game and fish	282,572	395,134
			Other products and articles	198,018	554,721
Flour and pastes	192,506	16,505	Provisions	45,323	30,110
Grains and seeds	1,564,767	2,216,854			
Fruits and vegetables	41,659	65,910	Total exports	77,459,611	100,786,901
Forage	39,600	103,410			

MUNICIPAL PACKING HOUSE.—The winning plan in the Montevideo municipal packing house competition was drawn by Dr. Ernesto A. Bauzá and Sr. Julio César Bauzá. The specifications called for a large refrigerating and packing plant equipped to prepare Uruguayan meat for export as well as home consumption.

MONTEVIDEO PORT CHANNEL.—The Dutch engineering firm engaged by the Uruguayan Government to dredge the Montevideo port channel to a depth of 10 meters began work on January 18, 1924.

LIVESTOCK CENSUS.—The departmental commission of Montevideo for taking the livestock census of 1924 recently met and elected Sr. Roberto Sundberg president. Señorita Cristina Doufrechou, Montevideo Department Inspector of Primary Instruction, was placed by presidential appointment upon the commission, which is holding meetings to formulate plans for its work.

VENEZUELA.

CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES.—Last December a new iron bridge over the Jiménez river in the State of Trujillo was opened to traffic. This bridge forms part of the national highway from Trujillo to the railroad station of Motatán.

The Governor of the State of Cumaná has ordered the construction of a rubble-work bridge over the Manzanares River, at a point called Bebedero, on the Cumaná-San Juan highway.

Venezuela in 1924.—Sr. N. Véloz Goiticoa, dean of the Venezuelan diplomatic service, has recently issued a book entitled *Venezuela in 1924*. It is published by the Minister of the Interior and includes a geographical sketch of the Republic, a description of the territorial and political divisions, means of communications, and a study of the various industries and economic conditions, as well as the sanitary conditions of the country. This work has so far appeared only in Spanish, but an English edition will shortly be published.

LIVESTOCK CENSUS IN THE STATE OF ZAMORA.—According to a recent livestock census taken in the State of Zamora, its inhabitants possess 345,554 head of cattle, 2,714 horses, 314 mules, 3,995 donkeys, and 29,430 hogs. The territory of this State covers 1,711,882 hectares.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

BOLIVIA.

ANTOFAGASTA & BOLIVIA RAILWAY.—The executive power has been authorized by a law promulgated December 12, 1923, to issue bonds for a sum not to exceed 500,000 bolivianos, for liquidation of the Government debt to the Antofagasta & Bolivia Railway. These bonds will be issued for the amount of the debt as shown from the examination of the accounts made by the government inspector and the interested companies. The bonds will bear annual interest of 3 per cent.

BRAZIL.

INCOME TAX.—Under the provisions of the 1924 budget of receipts, the sources on which the tax is collectible are divided into the following classes: Business and industrial enterprises, agriculture excepted; capital and movable property; public and private salaries, subsidies, fees, gratifications, bonuses, pensions, and remunerations received under any name and form of contract; and noncommercial professions not included in the previous class. The scale of the tax is as follows, incomes below 10 contos being exempt:

From 10 to 20 contos, 0.5 per cent.
From 20 to 30 contos, 1 per cent.
From 30 to 60 contos, 2 per cent.
From 60 to 100 contos, 3 per cent.
From 100 to 200 contos, 4 per cent.
From 200 to 300 contos, 5 per cent.
From 300 to 400 contos, 6 per cent.
From 400 to 500 contos, 7 per cent.
Above 500 contos, 8 per cent.

The income tax, created by Law No. 4625 of December 31, 1922, is expected to produce 82,200 contos paper in 1924 against 73,000 contos paper estimated for 1923.

RIO DE JANEIRO SAVINGS BANK.—The report of this bank for 1923 shows 189,837 deposits, amounting to 101,873,148 milreis, and 156,913 withdrawals, amounting to 99,077,845 milreis, made during the year, the balance increasing from 143,444,714 milreis on December 31, 1922, to 150,226,005 milreis on December 31, 1923. The sum of 12,777,290 milreis was loaned on 48,483 pledges, which were redeemed to the sum of 10,911,731 milreis.

STATE OF RIO DE JANEIRO BUDGET.—The 1924 budget for the State of Rio de Janeiro places receipts at 26,820,146 milreis and expenditures at 25,451,885 milreis.

BRAZILIAN BUDGET FOR 1924.—The revenues of the Republic for the year 1924 are estimated as follows:

	Contos.	
	Gold.	Paper.
Imports and shipping	92,050	65,650
Internal revenue		243,800
Circulation taxes (stamp taxes, sales taxes, etc.)	60	215,100
Income tax		82,200
Lottery tax		1,060
Sundry revenue		2,745
Revenues derived from Government property	100	1,020
Industrial revenues (mails, telegraphs, railroads, etc.)	3,500	202,972
Extraordinary revenue	7,081	85,141
Revenues attached to special purposes	100	22,210
Total	103,891	921,898

The budget of expenditures is fixed as follows:

Departments.	Contos.	
	Gold.	Paper.
Justice and Interior	3,375	94,332
Foreign Affairs	5,869	2,686
Navy	1,000	89,678
War	200	171,953
Agriculture	370	46,053
Public Works and Communications	11,708	284,008
Finance	64,829	227,610
Total	87,351	916,320

COLOMBIA.

BUDGET.—The national budget for 1924 allows 38,285,397 pesos for revenue and 42,965,953 pesos for expenses. It is expected that the deficit of 4,680,556 pesos will be covered by a foreign loan which is being negotiated.

AGRICULTURAL MORTGAGE BANK.—See page 518.

CHILE.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.—In 1923 the customs duties collected amounted to 144,336,086 gold pesos of 18 d., against 87,331,687 gold pesos in 1922. The surcharges, collected in paper money, were 5,825,034 pesos and 3,730,347 pesos, respectively, while the fees for wharfage, unloading, and moving were 2,841,733 pesos, against 2,489,310 pesos.

SANTIAGO SAVINGS BANK.—Information regarding the operations of the Caja de Ahorros de Santiago, whose welfare work was described in an article on the Chilean Mortgage Loan Bank appear-

ing in the BULLETIN for July, 1923, shows notable prosperity for the year 1923. Founded in 1884, the bank closed the year 1885 with a balance of 284,351 paper pesos, to the credit of 2,479 depositors, while on December 31, 1923, the balance was 109,724,644 pesos and the number of depositors 395,721, 29,843 accounts having been added during the year. Workmen's and school savings are especially fostered by the bank, the latter reaching 272,700 pesos in 1923. Assistance was extended to 574 depositors in purchasing property to the value of 21,845,981 pesos. Mortgage loans, a new service of the bank begun last June, showed a balance outstanding at the end of the year of 1,112,900 pesos.

BANKING FIGURES.—It is stated by the *South Pacific Mail* of January 4 that banking transactions in the Republic during 1923 amounted to 1,250,000,000 pesos national currency and 110,000,000 gold pesos, while savings deposits increased more than 37,000,000 pesos.

ECUADOR.

BUDGET FOR 1924.—By a decree of December 31, 1923, the budget for the fiscal year 1923 is declared in force for the year 1924, with the amendments made by the legislative decrees of October 6, 1922, and September 28, 1923.

HONDURAS.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.—According to the *Revista Económica* of Honduras for January, 1924, the customs receipts for the first 10 months of 1923, as compared with the corresponding months of 1922, including the 5 per cent surtax in gold, were as follows:

Months.	Silver pesos.		Months.	Silver pesos.	
	1922	1923		1922	1923
January	452, 524	368, 036	June	357, 660	380, 370
February	316, 743	351, 539	July	389, 474	334, 662
March	344, 007	364, 338	August	373, 070	333, 380
April	325, 111	348, 733	September	341, 362	320, 425
May	371, 038	448, 240	October	316, 378	293, 612

LIQUOR REVENUE.—According to the *Revista Económica* of Honduras for January, 1924, the liquor revenue for the first 10 months of 1923, as compared with the corresponding months of 1922, was as follows:

Months.	Silver pesos.		Months.	Silver pesos.	
	1922	1923		1922	1923
January	211, 881	200, 841	June	146, 252	159, 896
February	161, 804	162, 390	July	157, 759	159, 011
March	146, 019	143, 065	August	128, 378	154, 735
April	159, 667	166, 369	September	144, 113	166, 306
May	148, 739	172, 707	October	150, 388	142, 576

MEXICO.

BANKERS' CONVENTION.—Representatives of more than 20 banks, located in the capital and in the various States of the Republic, assembled in Mexico City in February to consult with delegates of the Departments of Finance and Agriculture on the banking laws. After several weeks of study and discussion, the chief committee of the convention presented an extensive report suggesting certain provisions which, according to its judgment, should be embodied in a new banking law. This report, which was received with general approbation, covered the following topics: General regulations applying to credit institutions and their formation, and special provisions for mortgage banks and banks lending money on such security as crops, stock, and machinery (*bancos refaccionarios*); collections and payments of the two special types of banks just named; and trust and savings institutions.

VENEZUELA.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN DEBT.—The amount of the domestic debt of Venezuela, which includes the national internal consolidated debt bearing 3 per cent annual interest, the inscribed 3 per cent debt, and the promissory notes to bearer or treasury bonds, amounted on December 31, 1923, to 41,603,245.06 bolívares; and the foreign debt, which includes the national debt of 13 per cent of the custom-house revenues according to diplomatic agreements, and the 3 per cent diplomatic debt, amounted on the same date to 67,122,880.10 bolívares, which gives a total national debt of 108,726,125.16 bolívares. The amount of money in cash allotted to the amortization of these debts in 1923 was 4,676,457.59 bolívares, and the amount paid in interest in this same year was 3,378,881.50 bolívares, or a total of 8,055,339.09 bolívares. (*Boletín de la Cámara de Comercio de Caracas*, February 1, 1924.)



BOLIVIA.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.—An executive decree of December 31, 1923, authorizes the publication of an official gazette, to appear once a week commencing January 1, 1924. It will contain all laws, decrees, executive resolutions, and administrative measures. The gazette will be under the direction of the chief clerk of the Department of the Interior and Justice.

NATIONAL FLOWER.—By an executive decree of January 1, 1924, the flower of the khantuta or cantuta, an indigenous plant of the Andean plateau, was proclaimed the national flower of Bolivia, and will accordingly replace the usual half wreath of laurel used as the national emblem on patriotic and civic occasions. This flower, which was used by the Incas as an emblem, has the colors of the Bolivian flag in its petals.

WOMEN TEACHERS.—A decree of December 21, 1923, states that commencing from that date no married woman will be employed in any branch of public instruction, either as teacher or school principal, and furthermore, that any single woman so employed who marries automatically loses her position.

POLICE SCHOOL.—An executive order dated December 20, 1923, provides for the establishment of a police school in La Paz, to be opened during the present year. In order to matriculate in this school the applicants must be at least 19 years of age and not over 25 and of good character, and must at no time have suffered prosecution for any criminal offense. For the maintenance of this school funds will be assigned from the appropriation made for the Department of the Interior.

BRAZIL.

GOVERNMENT AID TO IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.—On January 9 the President signed the bill for Government aid to the iron and steel industry, based on the report of the congressional committee noted in the preceding issue of the BULLETIN. The main provisions of the law are as follows:

Two decrees of March, 1918, authorizing subsidies to coal and iron mines, will remain in force until December 31, 1926, the maximum expenditure under these decrees to be 50,000 contos, including that already made.

The Government will promote by public competition the establishment of three modern steel plants having an annual production of 50,000 tons each, one to be located in the Rio Doce Valley, where electric blast furnaces are to be preferred; the second in the Paraopeba Valley, using coke obtained from national coal in the blast furnaces; and the third in the Santa Catharina coal district, using national coke.

All bidders must be Brazilian and must have an iron or coal mine in a desirable situation.

The Government will lend each owner 80 per cent of the cost of the plant and equipment without interest for five years, after which time the loan will bear 6 per cent interest. Amortization is to be made in 20 annual payments beginning 10 years after the date of the loan, which is secured by a mortgage on the property and plant. Ownership must remain legally and actually Brazilian.

The Government will give preference to the output of these plants, exemption from taxes, and reduction in freight rates; it will construct and improve necessary railroads, and improve port and shipping service needed for the development of the coal and steel industry.

COLOMBIA.

COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL WELFARE AND AGRICULTURE.—Congress has appointed a committee of its members on social welfare and agriculture, which committee is to prepare and present a bill in Congress containing practical legislation on such problems as wages, labor accidents, health measures in factories and commercial establishments, medical attendance for workers, collective insurance, pensions, workmen's housing, and other important subjects. This committee will also prepare a bill on the legislation which should be adopted in order to develop the national resources of the country to better advantage, and to provide adequate means of establishing a credit for the farmer, to the end that he may obtain long-term loans at a low rate of interest.

VALORIZATION OF COFFEE.—By Law 115 of December 12, 1923, the President is empowered to contract for the building of storehouses for the storing and classification of coffee, for which bonds due in 6 or 9 months will be issued. These storehouses will be built conveniently near the principal coffee centers, and will be equipped with modern machinery for preparing and packing the coffee attractively for the foreign markets.

AGRICULTURAL MORTGAGE BANK.—By Law 110 of December 12, 1923, the Government is authorized to establish an Agricultural Mortgage Bank in Bogotá, which will make loans to farmers in all parts of the Republic, guaranteed by mortgages on their property. Branches will be opened in the capitals of the departments and loans will be made on terms not to exceed five years, paid by installments which will cover the amortization of the capital and the interest. Mortgage bonds may be issued to the amount of 10,000,000 pesos, a sum which can be increased only under a new law. The nation, the departments of the Government so desiring, any national or foreign banking company subscribing not less than 2,000,000 pesos gold, and any citizen, may become shareholders.

REORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.—According to Laws 31, 42, and 109, of 1923, on January 1, 1924, the Government administration will be divided into eight ministries—Government, Foreign Relations, Treasury and Public Credit, War, Industry, Education and Public Health, Posts and Telegraphs, and Public Works; and two departments—Supplies and Comptrollership.

REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN PASSPORTS.—The President has published a decree providing that a book entitled *Foreign Passports Register* shall be kept in police and municipal offices, in which register shall be entered the name, surname, civil state, nationality, age, address, finger prints and other marks of identification, former address, and other information regarding foreigners which the police

obtain from other sources. Foreigners, with the exception of diplomats, consuls, and members of their staff, must appear before the mayors of their respective municipalities within five days after their arrival, presenting their passports and furnishing the aforementioned data.

MEXICO.

AID TO INEXPENSIVE HOUSING.—A new decree of the President of the Republic extends to houses built in the Federal district during the first six months of 1924 real estate and Federal tax exemptions somewhat similar to those granted by previous decrees. (See *Workmen's Housing in the Americas, Bulletin of the Pan American Union*, February, 1924.) Houses, dwellings, or apartments renting at different monthly rates are given exemption for varying periods, as follows:

Rent not more than 30 pesos, 10 years.
Rent not more than 50 pesos, 7 years.
Rent not more than 75 pesos, 5 years.
Rent not more than 100 pesos, 3 years.
Rent not more than 125 pesos, 2 years.
Rent more than 125 pesos, 1 year.

Buildings for stores in suburban sections of the city and those for small work shops will come under the exemptions of this law, providing the monthly rent does not exceed 50 pesos.

An interesting provision is that requiring that houses whose monthly rent is more than 125 pesos must have a garden visible to the passer-by and at least one-third as large as the area of the ground occupied by the building.

NEW JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.—On February 2, 1924, Senator Teófilo H. Orantes was elected a justice of the supreme court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sr. Lic. Victoriano Pimentel.

PARAGUAY.

COMMISSION OF JURISTS.—In accordance with a resolution of the eighth section of the Pan American conference, the President of Paraguay has appointed Dr. Cecilio Báez and Dr. Higinio Arbo as delegates to serve on the Commission of Jurists of Rio de Janeiro.

COASTING TRADE.—According to Decree No. 16376, all coasting trade, pilot service, salvage work, and towing and launch service are reserved for boats and vessels in the national service. This decree also specifies the requirements for the national registry of coasting vessels and the privileges conferred by such registry.

PERU.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL.—The purpose of this council, created by Law No. 4923, is to superintend all educational matters

in both the primary and higher grades, and to issue to that effect any regulations deemed necessary. The council, whose presiding officer will be the Minister of Public Instruction, is also empowered to appoint or remove from office school principals. This National Council will be composed of eight members, one appointed by the university council of San Marcos; one by the principals of the national secondary schools; one elected by the principals of the schools in the capitals of departments; and one delegate elected by the special public schools, the four remaining delegates to be appointed by the National Government.

PROTECTION FOR EMPLOYEES.—Law No. 4916, of January 28, 1924, amends that part of article 293 of the Commercial Code relating to the resignation and dismissal of employees. According to this amendment, if the services of the employee have not been contracted for a stated period and attested to by a public contract, either party may at any time terminate the agreement, the employer to give 90 days' notice to the employee, and the employee 40 days' notice to the employer. In the event of the employee being dismissed, he will have a right to a monetary compensation according to the following scale: After 2 years' service, 1 salary payment; from 2 to 5 years, 2 salary payments; from 5 to 10 years, 4 salary payments; 10 to 20 years, 8 salary payments; 20 to 25 years, 10 salary payments; and from 25 to 30 years, 12 salary payments. Article 3 of the above-mentioned law states that every commercial employee who has rendered four years' continuous service is entitled to a life-insurance policy taken out in his favor by his employer for one-third the amount of the total sum of his wages during the four years' service, with the obligation, on the employer's part, of paying the insurance premiums as long as the employee remains in his service.

DECREE IN FAVOR OF LABORERS.—According to a recent executive decree, laborers employed in factories or workshops who are dismissed by their employer have a right to be given 15 days' notice, or else receive the full wages due them for that length of time.

STAMPED-PAPER LAW.—Law No. 4831 determines the tax to be paid on documents, contracts, and deeds subject to the stamped-paper law. Said law prescribes also the stamp tax to be paid on bills of exchange drawn in the national territory, promissory notes, vouchers, and any other collateral securities, as also foreign drafts and bills of exchange, certificates of deposit, letters of credit, checks, and similar documents. The law appears in full in the official paper, *El Peruano*, of December 26, 1923.

LAW TO SUPPRESS VAGRANCY.—A law passed by the National Congress to suppress vagrancy was approved by the Executive on January 18, 1924. This law establishes and defines the punishment to be imposed on all persons, whether natives or foreigners, who come under the classification of vagrants.

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL DISEASES.—By virtue of law No. 656, an institute is created, as a branch of the school of medicine of Lima, for the study and investigation of social diseases, and for disseminating knowledge for their prevention and cure. The personnel for enforcing the sanitary laws of the Republic will be trained in this institute.

GUATEMALA.

CHANGES IN PRIMARY-SCHOOL REGULATIONS.—Article V of the organic law of public instruction relating to primary schools has been changed by a decree published in the *Guatemalteco* of February 6, 1924. The board of primary education is to control beginners' schools for small children and city and rural primary schools, whether for children or adults. Department and municipal branch offices of the board will comprise the following sections: Personnel and administration; organization of schools, courses of study, text-books, and related subjects; equipment; school buildings; sanitation and physical culture; libraries and publications; and statistics and files.

OFFICIAL COURSES OF STUDY.—The official courses of study prepared by the board of public instruction for beginners' classes, the rural schools of three grades and the city schools of six grades and the normal schools were published in the *Guatemalteco* of January 8, 1924. Both a one-year and a four-year normal course are offered to young men and women, domestic science being prescribed for the latter, with the addition of child welfare in the longer course.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR NORMAL-SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS.—The *Guatemalteco* of January 8, 1924, published the decree defining the qualifications for scholarships in the normal schools. These scholarships are open to natives of Central America over 14 and under 20 years of age who have satisfactorily passed the six primary grades and are unable to pay for the normal course. It is required also that candidates pass the normal-school entrance examination and promise through parent or guardian to conclude their course and serve thereafter as teachers in the national schools for a period equal to the length of the course. For entrance to the one-year course of the Escuela Normal de Preceptores, however, the minimum age is 11 and the educational requirement satisfactory completion of three years of primary school.

SALVADOR.

PRESIDENT OF THE SUPREME COURT.—Dr. Francisco Martínez Suárez, who has been abroad for some time, returned to assume the duties of president of the Supreme Court of Justice of Salvador on January 15, 1924.

VENEZUELA.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS.—The President has appointed Dr. Alejandro Urbaneja and Dr. Juan Bautista Bance to represent Venezuela at the International Commission of Jurists, which will meet in Rio de Janeiro in 1925.

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

COSTA RICA—FRANCE.

PARCELS POST CONVENTION.—This convention, signed in San José on December 1, 1923, by the Costa Rican Minister of Foreign Relations and the chargé d'affaires of France permitting the sending of parcels from France and Algiers to Costa Rica, and from Costa Rica to the aforementioned countries, was ratified by President Acosta on December 12, 1923. The *Gaceta Oficial* of January 17, 1924, published both the convention and the ratification.

MEXICO—UNITED STATES.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL CLAIMS CONVENTION.—The General Claims Convention between Mexico and the United States, signed in Washington on September 8, 1923, was ratified by the United States Senate on January 23, 1924, by the President of the United States on February 4, 1924, by the Mexican Senate on February 1, 1924, and by the President of Mexico on February 16, 1924, ratifications being exchanged at Washington on March 1, 1924. The Special Claims Convention between the same nations, signed in Mexico City on September 10, 1923, was ratified by the Mexican Senate December 27, 1923, by the President of Mexico on February 16, 1924, by the United States Senate January 23, 1924, and by the President of the United States on February 4, 1924, ratifications being exchanged in Mexico City on February 19, 1924.

PARAGUAY.

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION.—The National Congress and the Provisional President of the Republic approved on November 17, 1923, the International Opium Convention signed by Paraguay on December 14, 1912.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA.

WOMEN'S NORMAL SCHOOL IN SANTA FE.—The bureau of architecture of the National Ministry of Public Works has called for bids for the new building of the Women's Normal School in the city of Santa Fe, which will accommodate 288 normal students. The budget plans for the expenditure of 1,361,092.88 pesos. The school comprises a theoretical normal course, a practice school, and a kindergarten. Due to the triangular shape of the land the building has been planned in wings, each section having a separate wing, all of which are connected by covered passages. The practice school has places for 462 pupils and the kindergarten for 90 children, with a school lunch room and playgrounds. There are also tennis courts and all the modern equipment of a fine school.

BOLIVIA.

WOMEN TEACHERS.—See page 517.
POLICE SCHOOL.—See page 517.
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.—See page 529.

BRAZIL.

PRIMARY INSTRUCTION IN SÃO PAULO.—An editorial in the *Jornal do Brasil* for January 11, 1924, gives a brief account of the changes in primary instruction in São Paulo during the administration of the present President of that State, Sr. Washington Luis, who took office in 1920. Two of the planks in his campaign platform were the promotion of primary education and of good roads; BULLETIN readers are already informed of recent accomplishments in the latter field. Of still greater importance, in the view of the *Jornal*, is the change by which primary education is made obligatory for all children between the ages of 9 and 11 years, thus preventing illiteracy in the rising generation. Children who continue their schooling are required to pay a fee. Previously, the primary course was longer, but there were fewer children in school, as may be seen from the following figures: Registration in 1920, 194,778; in 1923, 254,205. Expenditures for primary education in the same years increased from 18,983 contos to 24,150 contos.

CHILE.

NORMAL GRADUATES.—On the initiative of Sr. Manuel Rivas Vicuña, vice president of the Primary Education Council, the young men and women graduating at the end of 1923 from all except one of the 16 normal schools of the Republic assembled in Santiago to receive their diplomas. Grouped about the national flag, they took the customary teacher's pledge of service, put to them by the President of the Republic:

> Do you promise before this your country's flag to perform your duty well and courageously, to promote union and progress in the school to which you devote your activities, to cooperate wholeheartedly with your superiors, to give your time ungrudgingly to your work, and, finally, do you promise always to be ready to serve—to serve the child, the community, and our country, for whose happiness and greatness your hearts should cherish the highest ideals of citizenship?

In the days before the graduating exercises, the visiting principals, teachers, and students were hospitably entertained by their colleagues of Santiago, and by Government officials. They were addressed by Dr. Pedro Lautaro Ferrer, secretary general of the Red Cross, on the Junior Red Cross and the teacher's opportunities in health education, and by Dr. Ernestina Pérez on alcoholism and tuberculosis, her talk being illustrated by films.

NEW ENGINEERING COURSES.—The University of Chile has added courses in chemical, metallurgical, sanitary, and electrical engineering.

NORMAL GRADUATES TO STUDY IN FRANCE.—It is planned to send two young women and two young men to study in the Sèvres and Paris normal schools, respectively, the French Government having agreed to accept these students. The Council of Public Instruction of Chile will ask the Government to include an annual allowance of 3,600 gold pesos for each of these students in the next budget.

GIFT OF BOOKS TO BRAZIL.—Two hundred works of Chilean authors, representative of the best in Chilean literature, are to be presented to Brazil by the Chilean Government.

COSTA RICA.

MUSICAL SCHOLARSHIP IN ITALY.—Manuel Carazo, a young Costa Rican singer, so greatly interested the minister of Italy in Costa Rica that he was offered a scholarship in Milan by the diplomat. The young man was reported to be sailing for Italy in January.

CUBA.

EXCHANGE OF TEACHERS.—An exchange of teachers has been arranged between Culver Military Academy of Indiana and a

military school, modeled after Culver Academy, which is now being organized in Habana by Colonel Silva under the direction of the Cuban Education Association. Mr. Ernesto López Oliveros has joined the faculty of Culver Military Academy as a teacher of Spanish, while one of the faculty of that academy will leave next year for Cuba to teach in the school now being established.

This exchange of teachers is said to be one of the first in which an American secondary school has taken part.

ECUADOR.

MODERN SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—One of the best-equipped educational institutions in Quito is the Vicente Rocafuerte High School. Classes are held in a large, well-ventilated modern building, which contains chemical, physical, and biological laboratories and reading rooms offering every advantage to the students. There is also a very complete library connected with the school, which is open to the public in the evening.

GUATEMALA.

CHANGES IN PRIMARY SCHOOL REGULATIONS.—See page 521.

OFFICIAL COURSES OF STUDY.—See page 521.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR NORMAL SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS.—See page 521.

MEXICO.

FEDERAL DISTRICT SCHOOL STATISTICS.—The following are official statistics for the school registration in the Federal District for the months of June, 1922 and 1923:

	1922.	1923.
Normal schools	737	2, 914
Public primary schools	84, 899	89, 340
Private primary schools	22, 133	22, 360
Kindergartens	2, 641	4, 297
Evening schools	11, 025	6, 094
Illiteracy schools and centers	5, 542	7, 131
Technical day and evening schools	13, 957	15, 507
University	4, 639	6, 614
Schools of fine arts and music	3, 096	8, 459
Indigene culture		160
Public institutions not under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Instruction	3, 792	8, 772
Total	152, 461	171, 648
Percentage of population	17. 4	19.

The increase of the registration in June, 1923, over that of the same month in 1922 was 19,196, and over that of June, 1921, 80,828. The gain in the number attending the schools of Fine Arts and Music in

1923 is due to the fact that the choral societies are included in the registration for that year.

OBJECTIVES OF MEXICAN EDUCATION.—Prof. Moisés Sáenz, director of the University of Mexico Summer School for Foreigners, thus names in an article in the February *Aztec Call* the main features of the present Mexican educational movement: (1) The fight against adult illiteracy; (2) vocational schools; (3) the effort to make children "learn by doing;" (4) the development of the aesthetic life; (5) the emphasis on physical education; (6) the intensely nationalistic spirit of education.

PANAMA.

SCHOOL FOR DEAF MUTES.—This school, besides giving such studies as Spanish, arithmetic, geography, physiology, and civics has shops where metal work and tool making, foundry work, wrought-iron work, electromechanics, automobile mechanics, and typewriter repairing, as well as other trades, are taught. It is located in Panama City.

LIBRARIES.—Popular school libraries are to be established in the townships and capitals of the provinces as part of the school extension work and as centers for community culture. The library director is to appoint each month a teacher from the grade schools to take charge of the reading room, with an additional salary of $10 a month during service.

PARAGUAY.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR WOMEN.—In order to prepare teachers for the vocational training branch of the public schools, the Minister of Public Instruction has created five scholarships for the pupils of the vocational school for girls in Asunción, of which Señora María F. de Cassati is principal. To promote skill in handicrafts five hand looms have been ordered and will be placed in schools of the capital.

PERU.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL.—See page 519.

SALVADOR.

NATIONAL GUARD SCHOOL.—The National Guard School has been established to instruct recruits. The course, which will be taught by officers of this branch of the service and by civilian teachers, is to cover two years, and includes primary education, military instruction, first aid, telegraphy, telephony, fencing, physical drill, civics, and other subjects. The time spent in the course is credited to the student as service in the Guard.

CHANGES IN PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.—Changes in the regulations for primary instruction have made school attendance obligatory for children from the ages of 7 to 14, inclusive, and permissible at the age of 6. Parents or guardians not registering their children or wards between January 15 and March 1 for attendance during the school year from February 3 to November 30 are liable to a fine of 5 colones.

Elementary primary education covers four years and advanced elementary education three. The subjects for the first four grades are: Reading, writing, Spanish, arithmetic, drawing, ethics, manual training, gymnasium, and singing.

OPEN AIR SCHOOLS.—A society has been constituted under the auspices of the departmental board of education in the city of Sonsonate for the maintenance of open-air schools for children, to be provided with libraries, gymnasiums, gardens, kitchens, dispensaries, and other accessories in addition to the regular schoolroom equipment. Sonsonate is to be the headquarters of this association, which is to be permitted to extend its activity to other towns of the province.

LIBRARY READERS.—During 1923, 2,783 children and 2,422 adults made use of the library of San Salvador. The library was open to readers during 11 months only as during the month of August the building was devoted to the industrial exposition. Recent donations to the library include 10 classics in 14 volumes from the Mexican Department of Public Education, 40 books from Sr. Alfonso Quiñónez Molina, President of the Republic, and 34 from the Ministry of Public Instruction.

URUGUAY.

NAVAL SCHOOL OF MECHANICS.—A course in mechanics given by the navy was opened on February 9, 1924, to young men from 16 to 20 years of age who could pass an examination based on completion of the work of the fourth year of primary instruction.

FRIENDS OF POPULAR CULTURE OPEN LIBRARY.—In January, 1924, the book committee of the "Friends of Popular Culture," a women's organization for the spread of culture, opened a small library in Montevideo. A committee is to be appointed to undertake instructive work with children through reading and lectures. *Les Miserables* and *Uncle Tom's Cabin* were read to the blind and in night schools.

ARGENTINE TEACHERS VISIT MONTEVIDEO.—Early this year a number of school teachers from Mendoza, Argentina, visited Montevideo, where they remained for two days, meeting their Uruguayan colleagues.

SOCIAL PROGRESS

ARGENTINA.

MATERNITY WARD OF MAR DEL PLATA HOSPITAL.—In Mar del Plata, Argentina's largest summer resort, a maternity ward for indigent mothers was recently opened in the Mar del Plata Hospital. The ward also has provision for infants and children. The new section of the hospital was the gift of Señora Juana González de Devoto in memory of her husband, Señor Bartolomé Devoto.

ARGENTINE RED CROSS SCHOOLS.—In accordance with plans developed as a result of the First Pan American Red Cross Conference held in Buenos Aires, the Women's Red Cross Central Committee has undertaken to establish new schools for trained nurses and public health visitors. The courses, which are to be given free at the central school for nurses, will train visitors to tuberculous patients; visitors for aid to mothers in child welfare; school visitors; and industrial visitors; and will give instruction in emergency and family nursing; emergency and epidemic nursing; hospital social service; and public health. The municipal dispensaries for lung diseases are already receiving valuable assistance from the first school of Red Cross health visitors.

JUNIOR RED CROSS REORGANIZATION.—In accordance with the conclusions approved in the First Pan American Red Cross Conference held in Buenos Aires, the supreme council of the Argentine Red Cross has appointed a committee to reorganize the Junior Red Cross. The committee will, by authorization of the National Council of Education, establish in all the national schools Junior Red Cross units planned to operate along the lines defined by the League of Red Cross Societies and the Junior Red Cross Associations of the United States, Canada, and Australia, being autonomous in matters relating to office routine, publications, etc., yet working in collaboration with the parent society. The first number of the *Junior Red Cross Magazine* was planned to appear in March, dedicated to the children of the primary and secondary schools. Forty thousand copies were to be distributed free as part of the recruiting plan.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE PROPHYLAXIS.—The National Department of Hygiene has been authorized to establish a section for the prophylaxis of communicable diseases, including leprosy and venereal diseases, under an honorary director, an acting chief, two medical inspectors, and a chief of dispensary in the port of the capital. The

ports of Rosario de Santa Fe and Bahía Blanca, and the provincial cities San Luis, Jujuy, La Rioja, Corrientes, and Santiago del Estero are each to have dispensaries for the same purpose, provided with a physician, an assistant physician, and a male nurse.

Two sections have also been created for the prophylaxis of trachoma and epidemic conjunctivitis, respectively, and a third to carry on a hygiene campaign for the health education of the general public.

School medical inspection.—The National Council of Education held a 30-day competitive examination period for medical inspectors, dentists, and physicians to serve in schools for children below the standard of health. Written examinations covered school sanitation, dietetics, and other matters pertaining to personal and school hygiene.

Seaside vacation colony.—On January 28, 1924, 205 delicate children from the ages of 8 to 12 were sent by the National Council of Education to the summer vacation colony for weak children at the seaside resort Mar del Plata.

Hospital in San Rafael, Mendoza.—In the city of San Rafael, Province of Mendoza, a new hospital was opened February 2, 1924. It has a clinical ward with 50 beds for adult patients; a surgical ward with 12 beds; a children's ward with 20 beds; a maternity ward with 14 beds and operating room; a consultation office; and a vaccination room. The National Government contributed money toward the building of the hospital.

BOLIVIA.

Training school for nurses.—In the early part of the present year a training school for nurses was opened in connection with the Miraflores Hospital, on the outskirts of La Paz. The school is under the management of the chief surgeon in charge of hospitals.

CHILE.

Red Cross.—The central committee of the Chilean Red Cross is composed of the following members, to serve during 1924, 1925, and 1926:

Ex officio, Sr. Luis Abalos, director general of the army sanitary service, and Dr. Pedro Lautaro Ferrer, chief of the sanitary administrative section of the Department of the Interior; appointed by the President of the Republic, Sr. Manuel Foster Recabarren, Gen. Roberto Goñi, Manuel Hederra, Antonio Huneeus, Rear Admiral Javier Martín, Marcial Martínez de Ferrari, José Maza, Aquiles Vergara, and Enrique Zañartu Prieto; representatives of the Red Cross of the four army divisions, Drs. Manuel J. Barrenechea, Manuel Torres Boonen, Ezequiel González, and Víctor Korner; for the School of Medicine, Dr. Eduardo Moore; for the Superior Hygiene Council, Sr. Carlos Altimirano; for the Superior Council of Beneficence, Sr. Luis Vargas Salcedo; elected by the central committee, Sr. Augusto Vicuña S., Sra. Carmela Prieto de Martínez, the Right Rev. Rafael

Edwards, bishop of Santiago, Sr. Lucas Sierra, Sr. Raúl Edwards, and Sr. Eliodoro Yáñez.

The committee on organization of the Junior Red Cross, composed of educational authorities and representatives of the Red Cross, held its first meeting in Santiago in January, when it was decided to draw up an outline of the aims of that organization and regulations to govern it, and to hold a campaign for membership in the schools, in accordance with the offer made by Chile in the Red Cross conference in Buenos Aires.

The Women's Red Cross has opened a dispensary in San Bernardo, a town near Santiago.

PLAYGROUNDS.—The two municipal playgrounds in operation in Santiago have proved so popular that the residents in another section of the city have decided to rent land in their neighborhood and install the necessary playground apparatus.

WORKMEN'S HOUSING.—On January 31 of this year President Alessandri laid the first stone of the cooperative workmen's colony at San Bernardo. A group of workers in the Government railway shops located in that town has, with the assistance of a loan from the pension fund, purchased a plot of 10 blocks, or 132 building lots, where picturesque and hygienic houses will be erected. The pension fund will loan the cooperative 300,000 pesos a year toward the cost of building, while the Railway Council is also making some funds available.

WOMEN'S ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION OF SANTIAGO.—In 1923 this association expended 70,369 pesos, having a balance of 19,417 pesos on hand at the close of the year. It supports two dispensaries in the capital, where 539 patients were attended in the month of December, 1923.

SOCIAL DISEASES.—The experimental hygiene section of the army, which has an excellent clinic and carries on valuable work in Santiago, has decided to send representatives through the southern part of the country to give information and treatment in regard to social diseases. The physicians composing the commission will not confine their work to garrisons and garrison towns, but will endeavor to start clinics wherever they may be needed. Lectures, motion pictures, posters, and pamphlets will all be used in spreading helpful information.

VACATION COLONIES.—The Domingo Villalobos Society of Santiago, founded 13 years ago, sends a hundred needy children to Constitución for 5 weeks during the summer vacation, giving the same children outings to the suburbs of Santiago during the school year and affording them medical and dental care when necessary in order that the gains made in the summer may be conserved.

The School Charity Society of the same city (Junta de Beneficencia Escolar) maintains summer vacation colonies in Quilpué

Viña del Mar, Valparaíso, Peñaflor, and Apoquindo for 186 children, selected by the school medical authorities of Santiago and Viña del Mar as greatly in need of such care.

COSTA RICA.

DIRECTORS OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY.—On January 5, 1924, the new board of directors of the medical faculty entered upon their term of office as follows: President, Dr. Solón Núñez Frutos; secretary, Dr. Ricardo Moreno Cañas; treasurer, Dr. Benjamín Hernández; attorney, Dr. Constantino Herdocia; and Drs. Carlos Pupo, Roberto Chacón, and José María Barionuevo. The medical faculty has taken charge of the maternity hospital in San José and of the training of nurses and midwives. It plans to hold a series of conferences with lectures on cases by various members.

POEM ON THE OX.—The Ministry of Government and the Sociedad Protectora de Animales recently opened a competition for the best poem on the ox, the beast of burden and friend of the farmer.

CUBA.

GAMBLING FORBIDDEN IN CIGAR FACTORIES.—In the last session of the Cigar-makers Congress, held in Habana during the latter part of January, a resolution was approved by which the sale of lottery tickets and all kinds of gambling was forbidden in cigar factories whose employees are members of the Cigar-makers Federation of Habana and Pinar del Río.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE OF SANTIAGO.—At the first meeting of this committee, organized by the local Government for the purpose of undertaking a general clean-up campaign in the city, the means for accomplishing this end were discussed, and it was decided to increase the cleaning force of the city by enlisting the assistance of the public and offering prizes for the cleanest street, block, or district of the city on a given date. In order to have permanent results from this campaign and to instruct the public in principles of cleanliness and hygiene, the campaign will be supplemented by instructive articles in the newspapers and by motion pictures.

FIRST COMMITTEE OF THE DOMINICAN RED CROSS.—A number of prominent citizens of Santo Domingo recently held a meeting at the Union Club of that city for the purpose of organizing the Dominican Red Cross which, it is hoped, will shortly be recognized by the Red Cross Committee. Following this initiative of their elders, a group of young people, both boys and girls, members of the El Porvenir society, met and organized a Junior Red Cross.

Up to now there has existed in the Dominican Republic only a chapter of the American Red Cross. Dr. James F. La Salle, in charge of this chapter, whose mission is to help the Dominicans organize their own national Red Cross, will make a tour of the various cities of the island in order to enlist members for the Dominican Red Cross.

DOMINICAN WOMAN DENTIST.—Dr. Sofía Oliva, who graduated from the university in Santo Domingo as a dentist has returned to her home from Cuba, where she has resided for the past three years, and where she obtained the degree of doctor in the University of Habana. Dr. Oliva also spent a year in the United States, taking a special course in dentistry and practicing her profession.

ECUADOR.

AMERICAN RED CROSS HELPS EARTHQUAKE SUFFERERS.—The American Red Cross donated $1,000 to the Ecuadorean Red Cross relief fund for the aid of the sufferers in the recent earthquake in Tulcán.

DIRECTOR OF SANITATION TO VISIT GREAT BRITAIN.—Dr. Wenceslao Pareja, director of the sanitation service of Ecuador, has been invited by the health organization of the League of Nations to visit England with the object of studying the organization of the sanitary service in that country. Doctor Pareja will spend three months in London.

ASSOCIATION OF EMPLOYEES.—The Employees' Association of Quito, whose purpose is to promote the intellectual and economic welfare of its members, has organized for that purpose different sections devoted to charity, education, amusements, libraries, cooperative store, and a savings fund.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.—Señora Elena de Córdova has offered a trophy to the Ecuador Tennis Club, to be competed for in a tournament between that club and the Quito Tennis Club.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The president of this organization has requested the Minister of the Interior to issue orders enforcing articles 81 and 83 of the police code, which forbid bull fights and cock fights in the Republic.

HAITI.

ATHLETIC TRAINING IN THE SCHOOLS.—With the view of promoting sports in schools and colleges the director of the Pétion High School in Port au Prince has ordered from Europe the equipment necessary for a gymnasium and also football and fencing outfits, which have recently been received.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP OF HAITI.—Ten different clubs, representing various cities of the Republic, will compete in a tournament for the tennis championship of Haiti. A silver cup will be presented to the winner.

JUSTINIEN HOSPITAL AT CAP HAITIEN.—The Haitian Government is planning some important additions to this hospital for the poor, which has hitherto been maintained by private subscriptions. A dispensary is now under construction and also a surgical ward, an operating room, X-ray department, and a dental clinic.

MEXICO.

RED CROSS.—On February 6 of this year a women's ward was opened in the Red Cross hospital in Mexico City, the first course in nursing for women members of the Red Cross being started at the same time. This course is under the patronage of Sra. Rafaela García Pimentel de Bernal, the president of the Women's Red Cross committee.

HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.—The Women's Society for Children's Aid has opened in Mexico City a dormitory for 50 homeless children.

AID TO INEXPENSIVE HOUSING.—See page 519.

NICARAGUA.

MEDICAL CONFERENCE CALLED BY UNITED FRUIT CO.—Word has been received through the War Department of the United States that the United Fruit Co. intends to call a conference on tropical diseases in July of 1924, at either Tela or Managua, at the opening of one of its new hospitals.

PANAMA.

AMERICAN CHILD HYGIENE SPECIALISTS VISIT PANAMAN SCHOOLS.—Miss Sally Lucas Jean and Miss Julia Wade Abbott, of the American Child Hygiene Association, who went to the Canal Zone at the invitation of Acting Governor Walker to study the schools in regard to the application of the work of their organization, were invited by the Secretary of Public Instruction of the Republic of Panama to visit the National Institute of Panama and address the faculty and the students in the higher grades in the National Institute and Normal School.

TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM.—Cermeño plateau, in the hills of Capira, has been selected by the Secretary of Public Works of Panama as the site for the erection of a tuberculosis sanitarium.

PARAGUAY.

HEALTH CAMPAIGN.—The Rockefeller Foundation has established at Cerro Corá the first sanitary zone in the campaign against hookworm. The foundation proposes to establish similar zones in other sections of the country, and has enlisted for that purpose the services of several members of the faculty of medicine.

HOUSES AND SCHOOLS FOR WORKMEN.—The owners of a large match factory in Tacumbú, believing that all workmen should own their homes, has built modern brick houses, of which employees, after ten years of service in the factory, are given possession. These houses are two stories high and are built according to modern plans, taking into consideration beauty as well as practical usefulness. On the first floor there is a small sitting room, dining room, and kitchen, and on the second floor large, well-ventilated bedrooms.

On the grounds adjoining the factory there is a school for small children.

PERU.

WELFARE SOCIETY OF LIMA.—The annual report of the director of this organization for the year 1923 states, among other things, that the Dos de Mayo, Santa Ana, Maternidad, Asilo Colonia, Victor Larco Herrera hospitals and the hospital for incurables, all dependent upon this society for maintenance, have continued, during the year to care for all the indigent who have solicited aid. The number of persons who received treatment in the five hospitals mentioned, from December 1, 1922, to December 1, 1923, was 19,327, and the number of those treated in the dispensaries and consulting rooms 11,644, making a total of 48,639. These five hospitals contain a total of 1,850 beds which, according to the population of Lima, gives an average of 9 beds per thousand inhabitants.

The training school for nurses is now under the management of Sisters of Charity, who are graduate nurses.

The scope of this society in child-welfare work has been greatly increased by the opening of the Pérez Araníbar home for orphans, to which institution the children under the care of the Society in various orphan asylums will be taken. This home includes, besides the three groups of buildings for housing the children, two open-air schools for children of both sexes, with a seating capacity of 500 to 1,000; two vacation colonies; two colonies for convalescent children; and two sections for the temporary accommodation of 20 children of both sexes.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF HYGIENE AND SOCIAL PROPHYLAXIS.—The new National League of Hygiene and Social Prophylaxis has appointed the following permanent committees to take up the work of the league: Venereal prophylaxis and sexual education; campaign against alcoholism; nipiology and paidology; mental hygiene and campaign against toxicomania; antituberculosis campaign; social hygiene legislation; and propaganda. Each of these committees is under the direction of a group of doctors and persons interested in social hygiene.

WORKMEN'S HOUSES.—There exists in Lima a building organization having as a motto "A home for every family." This organization builds houses for laborers and minor employees, such houses being sold on the installment plan at reasonable prices, some as low as 2.50 Peruvian pounds per month. The sales take place by the drawing of lots. During the first year of operation this organization, according to its report in the daily papers, invested several hundred thousand pounds in this work, and provided employment for thousands of laborers.

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE.—The Government has established a National Cancer Institute as a branch of the health department,

for the purpose of carrying on a campaign against this disease. Dr. Eladio Lanatta, who has made a special study of cancer in the United States, has been appointed director of the institute.

PROTECTION FOR EMPLOYEES.—See page 520.

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL DISEASES.—See page 521.

DECREE IN FAVOR OF LABORERS.—See page 520.

SALVADOR.

BULLETIN OF SANITATION AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (BOLETÍN DE SANIDAD Y BENEFICIENCIA).—In January the first number of this bulletin, which treats of the action of the Government in matters of public health, made its appearance under the editorship of Don Gonzalo Moreira and Don Carlos Bustamante of the Ministry of Sanitation.

GOTA DE LECHE OF SONSONATE (FREE MILK STATION).—The clinic of this institution during 1923 cared for 1,500 babies and young children. Medical care was free, and consultation was also open to adults an hour every day, about 700 benefiting by this latter service, established July 20. The Gota de Leche has a day nursery for about 20 children, and supplies milk for 15 others. The building is provided with a large yard, baths, and kitchen.

URUGUAY.

SANITARIUM FOR EMPLOYED WOMEN.—This Montevideo institution for working women who can not afford treatment elsewhere has now added to its equipment a dental clinic, the dentist being Señorita Ibera Hasas Vello, who treats patients twice a week.

ANTITUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.—During 1923 the Antituberculosis League dispensaries and sanitariums assisted 7,994 persons, to 902 of whom it gave in addition to medical and prophylactic treatment good food, clothing, beds, or money for lodging. Three hundred and two persons left the sanitarium cured or notably improved. The disinfection section disinfected 4,523 articles of patients' clothing and 17,618 kilograms of other clothing and utensils. The public baths of the Antituberculosis League were used by 28,161 persons, or 2,902 more than in the year 1922. The doctors of the institution issued 14,328 prescriptions.

VENEZUELA.

NEW BUILDING FOR LEPER HOSPITAL.—In connection with the leper hospital of Cabo Blanco a new building, comprising two wards, one for men and another for women, was opened on February 16 of the present year. In this building patients will be examined on admittance to the institution and a proper diagnosis of their condition made, and before they are discharged an examination will be given in order to determine whether the cure has been absolute and that no traces of the disease remain.

GENERAL RED CROSS DISPENSARY.—In order to cooperate with the sanitary measures established by the National Health Department, the Red Cross has arranged to have vaccinations performed free of charge in its general dispensary in Caracas. Dr. Mario García Domínguez, a graduate of the Universities of Venezuela and Chile, has been placed in charge of the free gynecological consultation clinic recently opened in the Red Cross dispensary.

GENERAL NOTES

ARGENTINA.

ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR.—Dr. Don Honorio Pueyrredón, Ambassador of the Republic of Argentina in the United States, presented his credentials to President Coolidge on March 10, 1924. His presentation speech referred to the democratic ideals shared by both nations, while in reply President Coolidge spoke cordially of the ambassador's activity when Minister of Foreign Relations in promoting increasing friendliness between the two countries.

CUBA.

NEW CLUB ORGANIZED IN HABANA.—The Cosmopolitan Club, a new association for foreign women who are employed as teachers, governesses, and reporters, has been organized in Habana. This club, besides providing the members with various forms of amusement, offers them facilities for learning Spanish.

MUSICAL CONTEST.—In order to encourage national composers in their musical efforts *La Lucha*, a daily newspaper of Habana, has opened a competition. A prize of 50 pesos is offered for the best piano composition of a classical nature; 35 pesos for the best *danzón;* 35 pesos for the best *bolero,* written for piano and voice; and 30 pesos for a composition suitable for violin or other stringed instrument.

MONUMENT TO AUTHOR OF THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.—The committee in charge of obtaining funds for erecting a monument to Perucho Fiqueredo, author of the Cuban national hymn, has received the first contributions for that purpose.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

DEATH OF FEDERICO GARCÍA Y GODOY.—On Fedruary 11 of the present year the well-known Dominican writer, Don Federico García y Godoy, died at his home in La Vega.

NICARAGUA.

DEATH OF GENERAL SOLÓRZANO.—On January 11, 1924, Gen. Fernando Solórzano, Minister of the Interior and former Vice President of the Republic, passed away in the city of Managua. Congress decreed official mourning, high funeral honors, and the attendance of Congress in a body at the funeral.

GIFT TO SEÑORA DE CHAMORRO.—At the suggestion of President Martínez, the National Congress approved a gift of 10,000 córdobas to the widow of the late President, Diego Manuel Chamorro.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO MARCH 15, 1924.

Subject.	Date.	Author.
ARGENTINA.	1924.	
Argentine walnut production	Jan. 18	Henry H. Morgan, consul general at Buenos Aires.
Importation of motor vehicles during the year 1923	Jan. 19	Do.
First official estimate of Argentine harvest crop year, 1923–24	...do...	Do.
First official estimate of area sown to corn	Jan. 22	Do.
Fire loss in Rosario during 1923	Jan. 23	Wilbert L. Bonney, consul at Rosario.
Livestock slaughtered in 1923	Jan. 28	Henry H. Morgan.
Argentine hide situation	Feb. 2	Do.
BRAZIL.		
Declared exports from Rio de Janeiro to the United States during 1923.	Jan. 14	A. Gaulin, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
The Brazilian budget law for 1924	Jan. 15	Do.
Law No. 4783 of Dec. 31, 1923, Brazilian income tax	Jan. 16	Do.
Rigid traffic law in city of Parahyba do Norte	...do...	E. Verne Richardson, consul at Pernambuco.
Exports of tapioca and manioc	...do...	Homer Brett, consul at Bahia.
Shipping and cargo movement at Bahia during 1923	...do...	Do.
Movement of cocoa and coffee from Bahia during 1923	Jan. 17	Do.
December report on commerce and industries of Pernambuco, with a review of conditions during 1923.	Jan. 18	E Verne Richardson.
Health conditions in Bahia during December, 1923	Jan. 19	Homer Brett.
Water works and sewerage for Aracaju, Sergipe	Jan. 21	Do.
The rubber industry of Amazonas	Jan. 19	James H. Roth, consul at Manaos.
Agricultural grants for northeastern Brazil	Jan. 22	E. Verne Richardson.
Public instruction in Ceará	...do...	Do.
Liquidation of public debt of Recife	...do...	Do.
Brazilian iron and steel industry	...do...	A. Gaulin.
Report on Brazilian woods, especially Paraná pine	Jan. 23	Herndon W. Goforth, consul at Santos.
Production of wheat in Bahia	Jan. 24	Homer Brett.
Concession for workmen's dwelling in Pernambuco	...do...	E. Verne Richardson.
Exports and finances of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, for 1923	...do...	W. F. Hoffman, vice consul at Porto Alegre.
General production in southern Brazil, crop year 1923–24 (estimated).	Jan. 25	A. Gaulin.
Movement of vessels and freight in port of Recife	...do...	E. Verne Richardson.
Shipping movement of the port of Santos during calendar year 1923.	Jan. 27	Herndon W. Goforth.
The salt deposits of Rio Grande do Norte	Jan. 29	E. Verne Richardson.
Creation of a statistical service in Pernambuco	Jan. 30	Do.
A new automobile road in Pernambuco	...do...	Do.
Organization of Brazilian railroad worker's union	...do...	A. Gaulin.
Grants for public works in Pernambuco consular district	Feb. 3	E. Verne Richardson.
Coal imports at Rio de Janeiro during December, 1923	Feb. 5	A. Gaulin.
Coffee exports from Bahia for January, 1924	Feb. 11	Homer Brett.
Export and import statistics for the port of Para, for the years 1921 and 1922.	Feb. 15	Geo. H. Pickerell, consul at Para.
CHILE.		
Products exported from Iquique during November and December, 1923.	Jan. 14	Ben C. Matthews, vice consul at Iquique.
COLOMBIA.		
Colombian business prospects for 1924	Jan. 15	M. L. Stafford, consul at Barranquilla.
The Colombian budget for 1924	Jan. 25	Do.
Completion of the packing house at Coveñas	Jan. 29	Lester L. Schnare, consul at Cartagena.
The market for farm tractors in Cartagena district	Feb. 1	Do.
Production of sole leather in Cartagena district	Feb. 7	Do.
January report on commerce and industries	Feb. 18	Do.
Portland cement market in Cartagena	Feb. 22	Do.
COSTA RICA.		
January report on commerce and industries	Feb. 5	Henry S. Waterman, consul at San José.
Milk Pasteurization plant in Costa Rica	Feb. 7	Do.

Reports received to March 15, 1924—Continued.

Subject.	Date.	Author.
CUBA.	1924.	
Estimated production of sugar by the centrals of Matanzas Province.	Jan. 11	James V. Whitfield, consul at Matanzas.
Motor vehicle registrations	Feb. 7	Frank Bohr, consul at Cienfuegos.
January report on commerce and industries	Feb. 16	Carlton Bailey Hurst, consul general at Habana.
Ore production in Oriente Province in 1923	Feb. 18	Francis R. Stewart, consul at Santiago de Cuba.
Consolidated statement of declared exports from the Republic of Cuba.	Feb. 19	Carlton Bailey Hurst.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.		
Soap manufacturing in Santo Domingo consular district	Jan. 4	Charles Bridgham Hosmer, consul at Santo Domingo City.
Survey of general conditions in the Republic	Jan. 19	Do.
Sugar crop in district, and crop prospects for 1924	Feb. 20	W. A. Bickers, consul at Puerto Plata.
GUATEMALA.		
January report on commerce and industries	Feb. 13	Philip Holland, consul at Guatemala City.
HAITI.		
Survey of commerce and industries of the district, for the year 1923.	Jan. 15	Winthrop H. Scott, consul at Cape Haitien.
Copies of the monthly Bulletin of the American Chamber of Commerce of Haiti.	Jan. 24	Charles A. Bay, vice consul at Port au Prince.
NICARAGUA.		
Imports and exports of the Corinto consular district for December, 1923.	Jan. 29	Harold Playter, consul at Corinto.
PANAMA.		
January report on commerce and industries	Feb. 15	George Orr, consul general at Panama City.
Increased banana planting in Colon consular district in 1923	Feb. 18	Julius D. Dreher, consul at Colon.
PARAGUAY.		
Hookworm campaign inaugurated in Paraguay	Jan. 15	Harry Campbell, consul at Asuncion.
Asuncion tramway service resumed	Jan. 23	Do.
Foreign trade of Paraguay for 1923, imports and exports	Jan. 24	Do.
SALVADOR.		
January report on commerce and industries	Feb. 5	Lynn W. Franklin, consul at San Salvador.
Statistics of foreign trade for the year 1923	Feb. 14	Do.
URUGUAY.		
Import duties on shoes, harness, and leather goods	Jan. 26	Thomas H. Bevan, consul at Montevideo.
Import duties construction materials, sanitary appliances, and lumber.	Jan. 30	Do.
On automobiles and trucks	Jan 31	Do.
Uruguayan customhouse revenue	Feb. 8	Do.
Uruguayan exports by articles for the years 1922 and 1923	...do...	Do.
Import duties on paper and accessories	Feb. 12	Do.
Duties on carriages, other vehicles, and automobile accessories and spare parts.	...do...	Do.
VENEZUELA.		
December report on commerce and industries	Feb. 4	Henry J. Anslinger, vice consul at La Guaira.
January coffee report for Maracaibo	Feb. 14	John O. Sanders, consul at Maracaibo.

BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

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COST OF LIVING AND PURCHASING POWER OF MONEY IN ARGENTINA

UNITED STATES INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND ARGENTINE PERSPECTIVES

MARBLE: A NEW PERUVIAN INDUSTRY

MEXICO'S RAPID PROGRESS IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

RED CROSS LEAGUE SOCIETIES AND THE LATIN AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS

HOW BUENOS AIRES FIGHTS RATS

LATIN AMERICA AS A SOURCE OF TANNING MATERIALS

JUNE, 1924

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Paraguay.....Mr. WM. WALLACE WHITE, Consul General,
Office of Legation, 36 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

[1]Absent.

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Photograph by Miskin Studio

DR. HERNÁN VELARDE

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Peru to the United States

BULLETIN
OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

VOL. LVIII JUNE, 1924 No. 6

THE NEW AMBASSADOR OF PERU

DR. HERNÁN VELARDE, eminent Peruvian jurisconsult, publicist, and diplomat, recently appointed ambassador of Peru in the United States, presented his credentials to the White House and was formally received March 24, 1924, this reception being the occasion of a pleasant interchange of amicable and fraternal expressions on the part of both the new ambassador and President Coolidge.

Doctor Velarde was born in Lima, capital of the Peruvian Republic, in 1863, his parents being Gen. Manuel Velarde Seoane of distinguished military fame, and Doña Ángela Díez Canseco y Olázabal, a descendant of one of the oldest and most aristocratic families of Peru. It is of interest to note that Doctor Velarde's paternal grandfather was that notable patriot Don Simón Velarde Cavero, one of San Martin's most able officers and one of the founders of the independence of Peru.

Doctor Velarde's education was obtained in the naval preparatory school, on board the training ship "Meteoro," in the "Instituto Científico," under the direction of that most eminent educator Don José Granda, and in the University of Lima where, after concluding the courses in arts and letters, he was graduated with honors from the Faculty of Law.

During the war of the Pacific, Doctor Velarde, then a young lawyer, enrolled in the reserve regiment, where he rose successively to the grades of corporal, sergeant, and lieutenant, holding the latter rank as one of the officers of a battalion composed entirely of professors, university students, and scientific men of Peru.

His administrative career began in 1885, when he was named secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Relations. In 1888 he was

appointed secretary of the fiscal administration of the Trujillo Railroad, and, in 1896, titular secretary of the second section of the Supreme Court of Lima.

Doctor Velarde's brilliant diplomatic career began in 1897 with his appointment as secretary of the Peruvian legation in Brazil, a position he retained until late in 1900 when he accepted the post of chief official in the Ministry of Foreign Relations. Early in 1903 he was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Brazil, from which position he was transferred, in the same capacity, to Colombia in 1904. From Colombia, at the call of President Pardo, he went to occupy the cabinet position of minister of the interior, which he held until 1907 when he was designated titular Fiscal of the superior court of the district of Lima. In 1909, when for the second time designated Minister of Peru in Brazil, Doctor Velarde enjoyed the honorable distinction of serving, with Baron Rio Branco, in the final settlement of the boundary question between Peru and Brazil, and of signing the treaty which definitely ended that question. At the close of this mission Doctor Velarde went to Europe where, for a few years, he abstained from any active participation in public affairs until, in 1920, he was appointed minister to Argentina.

Doctor Velarde has on numerous occasions represented his Government with signal success and distinction in various special and inter-American congresses, among which may be briefly mentioned: the Congreso Jurídico Americano at Río de Janerio in 1900; the Congreso Internacional Boliviano at Caracas in 1911; the Conferencia de Juristas Americanos at Río de Janerio in 1912, and the Third Latin American Scientific Congress in that same city in 1905. He was, moreover, one of the two Peruvian delegates to the Chilean-Peruvian conference at Washington in 1922 and, in 1923, Peru's ambassador on special mission to Argentina and Uruguay.

Doctor Velarde is not only an eminent statesman and diplomat but a distinguished figure in the artistic and cultural activities of his country. As the former head of the Faculty of Art in the University of San Marcos, as president of the Ateneo of Lima, and as editor of various literary publications, Doctor Velarde's works, prose, poetical, and dramatic, form a not inconsiderable and distinguished contribution to the literature of his time.

The new ambassador of Peru has been the recipient of many honors and decorations in recognition of his long and meritorious years of service. Among the latter may be mentioned the Palm and Rosette of the Officer of the Order of Public Instruction of the Government of France; Commander of the Royal Order of the Crown of Italy; Commander of the Military Order of Villaviciosa of Portugal; and member of the Order of Bolívar.

RED CROSS LEAGUE SOCIETIES AND THE LATIN AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO

By J. D. Long, A. M., M. D.

Assistant Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, Assistant to the Director, Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

BEFORE attempting to enter into any discussion of the relationships that can or may exist between the League of Red Cross Societies and its member Red Cross societies and the Governments of the various countries and municipalities of Latin America, it will be well to briefly review the sanitary and social problem with which they will jointly concern themselves, it being understood in the beginning that both agencies are interested in the initiation and application of any and all measures that will make for human progress and improvement in human welfare. In other words, it is the desire of both agencies to do everything in their power which will tend to bring about an increase in population, improvement in social and economic conditions, with the resulting increase in human comfort and happiness. The problem then is substantially as follows:

Throughout Latin America the death rate varies from approximately 25 per thousand to 35 or 40 per thousand. The birth rate varies from 35 per thousand to 45 or 50 per thousand. Where a high birth rate and a low death rate exist in the same community or country at the same time, an increase of population occurs. Where the birth rate and death rate approximate each other, are equal, or the death rate exceeds the birth rate, then the population either increases very slowly, is stationary, or actually diminishes. There are countries in Latin America to-day in which these conditions exist, and the population is either substantially stationary, or is actually decreasing, due to excess of deaths over births.

The average death rate in Latin America, particularly in South America, can be safely assumed to be in the neighborhood of

35 per thousand. The average birth rate, especially in South America, can be safely assumed to be in the neighborhood of 40 per thousand. Both figures vary slightly above and below the figures assumed in various seasons and in various years, the variations depending upon a variety of conditions that are too detailed to discuss in a paper such as this.

In accordance with the best information obtainable where the excess of births over deaths does not exceed 5 or 6 per thousand, it will require substantially 100 years for the population to double, if such condition continues and there is no unusual amount of immigration. On the average it may be safely assumed that the figures just given represent substantially the conditions that are now in existence in Latin America. In addition an average death rate of 35 per thousand is ordinarily interpreted to mean that a child just born can not reasonably expect to live much over 30 to 35 years on the average. Many individuals will die long before this age is reached; others will exceed it by many years.

It has been estimated by presumably competent authorities that a death rate of 15 per thousand can be considered as the fairly normal average rate that a healthy, progressive, and prosperous country should have. It has also been estimated that the infant mortality rate can be reduced to 50 deaths per year per thousand births. This figure has almost been reached by New Zealand to-day.

In the Philippine Islands, during a period of approximately 20 years, sanitary measures, such as the control and suppression of epidemic diseases, which included cholera, smallpox, plague, dysentery and other intestinal diseases, reduced the death rate from an average of 35 to 40 per thousand to about 25 per thousand. The sanitary measures referred to comprised vaccination for the elimination of smallpox, the population being vaccinated at the rate of over 1,000,000 per year; the practical elimination of cholera with apparently complete prevention of widespread epidemics; the drilling of approximately 2,500 artesian wells to furnish pure water for approximately one-half of the population; and improvement in sewage disposal for both cities and individual homes in the rural districts. At the same time the general measures just referred to brought about a reduction in infant mortality from 350 to 400 per thousand births per annum to about 250 per thousand births, which is substantially the figure at the present time.

The problem, then, in Latin America may be briefly summarized as follows:

Reduction of the average death rate from about 35 per thousand to 15 per thousand. It will be appropriate at this point to digress a moment and point out what the results of such reduction will mean:

Competent authorities have estimated that in most countries 40 per cent of the entire area of the country can be utilized for agri-

cultural purposes, and have also estimated that 2.5 acres (1 hectare) will support one individual. Assuming that these figures are correct, one of the countries of South America with an area of 1,153,000 square miles can support a maximum population of 118,000,000 people; its present population is estimated at 9,000,000. Another country with approximately 3,250,000 square miles of area on the same basis could support a maximum population of 335,000,000 people; its present population is estimated at approximately 30,000,000. Another country with an area of substantially 300,000 square miles could support a population of about 30,000,000; its present population is estimated to be 4,000,000. These figures are cited as an indication of the goal that can ultimately be attained by the proper application of modern sanitary measures consistently and constantly applied.

The Fifth International Conference of American States which met at Santiago de Chile, March 25 to May 3, 1923, adopted the following resolutions. Inasmuch as there were 18 of the 21 countries of Pan America represented at this conference and the resolutions were adopted without a dissenting vote, it would appear that the resolutions must necessarily be construed as the official expression of the international policy of Pan America regarding sanitation and hygiene. The resolutions are quoted herewith:

PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES IN PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

In view of the following considerations:

1. During the past half century as the result of investigation in which the scientists of all nations have had a part notable progress has been made in discovering the causes of and the methods of preventing a large number of diseases, notably such infectious maladies as typhoid fever, typhus fever, cholera, plague, yellow fever, etc.

2. At the same time the practical application of this scientific knowledge nationally and internationally to the control and prevention of disease has demonstrated the possibility of checking or forestalling epidemics and of reducing in a striking way rates of death and morbidity. The American States have all had a part in this modern movement and are showing a growing interest in widening its scope and increasing its efficiency.

3. As a result of world-wide experience in public-health work under a great variety of conditions, climatic, racial, economic, political, and social, certain fundamental guiding principles and sound methods of procedure are coming to be recognized and advocated by the leading sanitarians and hygienists of all countries.

4. Increasing appropriations of public funds are being made in various American countries as a result of the successful outcome of public-health work and of the growing conviction that economically and socially it is less expensive for a population to be kept in health than to carry the burden of sickness.

5. The multiplication of means of communication between the countries of the world emphasizes the international significance of public health and demands the maximum uniformity of public-health organization and administration consistent with the peculiar conditions and needs of each country.

6. By creating the International Sanitary Bureau (Pan American Sanitary Bureau) and by adopting various conventions and recommendations concerning health problems, the American States have shown a desire to promote the development of preventive medicine as a Pan American cooperative movement.

RESOLUTION.

The Fifth Pan American Conference, even though recognizing the great progress that has been made by some of the countries of America, resolves to recommend that each American State in the organization and administration of its public-health work be guided, as far as conditions permit, by the following fundamental principles:

1. Public health is a primary responsibility of government, local, State, or Federal, or of all in cooperation. Voluntary health agencies are to be encouraged, not to take the place of government but to supplement and strengthen the work of the latter through initiating demonstrations and educating public opinion in the support of official measures and the approval of adequate appropriations.

2. The efficiency of public-health administration depends directly upon the existence of a trained and experienced personnel. This can be secured only by recognizing preventive medicine as a special profession, for which appropriate training, security of tenure, advancement solely for meritorious service, and salaried retirement are guaranteed. The officers of the army which repels the attacks of disease should be in the same position of technical expertness, security, and honor as the military leaders of a country.

3. The bookkeeping of public health (vital statistics) is indispensable as a guide to the efficient administration of health measures. The accurate compilation and interpretation of such statistics is absolutely essential to successful results.

4. The economic and social advantages of reducing morbidity and lengthening the lives of citizens justify the appropriation of adequate sums to defray the expenses of sanitation and public hygiene.

5. There is an order of fundamental importance in which health procedures may be arranged: (*a*) Sanitation of the natural environment (water-supply, disposal of sewage and waste, food inspection, sanitation of dwellings, etc.); (*b*) control of contagious diseases through vaccination, quarantine, destruction of rats and insects, special clinics, etc., and (*c*) personal hygiene, *i. e.*, medical inspection and education of school children, maternity welfare, inculcating correct habits of living, education of the public concerning preventive medicine, etc. While as a general principle public health programs should be carried out in the above order, it is often expedient in a given situation to approach the problem through the control of a widely prevalent disease or to undertake simultaneously items from two or more of the above-listed categories.

6. Certain specialized forms of health work: For example, industrial hygiene (factory safety regulation, medical care of employees, investigation of occupational diseases and hazards, housing conditions for workers, etc.) and mental hygiene, including the training and care of the mentally defective and actually insane, have reached a point of scientific and practical efficiency which justifies their inclusion in a well balanced health program.

From the above resolutions it may be readily deduced that it is the duty of governments, either Federal, State, or local, to provide an adequate health organization with an experienced personnel and the necessary statistical and other divisions for the proper conduct of its functions.

The primary duties of a government health organization are to bring about such sanitation of environment as will provide adequate supplies of potable water, proper sewage disposal, food and drug inspection, garbage collection, sanitation of homes and sanitary supervision of their construction and repair, and control of contagious diseases by means of vaccination; by quarantine which will include maritime and land quarantine; and by the destruction of disease-bearing animals or insects and special clinics.

The resolutions also set forth the fact that the formation of voluntary health organizations should be stimulated not for the purpose of performing the duties which properly belong to the functions of government, but for the purpose of supplementing and strengthening Government activities for initiating demonstrations for developing public opinion, for public health education, and for the purpose of assisting the Government agency in obtaining the necessary laws and funds for the proper performance of its duties.

From all that has passed it is clear that the problem to be solved is so great, and the results to be accomplished are so enormous, that there are ample fields for the full exercise of both the powers of Government and the activities of voluntary organizations such as the League of Red Cross Societies.

Earlier in the discussion the statement was made that the control of epidemic diseases and the improvement of water supplies and sewage disposal would reduce, or had been known to reduce, a death rate which averaged 35, to a death rate which averaged 25. An infant mortality rate of 350 to 400 deaths per thousand births ordinarily constitutes about 40 per cent of the total mortality of a country. The highest mortality among infants ordinarily occurs in the first year of life. Reduction then from the maximum figure given to a figure of from 50 to 75 infant deaths per thousand births would effect a tremendous reduction in the general death rate and add very materially to the average expectation of life.

Problems such as the prevention of infant mortality would appear to fall very appropriately within the field of a voluntary organization, such as a Red Cross society, for the reason that a Red Cross society can exist only through community cooperation and community assistance. This necessarily implies that the minds of the community are substantially in accord with the objects sought, or the Red Cross society could not exist. As the best and most lasting results in the reduction of infant mortality can be obtained through care of the mother in the prenatal period and through proper care of the infant during the first year of life, and as to obtain such results personal contact with expectant mothers and with infants is absolutely essential, it would seem that such work would be especially fitting for the

efforts of the Red Cross society. To obtain results the following instrumentalities are required:

Visiting nurses for the education and care of mothers and expectant mothers, and for the supervision of the care of infants.

Education of growing children in habits of personal hygiene through the organization of Junior Red Cross societies, and demonstrations.

The education of youthful members of the Junior Red Cross in personal hygiene can usually be adjusted so as to supplement the instruction given by the Government health activity, as a part of its duties in connection with education in the public schools.

Other work of great social and economic value that can be performed by Red Cross societies will consist in the construction of model houses in those towns, villages, or rural sections where it may be necessary to educate the people through visual demonstration as to how to live; the construction of public baths, toilets, and laundries in sections populated by workers of the poorer class, that they may have visual demonstration of the advantages of personal hygiene, and investigations and studies of the diet in common use among the people with demonstrations as to how physiologically balanced and palatable diets can be prepared from products locally grown.

The far-reaching effects of such visual demonstrations can not be overestimated. It should be borne in mind that the human character is influenced by custom and habit. Many of our customs and habits are good, and also many are bad. Bad habits are followed just as consistently as are the good habits, for the reason that it is a habit and the individual knows no better way. In order to convince the average individual that a custom or habit is harmful is one of the most difficult undertakings. One of the most reliable methods of bringing about a change from a bad to a good custom is through visual demonstration. The average individual will believe what he sees, especially if he sees the thing constantly or repeatedly, and eventually, and frequently unconsciously, will modify his custom or habit to conform to what his eyes have shown him. For these reasons the value of visual demonstration can not be overestimated.

Every effort has been made throughout the course of this discussion to make clear to all that the problem of social, economic, and sanitary improvement is an enormous and continuous one; that Governments, as such, have well-defined fundamental functions which it is their duty to efficiently perform, and also that there is a wide and extensive field of accomplishment for voluntary organizations, such as the Red Cross societies. A consistent effort has been made also to show that the fields of these two agencies, while they are parallel, need not necessarily overlap or duplicate; that each is the supplement of the other; and that both are equally necessary and equally important. The Government agency being an administra-

tive branch of the Government with administrative and at times police authority can when necessary compel obedience to its mandates. The voluntary organization, not having administrative or police authority, must depend upon precept and example and upon visual demonstration for the accomplishment of its ends. The ultimate object of both organizations is to convert unhealthy and harmful customs and habits to helpful and beneficial customs and habits. When such customs and habits are once firmly established, progress toward the ultimate end to be attained will be consistent and constant, and the results will mount and accumulate with regularity to the satisfaction of all.

As a final observation, then, it is suggested that the League of Red Cross Societies and its member societies, when organized, observe the mandate to "stop, look, and listen." In other words, to study the problem of the country and community within which they are located, to ascertain what the agencies of the Government are doing, and if any Government agency is not complying with its full duty the matter should be brought to its attention. The immediate needs of the community should then be determined and the activities of the Red Cross Society be directed toward producing an adequate solution. When the emergency needs have been met, succeeding problems should then be taken up in the order of their importance and adequate solutions provided and applied. By the cooperation thus indicated between Government and voluntary organizations, the maximum amount of accomplishment can be brought about in the shortest period, with a minimum of effort and expenditure.



UNITED STATES INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND ARGENTINE PERSPECTIVES[1]

IT IS with feelings of the liveliest satisfaction that I find myself among you to-day, the object of your generous hospitality, which I deeply appreciate and for which I am greatly obliged. A diplomat's position in an assembly of the great representatives of the Nation's active forces is apt to be somewhat awkward, since he risks the danger of saying either too much or, what is even worse, of saying nothing at all.

My feelings, nevertheless, are entirely pleasurable, and I entertain no fear of the first-named risk. I shall speak with the utmost freedom of your interests and of ours, as public life on the one hand and commercial life on the other alike have taught me that the interests of all can be reconciled, provided they are viewed from an elevated standpoint and that each of the parties concerned exercises good will in finding the just mean in which all can agree.

I understand that you desire to learn through me what prospects Argentina offers for your increasing industrial output and, also, for your powerful initiative, which to-day commands the attention of the world. My reply is simple and categorical: The prospects offered you by my country are both ample and secure.

Argentina is a rich nation; not, however, with that virgin wealth, that potential untamed wealth which, as such, is practically useless, but with riches in active movement, riches in energetic activity, which each day require new elements in order to maintain the rapid pace already initiated. Your industrial products not so very long ago enjoyed small or no reputation in Argentina, whereas to-day, and it is with pleasure I make the statement, those same products have gained the confidence of our public, which believes that the article sold as first class is really a good article.

There is, therefore, a great market available there for your products, your capital, and your men of intelligence, and I assure you that you can count upon the entire sympathy of a people which looks upon you as the exponents of a capacity, of an ability, entirely worthy of the success achieved by this great Nation.

[1] Address delivered by Dr. Honorio Pueyrredón, ambassador of Argentina to the United States, at the luncheon given in his honor by the American Manufacturers Export Association in New York, March 28, 1924.

But permit me to speak for a moment with the same frankness with which I spoke to your compatriots when, on the eve of my departure for this country, they invited me to be their guest of honor at a friendly banquet. I told them: "You can not sell where you do not buy."

We are exporters of food products and raw material, in general, and we are importers of manufactured and elaborated products. Our productive capacity in the articles exported scarcely admits of competition. The climate, the topography of the country, and even the characteristics of the people, all alike are in our favor.

You, in contrast, are essentially industrial, as even when your agricultural and cattle industries are taken into consideration, both of these must give place before the rapidly increasing subdivision of land, the growing industrial population and the multiplication of urban centers in every section of the country. Indeed, a recent report of the Department of Agriculture declares that farm wages have increased from $29 to $33, due to industrial competition.

Now, cattle raising and dense population are not terms which go together; the conditions of livelihood under the first named become precarious and insufficient to satisfy the necessities of the last named. You will recall the case of the pioneers of the Far West, who, having the virgin forest at their door, nevertheless preferred to order the wood with which to construct their dwellings from the east, rather than to lose time in cutting, since time was more profitably employed in the exploitation of the riches referred to.

You can import from Argentina, at great profit, fleshmeat, fruit, skins, butter, wool, casein, and other stock-raising products; yet in spite of this fact, the fine Munson Line steamer which brought me to this port left Buenos Aires with her cold-storage larders only one-third filled, thus frustrating the patriotic efforts of the Government of the United States to create and maintain traffic and ample communications between the distant points of both Americas, the Americas which Providence united so that they might develop in unison through the years to come.

Industrial nations are obliged to find exterior markets for the disposal of their surplus production. If they fail to do so, they run the risk of incurring one or the other of two dangers: The slowing up of that progressive advance in production which is the indispensable condition of success, or the increasing of the cost of commodities at the expense of their own people, thus giving rise to serious wage problems in relation to the cost of life.

To be able to supply domestic needs is undoubtedly a high ideal, but it is one which can not be attained without the contribution of the rest of the world. According to tradition there existed off the coast of Scotland a very small island whose inhabitants boasted of being able to supply their own needs unaided. But even in that island some families washed the linen of the others!

Commercial currents are almost invariably parallel, and if it be true that Argentine products go to industrial markets other than those of the United States, and if those markets absorb these products in preference to others, it will be in these markets that Argentina will obtain the finished industrial products she requires, aided by that maritime factor which increases or diminishes exportation according to whether there is, or not, a return cargo.

It is said that the United States tariff is high. The main question, in my opinion, is not the lowering of tariffs, since it is our first duty to respect what a government does in the interest of its own people. Indeed it would not be honest to sacrifice home interests for the benefit of outsiders. There is something to be said for high tariffs; where they are beneficial no one will reduce them, and if they are not beneficial, they will fall of themselves just as soon as the country is convinced that they have not brought about the hoped-for benefit, and have, instead, prejudiced the interests of other respectable entities.

This is an auspicious moment for a sane and healthful rapprochement in this direction. Argentina, whose chief channel of communication is the Atlantic, will soon complete her part in the construction of the railroad whose chief objective is to provide, through the efficacious cooperation of the Republic of Chile, for central and northern Argentina ready access to the Pacific, thus opening up new channels in our communication with this part of the world. The merchant marine of the United States is undoubtedly destined to experience a great development, but do not let us forget that tonnage is useless where there is no lively interchange of commodities.

You will ask me, perhaps, how this parallel development may be attained, even in part. The solution, in my opinion, lies with you, yourselves. Let those of you who are concerned in the export trade get into agreement with those who are interested in the import trade, and then proceed to energetic and united action in accordance therewith, endeavoring to adapt this commerce to the interests of both, and so to unify your efforts that, while serving individual ends, they will also serve the interests of both nations.

Included in the common duty of nations is the obligation of promoting mutual prosperity and well-being, with a loftiness of purpose far removed from petty egoism, to the end that the coming day of new world peace will be sealed with a noble harmony.

Gentlemen, I have briefly outlined my point of view, the point of view which animates me in discharging the duties of the high position to which I have had the honor to be called. Permit me now to thank you, and to express my appreciation of your president's generous words, as, also, my admiration for the people of the United States, a people as great in striving for the attainment of their ideals as they are in the potentialities of their daily life.

MARBLE

A NEW PERUVIAN INDUSTRY[1]

By Nelson Rounsevell

Staff Correspondent, the West Coast Leader

OUR attention was first attracted to Peruvian marble by a small paper weight which was so beautiful that we thought it must be onyx, agate, or some other precious stone. It was jet black and clear as crystal, with mottled streaks of white and gold bisecting it at all angles. It looked like the handiwork of some imaginative artist who had woven delicate golden threads and soft silver ribbons into a fabric of jet black.

The possessor of the beautiful paper weight informed us that it was Peruvian marble, quarried in Pachacamac and cut and polished at a factory in Lima, an industry which had developed rapidly during the past two years into one of national importance and which had quietly grown to a magnitude little known except to those directly concerned in its development. Our interest resulted in an invitation to visit the quarry and factory, and a trip was soon arranged. . . .

The "hill route" to the quarry leads east out of Lima up the Rimac Valley and into the foothills of the Andes. For more than 5 miles the road lies between gardens and cultivated fields; cotton, cane, alfalfa, and fruit are on either side wherever it has been possible to provide irrigation. The Monterico Grande sugar mill is passed about 3 miles out of Lima, and then the Rinconada hacienda. The roads to this point may be fairly classed as passable and could with a small amount of smoothing and grading be made very good, as the roadbed is of firm ground. This is followed by about half a mile of sand, which, however, does not seriously interrupt travel as long as the car sticks to the ruts, but when it jumps out, as a Ford with a city-pavement driver so frequently does, it requires considerable maneuvering and some pushing to get it back into the track again.

After the cultivated area is left and the sand stretch passed, there follow about 9 miles of excellent mountain road; smooth, hard surface track going up at an easy grade over the low foothill range which divides the Rimac and Lurin Valleys, and down into the latter. As soon as the border edge of irrigation is reached in the Lurin Valley,

[1] From *West Coast Leader*, Lima, Peru, October 30, 1923.

bad roads again commence; all passable, but rough, deep rutted, heavy traveling. The Lurin River, which can usually be forded by automobiles during the dry months from June to November, presents no great difficulties whenever the water is low enough to be forded. There are no treacherous sands or bottomless mud such as are encountered in fording the Rio Mala; only bowlders and cobblestones over which a Ford bounces like a rubber ball, and the passengers "también."

On the edge of the main Lurin Valley, about 2 miles below the river ford, the main road is left and the route turns abruptly into the foothills toward the quarry, which is about a mile and a half farther on, a total distance of 18 miles from Lima. Here again a good road is encountered, kept in condition by the company for the truck haul between the quarry and the railway at Pachacamac.



THROUGH RÍO LURIN IN A FORD

The rocky bed of the Lurin River is fordable by automobiles for about six months of the year—from June to November. This Ford, on the way from Lima to Pachacamac, surmounted all obstacles and overcame every variety of highway hindrance

THE "BLACK AND GOLD" QUARRY

The hillsides surrounding the quarry are, at this season of the year, covered with sheep and cattle grazing in deep grass; wild flowers in profusion and of many colors scattered over the green mountainsides make a scene of pastoral beauty seldom encountered on this rainless coast. The last 200 yards up to the quarry are very steep and are only negotiated on foot. The great blocks of marble are rolled down by gravity to the auto road for transportation to the railway by truck, and thence to the factory in Lima on flat cars.

The quarry is merely an open cut in the hillside, but it has produced beautiful specimens of "black and gold" marble of good grade and fair size, right from the grass roots. The site is ideal for economical work, so that the 22 men at present employed are able to keep the

factory supplied with sufficient material for the present capacity of the plant. An Ingersoll Rand, Imperial, type No. 14, portable air compressor has recently been installed and with it one man is able to drill 90 feet per day, whereas by hand drilling only 6 feet was previously accomplished per man per day. The two air drills at present employed are doing as much drilling as 30 men could by working with hand drills.

There is nothing very inspiring about a marble quarry; the blocks of marble look like any other huge pieces of rock, and it is difficult to imagine that these rough, common-looking blocks can become so beautiful when sawed and polished. The blocks are squared at the



Photograph by Dancuart

VIEW OF THE PACHACAMAC MARBLE QUARRY

This quarry is producing the beautiful "black and gold" or "Porto Oro" marble

quarry and worked into usable form and sizes to comply with factory requirements and to avoid as far as possible the shipment of waste. This squaring and working into shape is done by an air tool called a "chipper" which whittles off the rough, uneven edges and smooths up the surfaces with the same ease that a knife cuts cheese.

Prospecting work, development, and examination have demonstrated the extent of this marble deposit to be about 8,000 acres. The principal deposit is of the rare "black and gold" or "Porto Oro" variety; there is also a great deal of black and white and some pure white. Development work is also being carried on at Pucara about 3 miles east of the Pachacamac quarry, where a fine grade of white

and yellow marble is being taken out of the San Francisco quarry for use in the Plaza San Martín contract in Lima.

The Pachacamac quarry contains 1,350 acres and is held by the company under a 22-year lease with option to purchase. The Pucara quarry has an extent of 6,000 acres and is owned by the company outright. The company also own, outright, quarries at San Mateo and Rio Blanco of 600 acres each on the Central Railway. Development work is being prosecuted at both these quarries. At San Mateo an excellent quality of "Tuff" or "Travertino" is being produced, similar to the famous variety of that name found in the quarries in the vicinity of Rome. At Rio Blanco, a light gray marble is being quarried, very like the Boticino. . . .



RUINS OF PACHACAMAC

Across the valley from the quarry lie the ancient ruins of Pachacamac built centuries ago by the inhabitants of that locality

Marble is regarded as being the product of the metamorphism of limestone beds. That granular noncrystalline limestone can be changed into crystalline limestone or marble has been proven in the laboratory. From the results of several experiments it has been concluded that pressure alone, heat alone, or both together may result in the recrystallization. It is probable that the pressure of water assists the process. Marble may therefore result from great pressure exerted on the strata by folding, or by heat produced from an igneous intrusion, or both agencies may work in conjunction. Recrystallization as a result from igneous intrusion has been observed by several authors.

We leave it to the conjecture of those who are better informed than ourselves on geological subjects to guess as to how and when this bed of black and gold marble was forced up from the depths of the sea where it had been forming for eons, and to guess as to how many more eons it has reposed on the hillsides of Pachacamac before its beauty and usefulness to mankind was discovered. In this connection it is interesting as one stands on the sightly spot where the quarry is located, to look across the valley to the ancient ruins of Pachacamac, where centuries ago thousands of people lived and irrigated this same valley and fished around those same islands and built a large city, the walls of which have withstood the ravages of centuries, although built of adobe. How differently the ruins of



Photograph by Dancuart

BLOCKS OF MARBLE FROM PACHACAMAC QUARRY

Blocks of "black and gold" marble from Pachacamac quarry being shipped on flat cars to the factory in Lima

those ancient palaces might have looked to-day, if perhaps, the ancient builders had been aware of the near-by marble bed and had known how to cut and polish its beautiful surfaces into walls and monuments of even more striking brilliance and beauty than those of pure gold which were wrought by the Incas in Cuzco.

The "Companía de Mármoles Peruanos Ltda.," [1] which owns and operates not only the four important quarries mentioned, but has built and equipped the factory on Avenida San Martin in Lima, was organized by a group of several of the best known capitalists and business men of Peru.

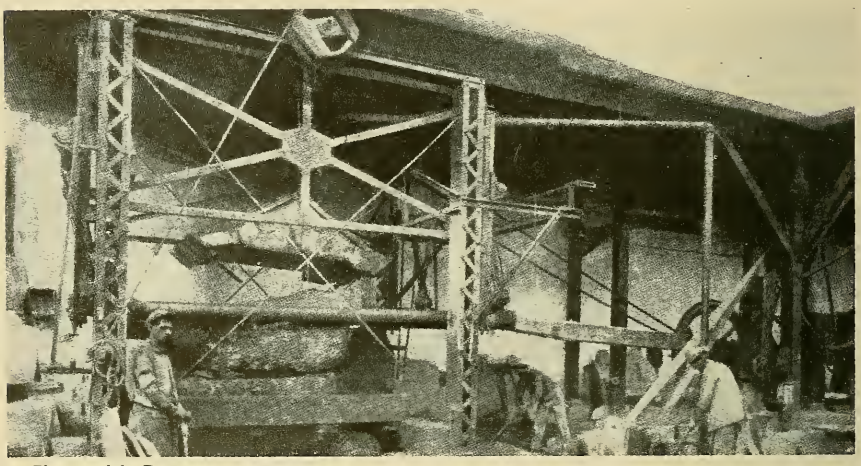
Sr. Agustín Arias Carracedo, president of the corporation, is one of the best known mining men of the Cerro de Pasco district. For

[1] The Peruvian Marble Company, Limited.

more than 20 years he has been working, developing, buying, and selling mining properties in the Sierra, and by dint of extra hard work, rare good judgment, perseverance, and unusual business discretion his operations have nearly always resulted in the ledger balance being on the profit side. Besides his important mining interests he is owner of Cía. Arturo Field (Ltd.) and other important manufacturing and business interests in Lima.

Sr. Santiago Poppe, vice president, is a millionaire cotton grower and stock raiser. His fortune has been made in agricultural pursuits and invested in profitable haciendas and successful business enterprises in Lima.

Sr. Luis Albizuri, a director, is a well-known Lima capitalist whose fortune has been made in mining, agriculture, and commercial enter-



Photograph by Dancuart

GANG-SAW USED IN QUARRY

This gang-saw, equipped with 60 blades, each 12 feet long, saws 60 slabs of marble at the rate of an inch and a half per hour, cutting a total of 90 square feet per hour. The blades have no teeth, cutting being accomplished by a stream of sand and water flowing beneath the blades

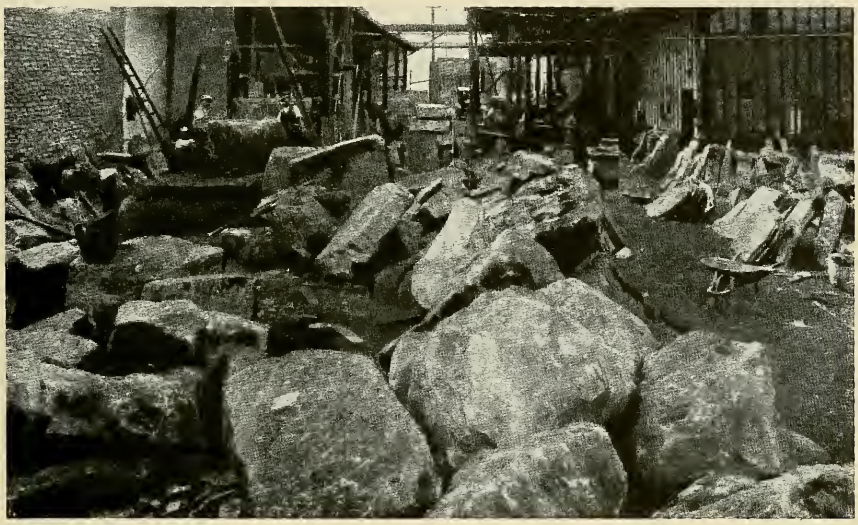
prise. Sr. Bernado Pellny, another director, is a civil engineer by profession and a partner in the well-known contracting and manufacturing firm of Dunkelberg & Pellny. Sr. Victor L. Criado, a prominent attorney at law of Lima, is another director. Eulogio Fernandini, also of the board of directors, has been prominent for nearly half a century as one of the most successful mining men of the Cerro de Pasco district; his wealth and standing are too well known to require comment.

Sr. Fernando C. Fuchs occupies the position of managing director or general manager for the company. Sr. Fuchs is a mining engineer, graduate of Lima School of Mines. For 30 years he has been promi-

nently identified with the mining industry in Peru. For 2 years he was resident engineer and for some years later consulting engineer for the Inca Mining & Development Co., owned by Senator Emery in the Santo Domingo district. Mr. Conrado Ratti, general superintendent for the company, has had direct charge of the construction, equipment, and management of the factory in Lima. Mr. Ratti was formerly of the Vermont Marble Co., and also spent several years in the factory and the famous quarries at Carrara, Italy.

THE FACTORY

A railway spur permits the flat cars loaded with marble blocks to be switched directly into the factory yard and the blocks to be



Photograph by Dancuart

YARDS AND REAR VIEW OF MARBLE FACTORY IN LIMA

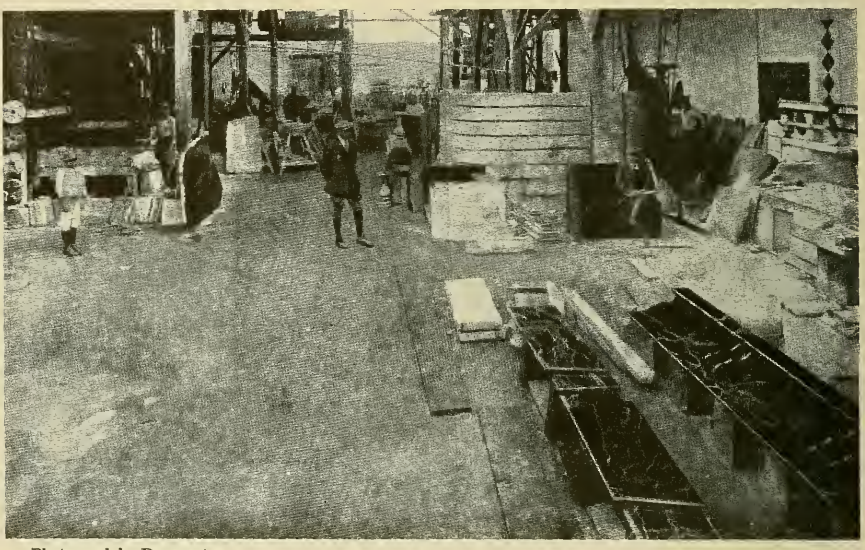
In the foreground are huge blocks of marble as unloaded directly from the cars. In the background are the gang-saw, rubbing-bed, lathe and other machines by which these rough blocks are sawed, shaped and polished into beautiful columns, balustrades, table tops, and pedestals

unloaded conveniently close to the big gang saw, which is the first machine to be used in the process of making a marketable commercial product out of the big, unwieldy, ordinary looking blocks.

The big gang saw has 60 blades, each 12 feet long, and has a lateral stroke of 2 feet. These blades cut at the rate of about an inch and a half per hour, making the total cutting capacity of the gang saw 90 square feet of slab per hour. Paradoxical as it seems, saws for cutting soft wood are made from hard steel and have sharp teeth; and saws for cutting hard marble are made from soft iron and have no teeth. The blades are thin, about 3 inches wide. Streams of water

mixed with sand flow over the saws and keep the channels or saw cuts filled with running water and sand, and the sand does the actual cutting with but very little wear on the saw blades. The slabs come out smooth and straight as if sliced with a sharp knife.

Power for the saw and various other machines is supplied by three Westinghouse motors. An Ingersoll Rand compressor furnishes air for the pneumatic hammers which cut the sawed slabs of marble any desired shape. The edges are ground smooth and the angles perfectly squared by a rubbing bed which is a steel disk 6 inches thick and 12 feet in diameter, weighing 12 tons. This disk revolves rapidly and on its surface is a constantly flowing stream of sand and water. This



Photograph by Dancuart

FRONT VIEW OF MARBLE FACTORY

In the right foreground are seen some beautiful specimens of black and white marble, especially manufactured for furniture work and ready for delivery

wears the edges of the slabs smooth and square with surprising rapidity. A big column lathe with capacity for columns 18 feet long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter turns marble with about the same speed and ease that steel or wood is turned in machine shops and planing mills. A column of this size weighs roughly about 20 tons.

There are planers which, with revolving carborundum wheels of various sizes and shapes, smooth and polish the faces of the marble slabs and run molding and other designs along the face or edges. Other machines equipped with thin carborundum wheels which operate like a circular saw will cut off a piece of marble as smoothly and almost as quickly as a "buzz saw" cuts off a block of wood. To the

uninitiated it seems astonishing to see men and machines in a marble factory doing practically the same operations in almost exactly the same fashion with nearly identical tools and machines as are used on wood in a planing mill. No "skilled" men have been imported for the factory, and every operation is performed and every machine operated by men who until this factory was started two years ago knew nothing whatever of the marble trade. The operatives are all Peruvian born who have been picked up on the streets of Lima, as Mr. Ratti says, and trained by him until they are turning out excellent work in good time.



Photograph by Dancuart

FINE SPECIMEN OF MARBLE

Specimen slab of polished "black and gold" marble. This is said to be the most rare and highest-priced marble now available in the world. An immense bed of this marble is now being developed in the Pachacamac quarry. The above slab, photographed at the factory in Lima, is about 1 inch thick, 5 feet wide, and 7 feet long, and shows the beautiful formation of the white and gold figuring

WHAT THE MARBLE INDUSTRY MEANS FOR PERU

The "black and gold" marble coming from the Pachacamac quarry compares very favorably with the finest qualities from the Italian quarries, and it is in the foremost ranks among the most rare and costly marbles of the world. From late quotations it is valued in New York at $10 United States currency per cubic foot, in the rough. The demand for marble of this type for buildings of the higher class, and for decorative purposes wherever marble is used, is almost unlimited, and the supply at Pachacamac seems, from present examination of surface indications, to be practically inexhaustible.

To place the industry on the basis of international commercial importance seems to be merely a matter of bringing the Peruvian marble to the attention of marble purchasers in world markets and of enlarging the present plant and increasing equipment and speeding up quarry production to meet world requirements. The margin of possible profit between the cost per ton of quarrying and shipping to New York, London, or other foreign markets, and the present market price of $120 per ton in New York, is so great that the company are giving but little thought to the computation of profits. Every energy is being directed toward demonstrating by experimental manufacture



Photograph by Dancuart

SOME OF THE MACHINERY USED IN THE FACTORY

Turning lathe with a capacity for columns 18 feet long and 3½ feet in diameter, weighing roughly about 20 tons. Columns, balusters, and pedestals are turned and polished in this lathe as delicately and perfectly as wood is turned in an ordinary lathe

in Lima the beauty and suitableness of Peruvian marble for ornamental architecture of every type where marble is used.

The quarries of Italy and Vermont are said to be rapidly becoming depleted of their highly decorative types of marble, and prices for the rare varieties are soaring to an extent which causes marble users to be turning elsewhere in search of new supplies. The great variety being procured from Pachacamac, Pucará, San Mateo, and Río Blanco will make it possible for the company, when fully equipped and under capacity operation, to provide world markets with supplies suitable for every purpose and to comply with the requirements of the most exacting in the matter of beautiful colorings for orna-

mental work. The proximity of the quarries to railway and ocean transportation should enable the company to compete, and if necessary, to undersell producers in other parts of the world.

In two years the company operations represent an investment of more than Lp. 50,000. This investment is being constantly increased by the purchase of additional machinery and equipment and in acquiring new and more extensive holdings. A total of more than 75 men are now employed in the various company activities and the pay roll is increasing with every month. As yet the plant is taxed to capacity to supply local demands and in experimental work, testing and demonstrating the various classes of Peruvian marble to ascertain which are most suitable for the several purposes for which marble is used.

With the constant increase in quarry production, made possible with the further opening up of the quarry and with increased equipment and plant enlargements which are now contemplated, it is hoped that by the first of next year it will be possible to devote some attention to the filling of export orders, which, judging from the interest attracted in New York and London by the few samples already forwarded there, and from the numberless inquiries received, will soon be pouring in at a rate which will put Peruvian marble in the front ranks among the important exports from the Republic.



Photograph by Dancuart

COLUMN OF BLACK AND WHITE MARBLE

This beautiful column of black and white marble was turned and polished at the factory in Lima

Most important among the many local contracts which have been awarded to the company is that of manufacturing and erecting the marble balustrade around the Plaza San Martín in Lima. For this prominent piece of work a base of "black and gold" marble from Pachacamac will be used; on this base will rest turned balusters of the yellow mottled marble from Rio Blanco; the balusters will be capped with a handsome handrail of "black and gold" to match the base. Portions of the material for this work are already under way at the factory.

THE CUBAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

ON APRIL 23, 1924, a banquet was given in the Hotel Biltmore, New York City, to celebrate the inauguration of the Cuban Chamber of Commerce of that city. Many prominent bankers and business men were present, the guest of honor and the chief speaker of the evening being His Excellency, Doctor Cosme de la Torriente, Cuban Ambassador to the United States. Other distinguished speakers were Mr. J. Herbert Case, vice president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and Mr. Irving T. Bush, president of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, who had been invited to speak upon this occasion, but who was obliged to decline on account of illness, sent his cordial greetings to the Cuban Chamber of Commerce in the following letter which was read at the banquet:

APRIL 19, 1924.

MY DEAR MR. GARCÍA: I am compelled, greatly to my regret and chagrin, to deprive myself of the pleasure of being with you on Wednesday evening next. As I wrote to you in an earlier letter, I am just recovering from an operation and the physician has now forbidden me to undertake any trip for the present. This decision is a source of great disappointment to me, as I had looked forward to joining with you in celebrating the foundation of the Cuban Chamber of Commerce.

May I ask you to present to the officers and the members of the chamber not only my deep regret at my inability to be present, but, also, my warmest wishes for the future growth and prosperity of the chamber.

I have always felt that the exceptionally close relations existing between Cuba and the United States should set a new standard in interrelations and should give to the world an example of the most complete cooperation and mutual understanding between two peoples who are bound by so many ties of historic tradition.

It must be a source of real gratification both to the citizens of Cuba and to the citizens of the United States to see how with each year the commercial relations of the two countries have been strengthened. It is only necessary to refer to the fact that in 1914 of the total Cuban exports 80.17 per cent were sent to the United States. In 1923 this percentage was increased to 85.99 per cent. The magnitude of this exportation is seen from the fact that, while the value of exports to the United States in 1914 was $136,936,000, in 1923 it had increased to $368,399,000.

In the same way the exports of the United States to Cuba have been increasing in a most gratifying proportion. In 1914, of the total imports of Cuba from all countries, 53.29 per cent came from the United States, while in 1923 this percentage had increased to 66.99 per cent. We need, therefore, have no misgivings relative to the commercial ties between the two countries.



BANQUET CELEBRATING THE FOUNDING OF THE CUBAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK, APRIL 23, 1924

But there is another aspect of the situation to which sufficient attention has not been directed. There is real need of a closer cultural relationship between Cuba and the United States. The people of this country have a very inadequate conception of the vigorous literary and scientific activities of Cuba. One of the great services which your organization can render is to foster in the United States a better appreciation of the intellectual development of Cuba. Our universities should be encouraged to offer courses on Cuban history and literature and similarly a great service would be performed to the United States if in the Cuban universities courses on American history and literature were offered.

We sometimes assume that international understanding develops parallel with closer commercial relations. This is an assumption, however, that is not borne out by the facts, and it is therefore most important to the relations between Cuba and the United States that effort be directed toward a closer mutual appreciation of the higher mental and moral qualities of the two nations.

I am certain that both in the commercial and intellectual field your organization is destined to play an important part and I feel, therefore, that it is a matter of sincere congratulation that a Cuban Chamber of Commerce has been established.

Permit me in closing again to assure you of my sincere regrets that I am to be deprived of the pleasure of being with you and to express the profound conviction that the Cuban Chamber of Commerce is destined to play an important part in the development of closer understanding between the two countries.

Much applause was given to the speech of His Excellency, Dr. Cosme de la Torriente, which was as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Not long ago an American Chamber of Commerce was established at Havana, and it has proved very useful in furthering the development of the commercial interests of the United States in the Republic of Cuba. The creation of that body has shown the need of establishing in a similar way in this Nation a Cuban Chamber of Commerce at New York. No city could more appropriately have been chosen for this purpose, and so it was that a number of enthusiastic Cuban merchants, with the cooperation of American citizens who have business relations with Cuba and entertain feelings of sympathy toward us, began several months ago to take the necessary steps to organize this Cuban Chamber of Commerce, the constitution of which we are celebrating to-day with this delightful banquet.

The geographical position of our country, so close to the shores of the United States, and the abundance and excellent quality of the products of our soil and of our industries have been the principal causes for the increase which has constantly been taking place over a long period of time in our commerce with the United States and especially in our exports to this country. In spite of the absurd fiscal laws which were enacted at different times by the colonial government in the effort to reserve the Cuban market for the products of our ex-metropolis to the disadvantage of the United States, the products of the latter gradually substituted those of Spain, so much so that, many years before her independence, the commercial metropolis of Cuba was transferred from Europe to America, and this position was acquired by the powerful commercial port of New York, the greatest financial and export center of the New World.

Not in vain was the greater part of the production of Cuba sold to and consumed in this Republic. For, as commerce implies an exchange of commodities, it is not possible that the bulk of a nation's production should be sold constantly in the same foreign markets without leading to the acquisition in them by the exporting country of other articles of commerce, whether the products of industry or of agriculture, which would go to pay for the former. So, as Cuba increased

her exports to the United States, she bought here greater and greater quantities of the goods which it was necessary for her to acquire in foreign countries to satisfy her wants.

The constant increase of these mercantile relations brought about the conviction that for the mutual benefit of Cuba and of the United States there should be concerted a treaty of commercial reciprocity, which was eventually negotiated on December 11, 1902, and went into effect on the 27th of December, 1903. Under the protection of this treaty, which still regulates the trade relations between the two countries, the exchange of products has been greatly stimulated and has been of much benefit to the agriculture and industries of the two nations.

The exports from Cuba to the United States, consisting principally of raw sugar and molasses, tobacco, copper and iron ores, fruits and vegetables, are constantly on the increase, while the importation into Cuba of agricultural and manufactured products from the United States has attained a greater volume than was ever imagined. The most important among those products are textiles, especially cotton cloths, boots and shoes, machinery, electrical supplies, automobiles, fuel (coal and petroleum), medicinal preparations, and foodstuffs, of which Cuba imports, in large quantities, hams, bacon, lard, condensed milk, eggs, canned fruits and vegetables, wheat flour, rice, corn, and potatoes, as well as many others.

It may therefore be said without fear of contradiction that if the major part of our production could not be disposed of in the American market, the Republic of Cuba would suffer a great economic disaster and a similar result would be brought about in various agricultural regions and industrial centers of the United States, which would be compelled to close down many of their factories from the loss of the market which the consumption of their products by the hard-working people of Cuba now provides.

On the 20th of May, 1902, the happiest day in our history, the Cubans established their independent and sovereign Government, at the cost of much blood and tears and destruction of wealth, and with the powerful aid of the American people. In that year, when the negotiations for the conclusion of the reciprocity treaty were under way, Cuba's exports had a value of $64,330,000 and her imports were $60,584,000. Of the former, $49,498,000 were sold to the United States and the purchases from this country amounted to $25,243,000. Thereafter, and as a consequence of the operation of said treaty, Cuba's commerce steadily increased. In 1920, the volume of our foreign trade consisted of $794,000,000 of exports and of $557,000,000 of imports, representing a favorable trade balance of $237,000,000. In that year our exports to the United States were about $627,000,000 and our purchases about $404,500,000, but that was really a year of greatly exaggerated prices for both American and Cuban products, and for this reason it is better to take the figures for 1923, which may be considered as a more normal year.

In 1923 Cuba's exports totaled $418,000,000 and her imports $267,500,000, giving the Republic a trade balance to her favor of over $150,000,000. Our exports to the United States were valued in 1923 at $366,640,000, while our imports from the United States amounted to $180,231,000. It should be stated that in 1923 our foreign purchases were still restricted by the stocks of goods accumulated from previous years and by the necessity of liquidating the large indebtedness to the United States which the merchants of Cuba had been unable to pay off during the terrible economic crisis through which the island passed in the years 1920 and 1921, which was a consequence of the evils brought in its wake by the European war. It should also be noted that Cuba is obliged to pay over each year to the United States very heavy sums on account of dividends, interests, and principal on the large American investments of capital in our

Republic, which have recently been estimated at $1,250,000,000, not including Cuban Government bonds held in this country. This fact of itself evidences the need of always having a large balance to our favor in the exchange of commodities with the United States.

When we recall that Cuba produced in the crop year 1902–3 less than 1,000,000 tons of sugar; that in 1921–22 her mills turned out very nearly 4,000,000 tons and that the crop of 1923–24 now being made is expected to reach 3,750,000 tons, we can better appreciate how great a market Cuba offers for foreign goods and that the United States have as strong an interest in cultivating that market for their exports as Cuba has in having the market of the United States open for its own products. The United States occupy a predominent place in Cuba's export and import trade, and in 1923 Cuba ranked second in the imports of the United States, being exceeded only by Canada. In this same year Cuba occupied the sixth place among more than 80 countries to which American goods were exported. The only countries which bought more than Cuba were the United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, France, and Japan. In previous years we have sometimes occupied a still more favorable position and when agricultural and industrial conditions in Europe become more normal, it may be expected that Cuba will make larger purchases from the United States than some of the countries just mentioned.

I have presented to your consideration facts with which you are no doubt better acquainted than I am, in order to invite your attention to the advantages which both Cubans and Americans would derive from a modification providing for mutual benefits for the two countries in the treaty of commercial reciprocity now in force. When the protection of American agriculture and industry is discussed, it should be remembered that the surest way of protecting them is by maintaining great foreign markets for their products, and there is no better market for them than that of Cuba, provided that instead of having to overcome difficulties for the importation of our products, principally of our sugar, the latter are aided and stimulated by a reasonable tariff, which, while favoring the maintainance of American sugar production, does not tend to destroy its principal competitor—the cane-sugar industry of Cuba. And when changes in Cuba's tariff are under consideration, we should bear in mind the convenience and the necessity not only of protecting those Cuban industries which may require and merit protection, but also of offering a greater degree of protection to such products of the United States as are likely to encounter severe competition in the markets of Cuba from similar articles produced at lower prices in countries wherein general costs of production are much lower than in Cuba and the United States on account of inferior wages and of other factors to which we need not refer. And as we should aim to pay good salaries to our laborers, we are obliged to protect our respective industries and agriculture against such competition.

Should good judgment prevail in the negotiations which some day will no doubt be carried on for the improvement of the present reciprocity treaty, and should the business men of the United States and of Cuba, whom you represent, make themselves heard, as they would have a right to, it is certain that the two nations would derive great benefits therefrom.

The United States of America have already achieved such a marvelous development that they have not much more to covet. Cuba, which has had less than a quarter century of independence, is, however, in its period of growth and development. But in order that the Cubans may some day enjoy as many benefits as those which God has so fully granted to this great Nation, our people must labor intensely to improve their economic conditions and to increase their wealth, which are very necessary factors in order that they may reach that high level of progress to which their patriotism and their virtues, and especially their great dedication to the labors of production, entitle them. That this is so no one can deny, when

it is recalled that although our country has only about 3,000,000 inhabitants, it has attained a most prominent position in all fields of international relations, and principally in that of commerce, in which the majority of you are engaged with such great success. Cuba is situated on one of the highways of the world, with a magnificent climate, with highly fertile lands, with a great agricultural production, with public revenues which will soon reach a $100,000,000 a year, and a public debt which within a few months will not exceed this same amount. She has therefore, a magnificent future assured her, as long as her economic and political relations with the United States continue to develop normally, as they have until now.

In closing, speaking in the United States for the first time at a gathering of this kind, I wish to express my profound recognition of the great debt which Cuba owes this Nation, in connection with its economic development, as in many other respects. I am glad to be able to say that during the months that I have represented my country here, many Americans have told me that they consider the action of the American people in helping Cuba to establish her independence as the most admirable in their history, that the maintenance of Cuba's independence is absolutely necessary for the normal development of the relations of the two countries, and that the best way to develop the economic interests of the United States in our Republic is by promoting the continuance of the Government of *Cuba Libre* for all time.

And now, in the name of my Government, I congratulate the organizers of the Cuban Chamber of Commerce and of this banquet. Our special gratitude to the highly distinguished Americans who are present here to-night, and the expression of my profound recognition of the great honor of having presided at this banquet.

The Cuban Chamber of Commerce, which will have its principal offices at 49 Wall Street, New York City, was established to increase the good feeling and close trade relations between the United States and the Republic of Cuba.

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LATIN AMERICA AS A SOURCE OF TANNING MATERIALS[1]

By Otto Wilson

Former Chief, Latin-American Division, Department of Commerce

UNTIL 25 or 30 years ago, interest in any review of foreign sources of materials on the part of American tanners would have been slight. Hemlock and oak trees yielded the bark that furnished the only vegetable tannage used, and forests of these trees stretched away over wide areas, promising plentiful supplies for an indefinite period. The tannin from these barks could be used without any other agent for producing both heavy and light leathers, and so high was the quality of the product that an extensive export trade was built up in American leather, especially sole leather, made by the use of these materials. Then the hemlock trees became more and more scarce, and tanners suddenly realized that the accessible eastern forests were fast fading away before the ax of the woodsman. At the same time the supply of oak bark near the localities where tanneries could be conveniently set up became smaller and smaller and the tanners had to go farther and farther afield for it.

The result was a turning to other tanning agents than those which had formed the basis of the industry for a century. The vacuum-pan process of concentrating liquid extracts was invented, making practicable the use of raw materials with lower tannin content than oak and hemlock bark, particularly chestnut wood. Foreign countries began to send on products from their forests and factories, obtained at low cost because of the cheapness of labor and the ability of technical assistants. Tanners experimented with blends and mixtures instead of relying wholly on one agent as before.

In the last quarter of a century the tanning industry may be said to have shifted to a new basis, so far as tannins are concerned, and now the use of foreign materials, while still considerably less than that of domestic, has reached the point where they may become the chief reliance of American tanners.

[1] From *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering*, New York, Feb. 25, 1924.

This development has led the Government to make a comprehensive survey of the whole present situation with regard to tanning materials, especially with a view to ascertaining what our position will be in future contingencies. For several months the Department of Commerce, working with the Tanners' Council, has been gathering data, and the results of its researches have appeared recently in a pamphlet that summarizes the whole situation with regard to domestic and foreign supplies. (*The Problem of Our Commercial Independence in Tanning Materials*, issued as a trade information bulletin by the



ROAD THROUGH A TYPICAL FOREST OF SOUTH AMERICA

The widespread and dense forests of South and Central America offer a reservoir of materials for tanning extracts which in variety, number, and future possibilities can probably be surpassed nowhere else in the world

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington.) From this survey it appears that there is no present danger arising out of our growing use of foreign tannages. The wide forests of the Northwest contain immense supplies of hemlock and related woods, which are left untouched because the expense of exploitation is much greater than the cost of imported materials, and this is true also of other domestic resources such as oak, sumac, and canaigre. In case of pressing necessity we could rely on these reserves and the domestic raw materials now being used, to furnish us with our full needs for producing leather. But this is true only of the present



A QUEBRACHO PLANT IN PARAGUAY

In most instances factories are equipped for receiving the raw material as it comes from the forest and converting it into railroad ties, fence posts, or tanning extract as the demand may require

and the near future. Looking many years ahead the situation is less reassuring.

BLIGHT DESTROYING CHESTNUT FORESTS

Our biggest domestic source of vegetable tannin, making up almost half of the total amount of domestic products consumed in 1922, is chestnut extract. Chestnut forests are found chiefly in the Appalachian highlands, the center of the general area lying in western Virginia and North Carolina, eastern Tennessee and the northern part of Georgia. North of Virginia, according to the Department of Commerce, the chestnut blight has killed off 80 per cent of the available chestnut, and unless some effective way is found for stopping it the blight will undoubtedly attack the rest of the chestnut area in the same manner. Quoting the pamphlet mentioned:

> It would appear to be of the greatest importance to the future of the leather industry of the United States to take immediate steps to study the chestnut blight with a view to inaugurating such action as may be determined upon to arrest the progress of the disease or to prevent its ravages from completely exhausting this valuable natural resource. A national policy looking to the conservation, production, and development of chestnut wood therefore appears to be a matter of prime importance.

If this blight is not checked, we are probably due for another shift in the basis of the tannin industry, and the department believes that the new source called upon will be a plant now foreign to our soil but capable of being extensively cultivated here. If the chestnut blight is not sufficiently arrested, it says, wattle bark will become the most important vegetable tanning material in this country within the next 20 years.

OUR DEPENDENCE UPON FOREIGN TANNING MATERIALS

Before considering what Latin America has to offer in the way of tanning materials it may be of interest to quote some of the figures compiled by the Department of Commerce showing the extent of our present dependence on foreign supplies. Inasmuch as two kinds of tannages are considered—tanning extracts and the raw materials such as barks—it was found convenient to adopt a unit of measurement to which both could be reduced. This is the "bark ton," based on 12 per cent tannin. The department finds that in 1922 the total consumption of tanning materials, both barks and extracts, amounting to 1,185,091 bark tons, of which 469,183 tons were imported. Domestic extracts used amounted to 382,322 bark tons and foreign extracts to 350,517 tons. Domestic and foreign tanning materials of all kinds, both raw and in extract form, used in 1922 were as shown in Table I.

TABLE I.—*Tanning materials used in United States during 1922*

	Tons of 2,000 pounds	Bark tons		Tons of 2,000 pounds	Bark tons
DOMESTIC			FOREIGN		
Extracts:			Extracts:		
Liquid chestnut	118,960	247,833	Liquid quebracho	37,508	109,398
Powdered chestnut	18,665	93,325	Solid quebracho	43,610	236,221
Liquid hemlock	3,404	7,092	Wattle bark	725	3,625
Powdered hemlock	393	1,801	Myrobalans	79	329
Liquid oak bark	9,134	19,029	Valonia	58	290
Powdered spruce	102	468	Mangrove bark	16	74
Liquid spruce	5,368	11,183	Sumac	268	581
Liquid blended	86	179			
Powdered blended	308	1,412	Total	82,264	350,517
Total	156,420	382,322	Raw materials:		
Raw materials:			Mangrove bark	4,039	13,463
Raw oak bark	148,474	148,474	Wattle bark	11,604	33,485
Raw hemlock bark	185,019	185,019	Valonia (cups and beards)	7,553	22,659
Fir bark	101	93	Myrobalans	10,297	25,743
			Divi-divi	3,774	12,580
Total	333,594	333,586	Sumac	4,601	10,736
			Total	41,868	118,666

LATIN-AMERICAN RESOURCES VIRTUALLY UNTOUCHED

Of the imported articles in this list with which the soil of Latin-American countries would be familiar there are only four—quebracho, mangrove, divi-divi, and sumac. But these give hardly more than a hint of the immense resources in tanning materials which these half-explored countries contain. Covered in large part by great wide-spreading and often dense forests, the lands of South and Central America offer a reservoir of materials for the tanning of leather which in variety, number, and future possibilities can probably be surpassed nowhere else in the world. With one exception they have not yet entered conspicuously into the world's commerce. The properties of many of them are locally known, since the presence of cattle everywhere has brought about the growth of small-scale tanning throughout all these countries, but their possible usefulness to the big tanneries of Europe and America under present conditions yet remains to be determined. No scientific study of their properties has been made, as the world has been satisfied to continue to use the well-known materials which it can usually get plentifully close at hand, and has not felt the need of ranging into the newer lands for unknown substances. But just as quebracho waited some hundreds of years before its qualities were discovered, so there may be other tannin-bearing plants in the forests of South America which the tanning industry would not want to dispense with, once their value was discovered. In a pamphlet, *Tanning Materials of Latin America*, published in 1918 by the Department of Commerce as Special Agents Series 165 of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Dr. Thomas H. Norton has listed 143 vegetable sources of tannin in

Latin America, including barks, woods, leaves, roots, and fruits, and has given such details regarding their use and properties as have so far come out of the laboratories and tanning establishments into which they have made a casual entrance. The present review is indebted to this compilation, the only one of its kind published, for many of the facts given regarding these materials.

Aside from quebracho only two products of Latin-American soil find their way into the vats of American tanners, and those two only in small amounts. They are mangrove and divi-divi, both regarded as valuable tanning agents. A brief outline of the present status and future prospect of the mangrove industry is given in the following paragraphs.



TRUNK OF THE DIVI-DIVI

In addition to its value as a producer of tanning material, the divi-divi tree furnishes a dark, hard, and durable wood suitable for a variety of uses

MANGROVE JUNGLES AWAIT DEVELOPMENT

Mangrove is common throughout all the Tropics, not only of Latin America but of all the rest of the world as well. This tree, with its tangle of long roots reaching high above the water, is a familiar sight along the salt-water coasts of the Tropics and along the banks of rivers running down to salt water. It grows prolifically along tropical and subtropical coasts, being found as far north as Florida and Texas and as far south as southern Brazil. Since both the bark and the leaves are rich in tannin, these mangrove jungles constitute an immense reservoir of tannin which can always be drawn upon when the need arises. It is one of the cheapest of all tannins, and a very

extensive future development of the industry of gathering it in northern South America and elsewhere seems certain.

MANGROVE INDUSTRY NOW LOCAL

Mangrove has received more attention in other parts of the world than in Latin America. India and the East Indian islands have developed the gathering and shipping of the bark into a standard industry, the product appearing in commerce as "mangrove cutch," and Portuguese East Africa, Madagascar, and Australia have immense supplies which regularly feed the European markets. In the Philip-



A MANGROVE JUNGLE IN HONDURAS

The mangrove is common throughout all the tropics, not only of Latin America but of all the rest of the world as well.

pines there is said to be abundant opportunity to develop the industry. In the Americas the use of mangrove has been largely local. Tanneries in southern Brazil use the leaves exclusively (the leaves will not stand long transportation without deteriorating). Consular reports from Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Para show that supplies are abundant and in some cases Brazilian firms have been seeking North American buyers of bark. Brazilian bark contains about 36 per cent tannin and the leaves 24 per cent or less. In Ecuador mangrove or "red mangle" logs of great length and large diameter are plentiful, the bark sometimes being as much as an inch thick. A considerable

trade with the United States has at times been arried on. Venezuela has also sent many hundreds of tons of bark to this country and can undoubtedly supply very much more if the demand is strong enough.

Colombia has perhaps developed the mangrove industry further than any other South American country. Along the Sinu River and elsewhere in that country there are almost inexhaustible supplies and during the war two factories were drawing upon them and making mangrove extract for export. One of these was in Cartagena and the other at Cispata Bay. Each had a reported capacity of about 2,400 tons of extract a year. In one year more than 2,000,000 pounds was sent to the United States, but post-war conditions depressed the market, and the extent of present operations is unknown. Mexico has immense amounts of mangrove but has not exploited them for export. A report from the American consul at Acapulco last August said that the construction of a new canal had opened up "almost inexhaustible" supplies of mangrove, of both the white and the brown variety, and that one firm could furnish 50 to 100 tons a month for export.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS FROM MORE DISTANT SOURCES

Although the United States has these great reserves of mangrove at its very door, it has brought most of the few thousand tons it uses each year from sources much farther away. In 1921, out of a total importation of 2,260 tons of the bark only 409 tons came from this side of the world, of which the Dominican Republic sent 279 tons and Venezuela 60. Most of our supplies came from Portuguese East Africa. In the year before, that colony together with the British possessions in Africa and the Dutch East Indies sent us a large part of the 6,762 tons we purchased, the share of the Dominican Republic being 604 tons, of Haiti 430 tons, and of Venezuela only 17 tons. This 1920 trade was higher than for any other year since the war, although in 1913 we used more than 15,000 tons, of which Germany supplied two-thirds. Apparently American tanners will use mangrove when it is made convenient for them to obtain it, but with many other materials available they will not make a special effort to form new connections and tap new sources. If the producing industry is to be developed in Latin America, it will doubtless be through the formation of a strong organization that can function as a connecting link between producer and user.

HOW MANGROVE IS USED

The chief use of mangrove is for tanning sole and other heavy leathers. Leather tanned with mangrove alone has a dark-red

color and is inclined to be brittle, and in use mangrove is nearly always mixed with other agents such as mimosa, chestnut, hemlock, and oak.

A detailed account of the effects of tanning with mangrove and wattle bark on different parts of an oxhide will be found in the *Journal* of the American Leather Chemists Association for May, 1917. The United States Tariff Commission's Tariff Information Survey on *Tanning Materials and Natural Dyes* presents an excellent concise summary of the chief facts relating to mangrove, as well as other tanning materials imported in quantity.



MANGROVE ROOTS ALONG THE ORINOCO RIVER, VENEZUELA

The tree, with its tangle of long roots reaching high above the water, is a familiar sight along the salt-water coasts of the Tropics and along the banks of rivers running down to salt water

Mangrove extracts, according to this survey, are available on the market in both liquid and solid form, the latter being imported. The tannin content of the solid extract runs about 50 to 55 per cent. It is imported in large blocks usually of a reddish-brown color, although the color as well as the solubility varies with different origins and methods of preparation. It is sold under a number of trade names. Two varieties of the liquid extract are marketed, that made directly from the bark and that made by dissolving the imported solid extract. The liquid is sold on a basis of 25 to 35 per cent tannin.

THE CHILEAN NITRATE INDUSTRY

STATISTICS furnished by the Association of Nitrate Producers, Valparaíso, show that the production of nitrate in Chile for the year ended December 31, 1923, amounted to 19,035,242 metric quintals, of 220.46 pounds each, an increase of 8,317,269 quintals, or 77.6 per cent, over the preceding year.

Exports of nitrate in 1923 totaled 22,645,145 metric quintals, against 13,126,285 quintals in 1922, and were distributed among the various countries of the world as follows:

Nitrate shipments, by countries of destination

Countries	Metric quintals		Countries	Metric quintals	
	1922	1923		1922	1923
United States	5,815,088	9,042,093	Belgium	252,494	218,948
United Kingdom, or Continent, for orders	2,366,068	8,516,466	Italy	181,624	123,977
United Kingdom, direct	806,705	488,570	Portugal		75,510
Japan	634,562	666,343	Mediterranean ports	45,458	74,168
Egypt	437,189	586,782	Australia	47,900	49,224
Germany	328,614	541,526	Sweden and Norway	55,740	32,106
Netherlands	454,612	505,548	Cuba	20,320	25,400
France	638,466	470,896	Canada		15,240
Hawaii	379,630	398,147	Denmark	91,060	
Spain	366,736	396,184	Other countries	100,966	139,105
South Africa	103,023	278,912	Total	13,126,285	22,645,145

The following table shows the exports of nitrate during the year 1923 by ports of the producing districts:

Nitrate shipments, by ports, for the year 1923

Antofagasta Province:	Metric quintals	Tarapacá Province:	Metric quintals
Mejillones	4,275,768	Iquique	6,966,099
Antofagasta	3,209,589	Caleta Buena	1,299,037
Tocopilla	2,230,978	Junin	670,184
Taltal	2,227,821	Pisagua	530,906
Caleta Colosa	1,234,763		
		Total	9,466,226
Total	13,178,919	Grand total	22,645,145

MEXICO'S RAPID PROGRESS IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

By Frances Toor Weinburg

Department of Public Instruction of Mexico

IN COLOR, beauty, variety, and size, the exhibitions in the Mexican schools at the end of last year excelled those at any previous time in Mexico's educational history. This was the result of the great emphasis on vocational and industrial training, as shown by the increased number of classes, schools, technical equipment, and expanded curriculæ. The exhibitions were elaborately planned, with the express purpose of encouraging teachers and pupils and of arousing public interest and enthusiasm. José Vasconcelos, Minister of Education, and other high officials of the Federal Secretariat of Education attended the inauguration of each exhibition, and the Government loaned its famous military bands. More than 100,000 visitors were attracted.

THE FOUR GIRLS' SCHOOLS

Astonishingly remarkable were the exhibitions in the four girls' schools—combined fashion shows, art exhibits, and industrial displays. There were showrooms of model gowns, as well as of inexpensive dresses, tasteful all of them; of hats that would enhance any millinery shop window. Various collections were interestingly arranged, consisting of cunningly painted boxes, plates, *jícaras*, and pottery, all bearing rich and multicolored Indian designs. Metal cases and other objects were skillfully and beautifully carved. Drugs, soaps, tooth paste and powder compared favorably with the best commercial products. Culinary exhibits stressed Mexican and other dishes, along with many useful kitchen devices, suggesting good cheer and harmony in future homes.

In "La Corregidora de Querétaro School," the largest of the four, in which are taught the greatest number of arts and industries, each of the 30 spacious classrooms contained exhibits. Visitors especially admired the fantastically beautiful mural decorations of shadowy figures in gorgeously colored tropical backgrounds, done by the pupils. Designing is the Mexican's forte, and the silk patch patterns on pillow covers, table runners, etc., were startlingly original Indian

motifs or complicated reproductions of paintings, such as the well-known one of the "Landing of Cortez." So skillfully and faithfully were figures and scenery worked out in color and form that they produced the effect of real paintings. There were large displays of pretty parasols, excellent work in photography, examples of expert and fine bookbinding, furniture covered with pressed paper so that it resembled wicker; and even beautiful furs. The 14,576 objects exhibited revealed the innate artistic character of the Mexican and showed a mature individuality of workmanship and conception which would be difficult to encounter elsewhere.

At the exposition in Brazil, celebrating the centenary of that Republic, in 1922, the exhibition of the "Corregidora" won the first



"LA CORREGIDORA DE QUERÉTARO" SCHOOL, MEXICO CITY

This is the largest of the girls' schools for vocational and industrial training in the Mexican capital

prize for all Latin America. Here in Mexico the exhibition was visited by 66,649 persons in 10 days; their purchases amounted to $7,137 (pesos).

Living models, beautiful black-eyed, vivacious maidens, displayed the best of the pretty, low-priced dresses in "La Escuela de Artes y Oficios." This school, established in 1871, one of the very few domestic-science schools during the Díaz régime, is located in one of the poorest neighborhoods. Its object is to teach the girls of the locality home-making and economy in clothes. That this object is successfully accomplished was proved by the numerous showrooms of dresses and hats for women and children, for sale at genuine bargain prices, as well as by the great assortment of hand and machine embroidered and other articles designed to tastefully adorn a home.

In another poor district of the city is located "La Escuela Nacional de Enseñanza Doméstica," aiming to prepare housekeepers, servants, and teachers of domestic science. Here a bedroom and living room were the chief attractions. In these, cheap furniture was painted and upholstered with pretty, inexpensive cretonnes. Harmonizing with these were curtains of dyed cheesecloth, together with drapes



SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS FOR WOMEN

This school, established in 1871, has as its object the teaching of the girls of the locality home-making and economy in clothes

and covers of embroidered *manta*, a home-spun, unbleached cloth. The pupils had also made various boxes, writing sets, pictures, and similar novelties for use and decoration. The exhibit of the domestic-economy class was striking—a kitchen, in which cupboards and tables were made of soap boxes, fitted up with all necessary modern, low-priced utensils—attractive with touches of color on curtains, dust-cloths and towels, modern with the latest devices for cleanliness and

convenience. Most uniquely interesting was the work of the servants' class. Here the samples of laundering, cleaning and pressing, and dyeing would have delighted the most exacting and efficient of housewives.

The "Gabriela Mistral," named after the Chilean poetess and teacher, is the newest of those schools, having been established only two years ago. Here the instruction also has as its objective the making of good housekeepers and teachers, but the pupils are of the better classes. This school is aiming to break down the old leisure-class traditions and to make of these girls not drones, but helpmates. The most alluring of its exhibits was a suite of rooms, furnished



NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC SCIENCES, MEXICO CITY

A cooking class in "La Escuela Nacional de Enseñanza Doméstica" which aims to prepare housekeepers, servants, and teachers of domestic science

completely and with elegant simplicity, in which everything, even the wicker furniture, had been made by the pupils. Not so long ago the parents of these girls would have thought it a disgrace to have their children do any manual work.

NIGHT CLASSES FOR WORKING WOMEN

Equal in workmanship and taste, though not so extensive as those of the day schools, were the exhibits of the four working women's evening centers, opened since February, 1923. The articles exhibited represented the work of about 1,500 women, of all ages, from 14 on—the favorite pupil in one center being 80 years old. These women

were from offices, factories, the servant class, and the home. Increased knowledge, increased incomes, and increased pleasures have resulted from the instruction and sales.

The principal of Center No. 2, in order to overcome the insufficient and very meager budget that could be spared for this work, organized her classes in cooperative groups of 10, each of which selected a leader. Funds were borrowed from teachers or friends for the purchase of materials. Later, from exhibition sales and sales to friends and relatives, debts were paid and profits divided. Servant girls, making up a group which had specialized in children's shoes, managed to clear over 20 pesos each. As a result they were able to afford for the first time the luxury of going to the movies. Some



Courtesy of The Aztec Call, Mexico City

CLASS IN HANDICRAFT AT THE GABRIELA MISTRAL SCHOOL

The "Escuela Gabriela Mistral," named after the Chilean poetess and teacher, is the newest of the vocational training schools

were even able to change their work for more skilled occupations, such as bookbinding, embroidering, or millinery. And many a mother earned enough from selling candies, cooking special dishes, or from sewing to provide for her fatherless children.

These exhibits were particularly gay, with their bands playing in the open patios, streams of people eating *tamales, enchiladas,* or *dulces,* and admiring and buying the myriad objects on sale.

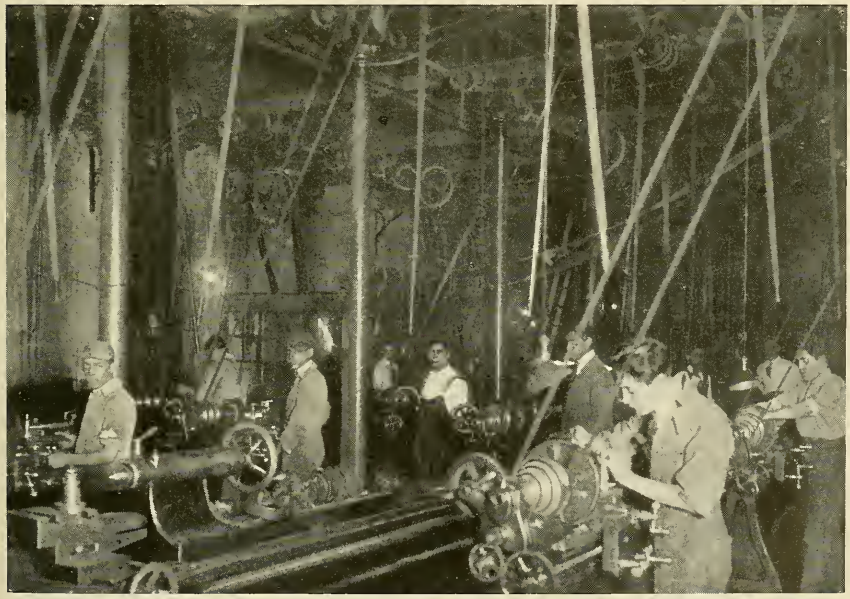
"LA ESCUELA TÉCNICA DE MAESTROS CONSTRUCTORES"

"The technical school for master builders," the first and only one of its kind in the whole Republic, celebrated its second year of



CLASS IN BOOKBINDING

In "La Corregidora de Querétaro" are taught a greater number of arts and industries than in any other school in Mexico City



SCHOOL FOR MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

Attractive courses in engineering are offered by this school

existence by entering the ranks of the exhibiting schools, with a highly skilled, technical, and artistic display in all branches of building and decorating. Most conspicuous and surprising was the exhibit of a perfectly equipped bathroom, showing modern, sanitary plumbing. Connected with it was an extra-rapid heater, actually invented in the plumbing classes. It is better and cheaper than anything on the market, and the school is already receiving orders. Another exhibit that attracted unusual notice and elicited unstinted praise was a complete radiotelephone apparatus, to be installed in the Federal Secretariat of Public Education, at one-third of the market price. Model bungalows, constructed of compressed partition walling, completely finished, were shown, together with charts giving astonishingly low cost estimates. Near by were artistically beautiful samples in sceneography, modelling, stucco work, window frosting and staining, and other decorative devices, combining Maya, Toltec, Aztec, colonial, and modern architectural effects.

This school confines its work to the building trades. In a four-year course it plans to teach, especially to the children of the working classes, some skilled trade connected with the building of modern sanitary homes, school or office buildings; these, of course, to be adapted to Mexican climate and conditions. Already the school has earned on contracts for construction and the installation of electrical apparatus and plumbing, $15,000 (pesos), 5 per cent of which is divided between students and professors. Meanwhile the students are gradually rebuilding their own school, which is temporarily housed in an old artillery warehouse. To its director, Ingeniero Don Manuel de Anda, is due the credit for the conception of converting a military barracks into a constructive and constructing school. With the full support of the Secretariat of Public Education and the cooperation of faculty and students, he is rapidly realizing his ideals.

There were many other similar exhibits, for in Mexico City all school children are now given an opportunity to express that irrepressible artistic, creative instinct, which all the enslaving governments of the past four centuries have not been able to crush. Even the barefoot, half-starved primary school children are constantly producing works of art. Their colored drawings from Indian motifs of figures, animals, and flowers are subtle, rythmic, richly colorful; their handiwork is exquisitely fine.

One of the outstanding features of Señor Vasconcelos's educational policy has been to develop this side of the Mexican school child and to revivify Mexican national art; along with providing increased vocational training. Before the end of May four new craft schools, with capacity for about 20,000 pupils, will be inaugurated.

THE COST OF LIVING AND THE PURCHASING POWER OF MONEY IN ARGENTINA[1]

STANDARD OF VALUE

THE fact that this is the first time that an official report on the cost of living and the purchasing power of money in the Argentine has been published, necessitates a brief consideration of the economic ideas on the standard of value that guided us in formulating the index numbers for Argentina and, also, an explanation in some detail of the method devised to establish those figures.

The lack of a fixed standard of value and the need for a legally established definition of value have up to the present affected all countries equally.

This lack had little importance, either economic or juridic, prior to 1914, owing to the fact that fluctuations in the purchasing power of money were, with rare exceptions, never abrupt in well-organized countries, so that changes were imperceptible in the course of any given cycle of transactions or even in the same generation. Gold, and even paper money, could thus be considered as a stable standard of value in commerce and legislation to such an extreme that even in legal measures based upon "cost plus" no legislator in any country took the time to define exactly what "cost plus" means, taking for granted that the difference in value was represented by the difference in price expressed in money.

After the war, fluctuations in the purchase power of money, gold as well as paper, were so wide and so abrupt in every country, that there arose the need of seeking a means of measuring these fluctuations and of establishing a fixed standard of value. Almost all the great nations made use of the procedure of index numbers, already in vogue in some countries, for the purpose of determining the fluctuations in the purchasing power of money and the cost of living, in order to take these into account in fixing salaries equitably, in fixing the minimum basis for income tax, in defining the high-

[1] *El Costo de la Vida y el Poder de Compra de la Moneda* (Report No. 9, Series E, No. 1), published by the General Bureau of Statistics, Dr. A. E. Bunge, Director General, Buenos Aires, Feb. 8, 1924.

est valorization and for the better interpretation of international exchange.

FLUCTUATIONS COMPARED

Index numbers for the cost of living, calculated with 1914 as the basis for comparison, have been published officially and unofficially in the majority of countries. We give below a table based on statistics published by the International Institute of Commerce, situated at Brussels. It may be observed that in Argentina, as in all other countries, the greatest depreciation in the value of money took place in 1920. The fall in the purchase power of money took place in all countries simultaneously; with a difference only in degree of seriousness. The table shows the index numbers for 1920, which are the highest, and those of 1921 and 1922, compared with 1914. The index number for 1923, calculated from monthly data gathered by the institute, varies very slightly from that of 1922.

The 1920 index number for the Argentine, 186, signifies that in that year 186 Argentine pesos were needed to buy the commodities that in 1914 could be bought for 100 pesos. The cost of living had risen 86 per cent, which means that for the majority of the inhabitants of the country, the purchase power of our money had declined 46 per cent. One hundred pesos in 1920 were equivalent to 54 in 1914.

The same phenomenon is observed in all the other countries, but in much greater degree. It may be affirmed that in our country it was no more than the consequence of our active commercial and financial relations with the outside world. The decrease in the value of money was greater in the following countries than in the Argentine: Belgium, where the index number reached 468, that is to say, the cost of living had quadrupled; Denmark, where it reached 264; the United States, 198; France, 370; Great Britain, 269; Italy, 534; Norway, 333; Sweden, 271; and Switzerland, 249. In all these countries the depreciation of money was greater than in the Argentine.

Only in the following countries was the depreciation of currency less than in the Argentine: Australia, where in 1920 the index number reached 163 (against 186 in the Argentine); Canada, with 181; Holland with 104; and New Zealand with 157.

The peso, national currency of the Argentine, is therefore, one of the currencies of the world that depreciated less up to 1920.

The national Argentine peso is, furthermore, one of the currencies that has increased most in value since 1920, the index number decreasing to 139 in 1922 and 136 in 1923.

Let us look at the international table to which we have just referred:

Index numbers for the cost of living

Countries	Date of the base 100	1920	1921	1922
Argentina	1914	186	166	139
Australia [1]	1914	[2] 163	[2] 140	[2] 142
Belgium [3]	April, 1914	468	393	384
Canada [4]	July, 1914	181	152	147
Denmark [5]	July, 1914	[6] 264	[6] 212	[6] 198
Spain: [7]				
Madrid	1914		181	177
Barcelona	1914		174	171
United States [8]	July, 1914		163	158
Do [9]	July, 1914	198	174	169
France [10]	Jan. 1–June 30, 1914 (Paris)	370	297	300
Great Britain [11]	July, 1914	269	199	178
Italy: [12]				
Rome	Jan. 1–June 30, 1914	378	423	438
Milan		534	539	502
Turin		466	471	456
Norway [13]	July, 1914	333	283	238
New Zealand [14]	Jan. 1–June 30, 1914	157	152	
Netherlands [15]	March, 1920	104	89	82
Sweden [16]	July, 1914	[6] 271	[6] 216	[6] 183
Switzerland [17]	July, 1914	249	192	160

[1] Official index number for 30 cities.
[2] Last three months.
[3] Official index number (simple average) of 59 cities and localities.
[4] Official index number of 60 cities and localities calculated to the first of each month from the first of January, 1921.
[5] Official index number of 100 cities and localities.
[6] Beginning with July, 1923, basic number=0.10.
[7] Official index number calculated midmonthly.
[8] Index number of the National Industrial Conference Board.
[9] Official index number of 32 cities.
[10] Official index number.
[11] Official index number of 630 cities, calculated to the first of the month.
[12] Official index number.
[13] Official index number of 31 cities.
[14] Official index number for 25 cities.
[15] Index number of Amsterdam (workmen's families).
[16] Official index number of 40 cities and localities.
[17] Index number of 23 cities, calculated to the first of each month.

THE ARGENTINE PESO

The Argentine peso of paper is to-day, if not the most stable currency in the world, at least one of the most stable, for the following reasons:

It is one of those that has depreciated least in its purchase power;[2] it is guaranteed by one of the greatest gold reserves in the world;[3] not one single paper peso has been issued for more than 30 years for which there was not a deposit of 44 centavos gold—legal rate of exchange; the new sources of wealth that the country can and will exploit are many and important; the financial difficulties of the nation are transitory and easily remedied.

The fluctuations in international exchange do not correspond entirely or continuously to these facts because of the importance of

[2] Only the money of Holland and Australia are superior to it in this respect.

[3] The gold reserve behind the Argentine peso is 80.16 per cent, while in the United States it is only slightly more than 31 per cent, in England 24 per cent, in Spain 37 per cent, etc.

the factor of international balance of payments, very unfavorable to Argentina since 1920, due primarily to the excess of importations.[4]

Frequently it is found necessary to measure fluctuations in the value of our money in terms of its exchange value with foreign moneys, even in cases where it would be more fitting to measure these fluctuations in terms of its value as shown by the commodities that can be bought with this money within our own country. The volume of domestic payments is so much greater than that of foreign payments that the purchase power of Argentine money ought not to be measured by the quantity of dollars or of pounds that can be bought with it except when it is a question of foreign commerce. The respective fluctuations in the purchase power inside the country are not at all parallel to the fluctuations in foreign exchange, due to the fact that the latter are the result of a combination of economic factors among which the rise or fall of prices in the different countries, expressed in the money of each one, represents one of the principal factors, but not the only one.

Thus it is that we have watched the Argentine peso depreciate in 1923 in comparison with the dollar at the same time that it (the Argentine peso) has appreciated in the Argentine and the dollar has depreciated in the United States. It is entirely possible that in a short time the rate of exchange with the United States will become more favorable to the Argentine without a lowering of prices in Argentine pesos, or, in other words, without an increase in the purchase power or value of our money in our own country.

Measuring the value of the Argentine peso by what can be purchased with it, we see that since 1920 it has increased in value considerably. The index number of 1920 for the cost of living was 186, the base of 100 being the cost in 1914. From 1921 to 1923 all prices dropped so that the index number dropped to 136. This drop of the index number of 50 points indicates that compared to 1920 the cost of living had decreased 27 per cent. Since food, clothing, fuel, and rent, which go to make up the index of the cost of living, are, taken together, directly or indirectly, almost a complete expression of the cost of living in terms of money, it may be accepted as a fact that such

[4] When our importations have decreased (which will probably take place in 1924) and the life and development of the national industries have been assured, and when the ordinary play of international credit balances and the movement of payments and drafts reach the point where the balance of payments is in equilibrium, or favorable to us (which may occur in a brief time), at that time, in our opinion, no money will have any considerable premium over the Argentine peso, unless the public debt is increased or enormous payments are made. Another influence in the same direction would be the continued rise of prices and salaries, the shortening of the working day, or excessive and generalized contributions which, originating under the plea of a sane social measure, should tend to be transformed into benefits and excuses for laxity which the productive capacity of the population could not afford.

If, in the play of these factors, favorable and unfavorable, the weight of the former should not predominate, a general rise in prices, a considerable depreciation in the purchase power of money within the country, and its depreciation in international exchange, would result. Since we have, then, one of the most stable currencies in the world, in order to conserve it, a determined international economic policy, not yet in force to its full extent, is needed, and it is also necessary that the actual financial policy of the national executive power should be extended to the Provinces and communes.

indices indicate the fluctuations in the purchase power of money. Thus it may be said with propriety that the peso, the national coin of the Argentine, has increased in value 27 per cent from 1920 to 1923, so that to-day 73 pesos suffice to pay for the aggregate of commodities which cost 100 pesos in 1920.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING

Wages have increased considerably in the whole country from 1914 to 1923. During the years 1915 to 1920 wages increased less than the cost of living, that is to say, the real income not only was not equal to that of 1914 but remained very much lower. In 1920 wages continued rising at the same time that the readjustment of international prices for raw materials began. The cost of living continued to fall so that in 1922 there was a nominal rise in wages over that which corresponded to the cost of living, which meant a considerable increase in real income.

Statistics of wages in the Federal capital, gathered by the national department of labor, show the following increases in the general average of wages of male workmen over 16 years of age in all trades:

Years	Daily wage [1]	Index number
	Peso	
1914	3.81	100
1918	4.02	105
1919	5.06	133
1920	6.19	162
1921	6.75	177
1922	6.50	171

[1] The salaries of overseers are included in the general average.

The index numbers of the cost of living, as will be seen later, were as follows:

Years	Index number	Years	Index number
1914	100	1919	160
1915	107	1920	186
1916	115	1921	166
1917	135	1922	139
1918	169	1923	136

As the respective fluctuations are almost identical throughout the country, these index numbers for the capital may be considered as general indices of the fluctuations in wages of male workmen over 16 years of age throughout the whole country considered together.

What we have been calling "real income" in considering the wages of a given date is the income taken in relation to the cost of living at that date. Taking the year 1914 as a basis, we see that the real income in the years 1918–1922 was:

$$\frac{\text{I. N. nominal wage}}{\text{I. N. cost of living}} \times 100 = \text{I. N. of real income.}$$

Years	Index number of nominal wage	Index number of cost of living	Relation	Index number of real income (× 100)
1914	100	100	100 / 100	=100
1918	105	169	105 / 169	=62
1919	133	160	133 / 160	=83
1920	162	186	162 / 186	=87
1921	177	166	177 / 166	=106
1922	171	139	171 / 139	=123
1923	[1]171	136	171 / 136	=126

[1] Provisional figure.

By reason of the great rise in the value of money which took place between 1920 and 1923, the purchase power of wages in 1922 and 1923 was much greater than in 1914. To-day 79 wage units suffice to buy the aggregate of commodities that in 1914 was worth 100 wage units. The purchase power of wages to-day is 26 per cent more than in 1914.

In 1923 an appreciable difference in wages in comparison with 1922 is not apparent, so that, if wages do not fall and if the concurrent factors which determine the purchase power of money do not change, the purchase power may be expected to decrease in 1924 in the degree that prices of commodities are related to wages unless the factor of greater efficiency intervenes, permitting production at smaller cost with equal wages. It is probable that this factor already has begun to operate and it will continue if reductions in the daily wage do not occur or other factors of a retrogressive nature with respect to capacity for individual and collective production.

An increase in technical efficiency and an accelerated progress in national industries will bring about a decrease in the cost of production and consequently the cost of commodities and in the cost of living without a lowering of wages. These conditions will mean a new increase in real income, and in the end a higher standard of living.[5]

[5] To attain such a result requires, in my opinion, an energetic development of a general policy throughout the country, practiced by every one privately and officially, which should lead to the following:

Progressive development of the technical efficiency and the daily productiveness of every workman.

Encouragement and protection of national industries.

Solid and permanent guarantees and assurances for national and foreign capital invested in industry.

Popular participation (by means of stock ownership and other forms of collective effort) in national industries as a stimulus to and practical use for savings, serving the common interest.

I am of the opinion that otherwise the actual good attained in the real rise in wages would soon be destroyed.

FLUCTUATIONS IN THE COST OF LIVING FROM 1914 TO 1923

The following table, which is repeated here for greater clarity, shows the fluctuations in the cost of living during this period:

Years	Index number	Years	Index number
1914	100	1919	160
1915	107	1920	186
1916	115	1921	166
1917	135	1922	139
1918	169	1923	136

This indicates that at present 136 pesos are needed to cover expenditures which, in 1914, 100 pesos would have covered.

Consequently, expressing this in general terms, those commodities the price of which has increased more than 36 per cent over prices in 1914 have increased in value, and those commodities the price of which has not increased 36 per cent have decreased in value.

It must be noticed that the prices that have been used to determine these index numbers, given in detail below, are those current in the Federal capital. The average of the prices recorded during any year has been used as the basis for that year. The fluctuations in the average prices throughout the country have been almost exactly parallel to those in the capital in spite of some individual differences. Therefore, even when absolute prices refer only to those of Buenos Aires, the index number given may refer to the whole country by virtue of the correlation observed in our investigations, although these are not yet complete.

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES

In the official investigations made in 1913 and 1914 in the Federal capital it was found that the average income of a workman's family was 1,814.54 pesos, national money. Of this sum 42 per cent was spent on food, 19 per cent on rent, 31 per cent on other expenditures, and 8 per cent saved.[6]

Omitting savings (almost impossible of realization from 1916 to 1920 because the rise in prices was so much greater than the rise in wages), the approximate distribution in these years was as follows: 50 per cent on food, 20 per cent on rent, and 30 per cent on clothing, light, etc.

[6] 377 families were included in the investigation, distributed in different quarters. *Estadística del Trabajo* (report), pp. 128 bis and 204 bis. National department of labor, Buenos Aires, 1913 and 1914.

This distribution is similar to that observed in budgets of the same kind in other countries.[7]

The information gathered in the investigations made in Buenos Aires can therefore be utilized not only for the capital but also for almost the whole country. Where the workman receives his wages in kind, it represents a sum that corresponds to that which the workman receives in money and spends on clothing and other expenditures.

There are generally important differences in the cost of living in different regions of the Republic. Therefore, we do not apply the absolute figures for the capital to the rest of the country.

On the other hand, an almost uniform correlation of price fluctuations throughout the Republic is observed except in the case of a few products of little importance in the whole scheme. When prices rise or fall in the capital, generally they also rise or fall and in the same proportion in the rest of the country. When we observe, therefore, "proportional fluctuations" in the capital, these are also valid for the rest of the country.

[7] In the United States cost of living and retail prices of food (18th annual report of the Commissioner of Labor, Washington, 1914) was, before the war, as follows:

Expenditures (dollars)	Costs							
	Number of families	Food, per cent	Rent, per cent	Heat, per cent	Light, per cent	Clothing, per cent	Other, per cent	Total, per cent
Less than 200	32	50.85	16.93	6.69	1.27	8.68	15.58	100.00
200 to 300	115	47.33	18.02	6.09	1.13	8.66	18.77	100.00
300 to 400	545	48.09	18.69	5.97	1.14	10.02	16.09	100.00
400 to 500	1,676	46.88	18.57	5.54	1.12	11.39	16.50	100.00
500 to 600	2,264	46.16	18.43	5.09	1.12	11.98	17.22	100.00
600 to 700	2,336	43.48	18.48	4.65	1.12	12.88	19.39	100.00
700 to 800	2,094	41.44	18.17	4.14	1.12	13.50	21.63	100.00
800 to 900	806	41.37	17.07	3.87	1.10	13.57	23.02	100.00
900 to 1,000	684	39.90	17.58	3.85	1.11	14.35	23.21	100.00
1,000 to 1,100	340	38.79	17.53	3.77	1.16	15.06	23.69	100.00
1,100 to 1,200	96	37.68	16.59	3.63	1.08	14.89	26.13	100.00
More than 1,200	168	36.45	17.40	3.85	1.18	15.72	25.40	100.00
Averages	11,156	43.13	18.12	4.57	1.12	12.95	20.11	100.00

In Germany, *Erhebung des Kais. Stat. Amtes*, the distribution of expenditures was, before the war, as follows:

Expenditures (marks)	Costs					
	Food, per cent	Rent, per cent	Heat and light, per cent	Clothing, per cent	Other, per cent	Total, per cent
Less than 1,200	54.2	20.0	6.2	9.2	10.4	100.00
1,200 to 1,600	54.6	17.2	4.8	9.5	13.9	100.00
1,600 to 2,000	51.0	18.0	4.5	11.5	15.9	100.00
2,000 to 2,500	48.1	17.6	4.0	12.6	17.7	100.00
2,500 to 3,000	42.7	18.0	3.9	14.3	21.2	100.00
3,000 to 4,000	38.1	18.5	3.6	14.0	25.8	100.00
4,000 to 5,000	32.8	19.3	3.1	14.7	30.1	100.00
More than 5,000	30.3	14.9	3.1	14.9	36.8	100.00
Averages	45.5	18.0	4.1	12.6	19.8	100.00

Nevertheless, this should not lead to the omission of more general investigations. For various reasons, too long to explain, we should make it our aim to have index numbers that apply to the whole country and to separate zones.

FOOD

The two articles of greatest consumption in Argentina are meat and bread; on each of them is spent 30 per cent of the total sum spent on food, and the percentage is greater in the country than in the cities, except in the poorest regions of the north where other inferior articles are generally substituted for these two important ones.

In order to appreciate the fluctuations in the cost of food it is best to study separately meat, bread, and other food products, calculating three series of index numbers which will then permit us to calculate numbers for food in general without preventing us from examining in detail the fluctuations of each group.

MEAT

Of meat consumed in Argentina the greatest amount is beef (80 per cent), some mutton (15 per cent), and very little pork (5 per cent), the latter now tending to increase. The corresponding prices and the indices showing their fluctuations compared to prices in 1914 are as follows:[8]

Method:

P being the price for the year used as basis and P' that of the year which is being compared, we have:

$$1 = 100\frac{P'}{P}$$

Index numbers for three kinds of meat:

Years	Beef		Mutton		Pork	
	Price pesos (paper) per kilo	Index number	Price pesos (paper) per kilo	Index number	Price pesos (paper) per kilo	Index number
	P_1	I_1	P_2	I_2	P_3	I_3
1914	0.393	100	0.239	100	0.577	100
1915	.405	103	.299	125	.465	81
1916	.429	109	.321	133	.522	91
1917	.404	103	.326	135	.802	140
1918	.43	109	.3595	150	.899	156
1919	.547	140	.45	188	.839	145
1920	.51	130	.45	188	.87	151
1921	.44	112	.37	155	.683	118
1922	.208	53	.31	130	.64	111
1923	.172	44	.277	116	.764	132

[8] The prices of meat are for dressed meat at the stockyard (*res puesta en gancho*). At retail the prices are almost double. The relation between wholesale prices (in butcher shops) and retail is almost constant.

FLUCTUATIONS IN THE PRICE OF MEAT FROM 1910 TO 1918

(Index numbers)

Proportion:

	Per cent
C_1 (beef)	80
C_2 (mutton)	15
C_3 (pork)	5
	100

Method:

$$\frac{I_1C_1 + I_2C_2 + I_3C_3}{\Sigma\ C} = \text{Index number.}$$

This shows, then, that the cost of meat, using 1914 as the basis for comparison, and taking into account the fluctuations in the prices of the three principal kinds consumed, as well as the quantity of each one of them, varied as follows:

Fluctuations in the price of meat from 1914 to 1918

Years	Index number	Years	Index number
1914	100	1919	145
1915	105	1920	129
1916	112	1921	117
1917	108	1922	63
1918	115	1923	55

BREAD

Fluctuations in the price of bread are generally correlative in the different grades. The grade classified uniformly as "second" represents almost the entire consumption of the working classes, and the greater part of the general consumption. The prices were as follows:

$$I = 100\ \frac{P'}{P}$$

Fluctuations in the price of bread from 1914 to 1918

Years	Pesos (paper) per kilo	Index number	Years	Pesos (paper) per kilo	Index number
	P	I		P	I
1914	0.20	100	1919	0.274	137
1915	.24	120	1920	.411	205
1916	.22	110	1921	.34	170
1917	.29	145	1922	.28	140
1918	.264	132	1923	.28	140

OTHER ARTICLES OF FOOD

The other important articles of food that should be included in this group are oil, rice, sugar, charcoal, wood, coffee, tea, herbs,

flour, suet, potatoes, wine, milk, butter, tobacco, cheese, eggs, and fish, the prices of which were as follows: [9]

Fluctuations in the prices of some of the principal articles of prime necessity from 1914 to 1923, not including bread and meat

Years	Oil		Rice		Sugar	
	Pesos (paper) per kilo	Index number	Pesos (paper) per kilo	Index number	Pesos (paper) per kilo	Index number
	P_1	I_1	P_2	I_2	P_3	I_3
1914	1.36	100	0.31	100	0.39	100
1915	1.35	99	.38	122	.40	102
1916	1.36	100	.38	122	.49	124
1917	1.63	120	.49	157	.67	171
1918	2.395	176	.567	182	.693	176
1919	2.08	153	.666	212	.724	184
1920	2.55	187	.72	232	.66	169
1921	2.15	158	.43	139	.72	185
1922	1.89	139	.36	116	.515	132
1923	1.75	128	.33	106	.57	146

Years	Coal		Coffee		Firewood	
	Pesos (paper) per ton	Index number	Pesos (paper) per kilo	Index number	Pesos (paper) per ton	Index number
	P_4	I_4	P_5	I_5	P_6	I_5
1914	66.75	100	1.15	100	25.00	100
1915	65.45	98	1.03	90	23.50	93
1916	67.79	102	.96	83	27.00	108
1917	70.25	106	.99	86	31.25	125
1918	106.00	159	1.02	89	42.47	169
1919	80.47	120	1.59	138	40.37	161
1920	84.78	127	1.85	161	48.33	193
1921	44.88	67	1.36	118	40.90	164
1922	27.20	41	1.37	119	34.64	138
1923	32.71	49	1.42	123	38.00	152

[9] In studying the fluctuations in the general cost of food it is sufficient to know the fluctuations in the wholesale prices of bread, meat, and these articles, because of the correlation which exists between these fluctuations when the comparison of prices is made over a yearly period, and the fluctuations in retail prices and prices which "the workman pays." But to study the causes of the present high prices of food in our country, as we propose to do, and the fluctuations during monthly periods, it will be necessary to take into consideration for the purpose of comparison not only the prices at which the product is sold, but also three different prices of sale, as we mentioned in an official report for 1913. (*Anuario estadístico del trabajo*, Buenos Aires, 1914, p. 225): "Three prices have been recorded for each month—the price charged by the producer, the retail price, and the price paid by the workman.

"This classification is necessary because of the differences which are noted in each case. The prices charged by the producers and wholesale dealers are relatively uniform, and taken as indices of fluctuations in the cost of living may lead us to erroneous conclusions. Some consumers enjoy these prices and they are the largest consumers. Current retail prices are the prices paid by that social category that by its administration and its resources can buy in large quantities, carefully weighed and measured, as, for instance, when they buy kerosene by the case or by the can, coal in tons, sugar by barrels or arrobas, etc.

"Some workmen have ideas about domestic economy that enable them to systematize and watch their purchases and examine prices, but the majority are not able to do this. We have therefore a third form of buying in which coal is not bought by sacks, but by kilos, and many articles by fractions of a kilo or simply by monetary units—10 or 20 cents 'worth of' herbs, sugar, meat, etc.

"Each one of these three forms of purchase gives rise to a different price. The poorer the buyer the more he pays for the articles he consumes."

Fluctuations in the prices of some of the principal articles of prime necessity from 1914 to 1923, not including bread and meat—Continued

Years	Tea		Tobacco		Yerba maté	
	Pesos (paper) per kilo	Index number	Pesos (paper) per kilo	Index number	Pesos (paper) per kilo	Index number
	P_7	I_7	P_8	I_8	P_9	I_9
1914	3.04	100	0.96	100	0.64	100
1915	3.11	103	.95	99	.64	100
1916	3.19	105	.99	103	.62	97
1917	4.65	154	.97	101	.61	95
1918	5.19	171	1.50	156	.688	107
1919	4.38	144	1.21	126	.796	124
1920	4.52	149	1.144	119	.95	148
1921	4.46	147	1.095	114	1.00	156
1922	4.85	160	.887	92	1.00	156
1923	5.50	181	.887	92	1.00	156

Years	Potatoes		Wine		Suet	
	Pesos (paper) per kilo	Index number	Pesos (paper) per liter	Index number	Pesos (paper) per kilo	Index number
	P_{10}	I_{10}	P_{11}	I_{11}	P_{12}	I_{12}
1914	0.11	100	0.26	100	0.59	100
1915	.15	136	.25	96	.56	95
1916	.07	64	.27	103	.59	100
1917	.16	145	.31	119	.83	140
1918	.17	155	.32	122	.87	147
1919	.097	88	.408	157	1.024	173
1920	.099	90	.55	211	.92	156
1921	.137	124	.348	134	.686	116
1922	.124	112	.337	130	.59	100
1923	.101	92	.353	136	.60	102

Years	Flour		Milk		Butter	
	Pesos (paper) per kilo	Index number	Pesos (paper) per liter	Index number	Pesos (paper) per kilo	Index number
	P_{13}	I_{13}	P_{14}	I_{14}	P_{15}	I_{15}
1914	0.16	100	0.17	100	1.43	100
1915	.20	125	.15	88	1.28	89
1916	.17	106	.16	94	1.50	105
1917	.26	163	.15	88	1.56	109
1918	.216	136	.163	96	1.79	125
1919	.223	140	.156	92	1.85	129
1920	.354	221	.193	114	1.99	139
1921	.27	169	.20	118	1.92	134
1922	.185	116	.20	118	1.67	117
1923	.18	112	.20	118	1.72	120

Years	Cheese		Eggs		Fish	
	Pesos (paper) per kilo	Index number	Pesos (paper) per dozen	Index number	Pesos (paper) per kilo	Index number
	P_{16}	I_{16}	P_{17}	I_{17}	P_{18}	I_{18}
1914	0.89	100	0.81	100	0.243	100
1915	.85	95	.83	102	.246	101
1916	.82	92	.82	101	.435	179
1917	1.11	125	.96	118	.396	163
1918	1.01	113	.82	101	.514	211
1919	1.10	124	.90	111	.45	185
1920	1.20	135	1.00	123	.375	154
1921	.99	111	1.01	124	.575	236
1922	.79	89	.88	109	.475	195
1923	.77	86	.92	113	.375	154

From the preceding statistics of prices, we have the value for each year, by the following procedure:

$$I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + \text{----------} + I_{18}$$

The indices so formed are:

Years	Index number	Years	Index number
1914	100	1919	142
1915	102	1920	157
1916	105	1921	140
1917	127	1922	121
1918	144	1923	120

COST OF FOOD

Up to this point we have calculated the indices for the three large groups of food products—meat, bread, and other articles—which, for greater clarity, we shall place in one table, as follows:

Years	Meat	Bread	Other foods	Years	Meat	Bread	Other foods
	I_1	I_2	I_3		I_1	I_2	I_3
1914	100	100	100	1919	145	137	142
1915	105	120	102	1920	129	205	157
1916	112	110	105	1921	117	170	140
1917	108	145	127	1922	63	140	121
1918	115	132	144	1923	55	140	120

With these figures we can proceed to formulate the indices of the cost of food.

Proportion:

	Per cent
C_1 (meat)	30
C_2 (bread)	30
C_3 (other foods)	40
	100

Method:

$$\frac{I_1C_1 + I_2C_2 + I_3C_3}{\Sigma\, C} = \text{Index number.}$$

Food

Years	Index number	Years	Index number
1914	100	1919	141
1915	108	1920	163
1916	108	1921	142
1917	127	1922	109
1918	132	1923	106

RENTS

Rents, as was shown in the investigations of the national department of labor, fell in 1915 and 1916. A reaction began at the end of

1917, which became very pronounced in 1918. In 1920 there was a sudden rise to a level which is still being maintained.[10]

Years	Index number	Years	Index number
1914	100	1919	115
1915	93	1920	150
1916	87	1921	149
1917	89	1922	149
1918	116	1923	149

CLOTHING, LIGHT, AND OTHER EXPENDITURES

The fluctuations in the prices of articles made of wool, cotton, and other textiles (excluding silk), tools, implements, kerosene, and other commodities, included in this category are determined by fluctuations in the prices of the imported articles which, beside constituting a large part of the total consumption, give rise to correlative fluctuations in the internal market. The fluctuations in these prices have been calculated laboriously for the period 1910 to 1923 and are as follows:

Years	Index number	Years	Index number
1914	100	1919	250
1915	114	1920	273
1916	145	1921	233
1917	178	1922	193
1918	265	1923	186

COST OF LIVING

The index numbers for the three categories which make up the budget of expenses are, as we have seen, the following, here grouped in one table to facilitate the reading and comprehension of the calculation of the index numbers of the cost of living:

Years	Food	Rent	Clothing and other expenditures	Years	Food	Rent	Clothing and other expenditures
	I_1	I_2	I_3		I_1	I_2	I_3
1914	100	100	100	1919	141	115	250
1915	108	93	114	1920	163	150	273
1916	108	87	145	1921	142	149	233
1917	127	89	178	1922	109	149	193
1918	132	116	265	1923	106	149	186

[10] This stabilization of rents is due, in large part, to a law still in effect.

FLUCTUATIONS IN THE COST OF LIVING FROM 1914 TO 1918

(Index numbers)

Proportion from 1914 to 1918:

	Per cent
C_1 (food)	50
C_2 (rent)	20
C_3 (clothing, light, etc.)	30
	100

Proportion from 1919 to 1923:[11]

	Per cent
C_1 (food)	50
C_2 (rent)	26
C_3 (clothing and other expenditures)	24
	100

Method:

$$\frac{I_1C_1+I_2C_2+I_3C_3}{\Sigma C}=\text{Index number.}$$

This result brings us to the end of our investigations of the cost of living. The index numbers calculated on the basis of 100 in 1914 are as follows:

Cost of living from 1910 to 1923

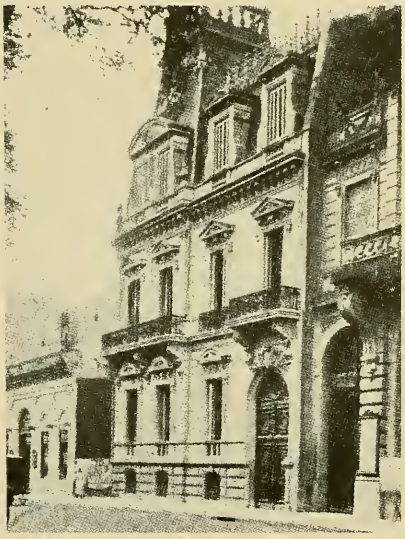
Years	Index number	Years	Index number
1914	100	1919	160
1915	107	1920	186
1916	115	1921	166
1917	135	1922	139
1918	169	1923	136

[11] To calculate the cost of living according to the distribution of expenditures of a larger budget, it is only necessary to adapt the different coefficients respectively. Thus, with a budget of 4,000 pesos paper a year, approximately 35 per cent corresponds to food, 20 per cent to rent, and 45 per cent to other expenses.

THE LIBRARY OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN[1]

PROGRESS OF A NOTABLE SOCIAL WELFARE INSTITUTION

THE library of the Argentine National Council of Women has quietly attained its present well-deserved prestige through its extensive and well-ordered work which has served as a beacon of inspiration to thousands, making possible progress in the path of self-improvement and culture.



Courtesy of Caras y Caretas

ARGENTINE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

The new building recently purchased by the council to house its library and allied departments

A gratifying sign of the constant progress of this important entity is its recent purchase of the handsome Guerrico palace, Charcas 1155, Buenos Aires, where the Library and its allied departments—Social Welfare, Press and Propaganda, and the Temperance League—will be housed, the purchase price, 355,000 pesos, having been raised by contributions of members and by official aid. It will now be possible for the constantly expanding philanthropic, cultural, and humanistic activities of the council to find full play and for these activities to take new forms, such as the proposed women's club. More than 300 students attend the courses offered by the council in practical and cultural subjects, of which stenography and foreign languages are typical. It is proposed to build a large lecture hall in the space now occupied by the garden, thus adding to the usefulness of the building.

Much credit for the successful arrangements for purchasing the new headquarters of the Library is due to Señora Carolina Lena de Argerich, president of the library division of the council, and to her

[1] *Caras y Caretas*, Buenos Aires, December 8, 1923.

devoted assistants, as well as to the many other distinguished members of the organization, one of the most important of the Argentine capital in its chosen field.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION IN BRAZIL[1]

A COMPREHENSIVE BILL

CONSIDERABLE discussion has been aroused in Brazil by the presentation to the Chamber of a bill for the regulation of conditions of labor in industry and commerce, covering such questions as hours of labor, weekly rest and holidays, child labor, women's work, pensions, health and safety, factory inspection, etc.

The history of the bill begins in 1917, when the Chamber passed an act for the establishment of a social legislation committee to draw up proposals relating to labor. This committee was still pursuing its investigations when peace was declared, and the first session of the International Labor Conference was called to meet in Washington. Following on that conference, the diplomacy and treaties committee of the Chamber reported to the effect that approval of its decisions might be given without prejudice to the proposed internal legislation, on which the social legislation committee had by then made substantial progress. "This internal legislation," added the diplomacy committee, "should deal more fully with all the points which, owing to the complexity of the problems dealt with and the additional complications caused by differences of race, class, or interest represented at Washington, had there, for the sake of agreement, to be left somewhat vague." The social legislation committee accordingly proceeded with its task, and it has now embodied the results in the bill before Parliament.

In putting forward their proposals, the committee state that they have sought to meet the essential and most urgent needs of the Brazilian workers. The question, they add, is not one of innovations or rash experiments, but one of following on general lines the

[1] *Industrial and Labor Information*, the International Labor Office, Vol. LX, No. 8, Feb. 25, 1924.

example already set by almost all civilized peoples and of fulfilling the international obligations assumed by Brazil.

The bill consists of the following chapters:

I. Hours of labor.
II. Weekly rest; holidays.
III. Employment of young persons.
IV. Employment of women.
V. Trade pension funds.
VI. Special provisions for commercial employment.
VII. Health and safety.
VIII. Factory inspection and conciliation boards.
IX. General provisions.

HOW BUENOS AIRES FIGHTS RATS

FEW people in Buenos Aires realize to what extent their safety and comfort depends on a small army of trained terriers down in the port who fight untiringly day after day to hold back from the city's threshold the great tide of rats that just as untiringly struggles for admittance. The battle is conducted in a determined and well-organized manner as one of the activities of the National Government, and its importance is evident from the fact that these dogs kill more than 100,000 rats every year in addition to the thousands killed by other methods.

Altogether apart from the enormous damage done by rats in the port of Buenos Aires, the danger to public health implied by the existence of a great multitude of these notorious disease carriers has made a systematic war against them a matter of necessity. When it is recollected that one pair of rats may possess more than a thousand descendants in the course of a year, it is not difficult to believe the assertion that, had war conditions obliged Argentina to store her wheat harvest in the port for two years more, the city of Buenos Aires would have been annihilated by the immense hordes of rats that would have bred among the millions of bags of grain. As it was, it was impossible for anyone to reach the nests the rats built under the great piles of grain, and they had all the food they could possibly consume right at their mouths.

[1] *American Weekly*, Buenos Aires, Oct. 13, 1923

More than 2,000 ships call at the port of Buenos Aires every year and they are all infested with rats. Some of the ships bring jute from far away India; others have called en route at some of the most notorious pest centers of Asia and Europe; and the rare cases of bubonic plague with which the National Health Department has been called upon to deal have been directly traceable to rats from these ships. Consequently a fierce war has been declared against the rats, in which poison, asphyxiating gases, and other modern methods of extermination are being employed to good effect.

On one steamer recently 890 rats were killed. They weighed more than 680 pounds, which gives some idea of the problem in hand. But the cunning of the rat is such that when these means are employed against him, especially on board vessels in the port, he endeavors to escape by swimming ashore or to another ship that promises a safe refuge. Thousands of rats manage to escape from the ships that are being fumigated and to get safely aboard other vessels which are about to leave Buenos Aires. A much greater number, however, swim ashore and thus escape their pursuers, with the result that the port has become a refuge for thousands upon thousands of the most wily of the rat population of the city.

It is against these pests and those that infest the grain warehouse that a regiment of 40 trained fox terriers has been formed, and they daily wage offensive operations against their hereditary foes to such good effect that by the end of each month they have shaken the life out of more than 10,000 rodents. Although thousands of rats are destroyed by other means, the war waged by these little dogs is by far the most picturesque part of the campaign.

The terriers are divided into five battalions, and they work on a labor-union schedule, putting in just eight hours work each day. They commence operations promptly at 7 o'clock every morning and continue their congenial task of killing their enemies until 11 o'clock, when a halt is called for two hours during which the dogs lunch, rest, and dream of the battle to come. During the afternoon, which usually provides the hottest engagement of the day, the terriers account for some 200 or 300 rats and then retire to a disinfectant bath previous to going home for the night. The disinfectant bath is considered necessary as a preventive against contagion, for the rats are found to carry the germs of all sorts of diseases, and the terriers plunge into their bath on their own initiative when the signal to cease operations is given by their "assistants." The word "assistant" is used advisedly, since the men who take part in this work with the terriers merely assist with pick and spade to force the enemy from his deepest trenches.

The five battalions of terriers conduct their fighting along five distinct fronts and then foregather at the close of day with the collec-

tion of dead enemies. It is a poor day on which they do not account for their own weight in slaughtered rats. Just before going to their bath they are inspected by the colonel of the regiment, now on the retired list, an old battle-scarred veteran long past active service but not past taking the liveliest interest in the vicissitudes of the campaign.

The intelligence displayed by the health department's terriers is remarkable and their teamwork is deserving of special mention.



Courtesy of Caras y Caretas, Buenos Aires

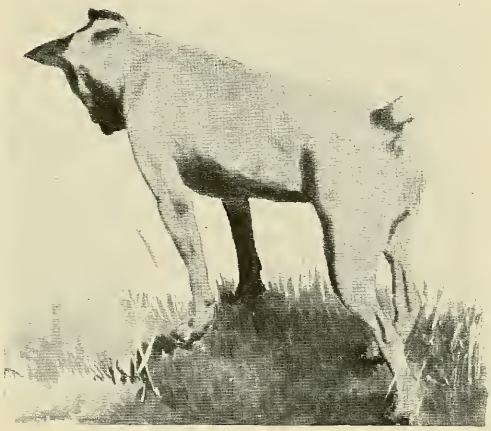
FIGHTING RATS IN BUENOS AIRES

Forty trained fox terriers wage a daily offensive against the rats which infest the port, killing as many as 10,000 in the course of a month. Men lend assistance with picks and shovels when necessary to force the rats from their defenses.

Never would one of them, however excited he may be with the lust of battle, deign to commit such a breach of etiquette as to obstruct the work of a companion who may be nearing the quarry. He will guard all possible exits against such a calamity as the escape of the enemy and, in due course, will take his place at the front while his semi-exhausted colleague does as much for him.

It is an interesting sight to see one of these battalions go into action. Sometimes they corner their quarry in a clump of bushes,

when it is comparatively easy to get in and find him, but very often the rat disappears into sharp rocks, which present a cruel defense, but the excited dogs dig in after him, helped by the picks and shovels of their assistants. The fevered excitement of the dogs always indicates when the chase has neared its end. The dogs gather closer and closer about their prey; the rat makes one last dash for liberty and is seized by the back between the sharp teeth of the lucky terrier, given two or three quick shakes, and dropped, dead, to be gathered up with his companions and taken to the laboratories of the health department, where an inquest is held over each rat. It is usually found that the great majority of each day's catch carry the contagion of some disease or other, a fact that demonstrates the necessity for the measures taken for their extermination.



Courtesy of Caras y Caretas, Buenos Aires

ONE OF BUENOS AIRES RAT HUNTERS

While thousands of rats are destroyed by other means, the war waged by trained rat terriers is the most picturesque part of the campaign.

The damage done by rats in the port every year in one way or another is estimated at several millions of pesos, and although a complete "de-ratification" may be too much to hope for, the Government's small army of trained terriers may be depended upon to keep the rat invasion at bay.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

CHEMICAL CONGRESS.—The First South American and Second Argentine Chemical Congress to be held in Buenos Aires in July, 1924, is to make one of the main points of its deliberations the study of petroleum and other combustibles found in Argentina, having a direct bearing on the economic life of the Republic. The Bureau of Mines, Geology, and Hydrology, and the Bureau of National Petroleum Deposits are to lend their aid. The discussions will cover: The general supply of combustibles in the Republic of Argentina and other South American countries; the present state of the explorations and exploitations of coal and oil lands in South American countries; the standardization of analyses of petroleum and its by-products; the petroleum by-products industry in South America; and the nomenclature and classification of petroleum and its by-products in 1924.

AIR SERVICE.—The statistics of the Buenos Aires-Montevideo air service for January and February, 1924, show the following figures: Trips, 126; passengers transported, 425; crew, 160; sacks of mail carried, 200. By executive decree 364 hectares near Magdalena, Buenos Aires Province, have been acquired for a naval air base on the River Plate.

DIRECT CABLE TO RIO DE JANEIRO.—On February 27, 1924, direct cable communication between Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro was opened by the All America Cables Co., employing the duplex system, which permits the sending and receiving of messages simultaneously.

FRUIT GROWERS' EXPOSITION.—The organization committee of the Fruit Growers' Exposition, held each year in Mendoza, has issued an invitation to growers to exhibit dried as well as fresh fruit. The committee points out that Argentina imports annually 80 per cent of the dried fruit consumed in the country, 8,000,000 kilograms, at 1 gold peso a kilogram, from the United States, Europe, and Chile, as follows: Raisins, 321 tons; prunes (damsons), pears, and other stoned dried fruit, 810 tons; figs, 535 tons; English walnuts, 1,657 tons; chestnuts, 2,851 tons; filberts, 588 tons; almonds, 1,057 tons; and dates, 145 tons. In Mendoza Province a group of progressive fruit growers, having realized how little dried-fruit business was carried on in Argentina, has begun to furnish dried fruits of excellent quality.

AVELLANEDA LIVESTOCK MARKET.—The governor of the Province of Buenos Aires has asked the provincial legislature for approval of the *ad referendum* contract made by him with the stock company of the Bolsa de Ganado to build a livestock market in the city of Avellaneda, a suburb of Buenos Aires. A loan of 35,000,000 gold pesos to cover the building cost has been approved but not yet placed. The market is to have as capital for operations 2,500,000 pesos legal currency, half to be provided by the provincial government and half by the Live Stock Exchange Association (Bolsa de Ganado). In the Government share of 1,250,000 pesos value, are to be included 30 hectares of land for the location of the market, the slaughterhouse, refrigeration plant, and local market.

TICK-FREE CATTLE ZONE.—Dr. Mariano de Ezcurra, in his article entitled "Garrapata y Mestización," published in the *Anales de la Sociedad Rural Argentina* for March, 1924, gave the following interesting facts regarding the war against the cattle tick:

> When the war against the cattle tick commenced [in 1902] the Government had only 10 dips, whereas it now has 65 in the intermediate zone between the tick-free and the tick-infested areas. In addition there are some 1,200 private dips which are registered, and it is supposed that there are about twice that number not registered.
>
> In official cattle dips only those tick-poison solutions may be used which are approved by the Government. These are innocuous to the cattle but effective in rendering them free from ticks and fertile tick eggs in one dipping.
>
> The tick-free zone in 1914 covered 30,500 square kilometers in the Provinces of Santa Fe and Córdoba, this area being increased by 1922 to 84,158 square kilometers, or 8.45 per cent of the area of the infested and intermediate zones in 1902. The establishments which had tick-free pastures in the intermediate and infested zones in 1922 totaled an area of 30,000 square kilometers, bringing up the percentage of tick-free area to 11.46 per cent of the area affected by the tick at the beginning of the campaign.
>
> The Sanitary Police Section of the Live Stock Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture has charge of the campaign against the tick.

BOLIVIA

NATIONAL INDUSTRY.—A factory equipped with modern electric machinery was recently installed in La Paz for making different kinds of tablets. The company, encouraged by the success of its venture, has begun manufacturing medicinal products, the first of this kind to be put on the market being aspirin tablets.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS.—La Paz, the capital of Bolivia, already the trading post and distributing center for an inland empire greater in extent than the states of California, Missouri, Texas, Illinois, New York, and Pennsylvania combined, will be able to include northern Argentina within its trading territory and will have direct rail connection with a larger area of Andean territory

than any other South American city when the Atocha to Villazón railroad is completed.

As the terminal of four great international railroads, La Paz will be the most important railroad center in South America in spite of the fact that it is situated at an altitude of 12,500 feet. The highest capital in the world, hemmed in on all sides by snow-capped peaks, engulfed in a labyrinth of precipitous canyons, perched on the steepest inhabited hillsides on the globe, La Paz has for many years been the objective point for railroad builders of three nations, and after more than half a century of continuous railroad construction she is soon to become more than ever the heart of Andean activity. (*American Weekly*, Buenos Aires, March 1, 1924.)

TAXES ON MINERAL EXPORTS.—See page 621.

BRAZIL

FOREIGN TRADE.—Official figures for the foreign trade of Brazil for the last four years are as follows:

	Imports			Exports		
	Metric tons	Value in contos, paper	Equivalent value in £1,000	Metric tons	Value in contos, paper	Equivalent value in £1,000
1920	3,275,854	2,090,633	125,005	2,101,380	1,752,411	107,521
1921	2,578,210	1,689,839	60,468	1,919,421	1,709,722	58,587
1922	3,263,513	1,652,630	48,641	2,121,602	2,332,084	68,578
1923	3,575,872	2,270,437	50,613	2,230,450	3,297,033	73,184

The following products were exported in greater amount in 1923 than in 1922: Lard, preserved meat, frozen and chilled meat, hides, skins, tallow, jerked beef, sundry animals and their products, sundry minerals and their products, cacao, coffee, haricot beans, edible fruits and nuts, oil-producing seeds, herva mate, timber, maize, and sundry vegetables and their products; while the following decreased in quantity: Wool, manganese, raw cotton, rice, sugar, rubber, carnauba wax, manioc meal, tobacco, and vegetable oil.

ORANGES FOR EXPORT.—Beginning April 1 of this year, the plant inspection service of Santos required that all oranges must be classified into three classes, brilliant, select, and rusty. Only the first two classes may be exported. The last-named class includes fruit attacked by various plant diseases. The size and structure of the box for shipping is prescribed, and it is required that oranges be packed uniformly as to size.

NEW DAM IN CEARÁ.—The San Vicente dam, recently completed in a very arid district near Sant' Anna do Acarahú in the State of Ceará, creates a reservoir having a capacity of 9,845,200 cubic meters,

the water from which will irrigate more than 600 hectares of land and provide a supply for neighboring towns.

RADIO STATION.—The Sociedade Radio Educadora de São Paulo is planning to erect and equip a radio broadcasting station in that city at a cost of 500,000 milreis.

PORT OF ARACAJÚ.—A commission has been appointed to study the port of Aracajú, in the State of Sergipe, with a view to effecting permanent port works. The commission is to continue the observation of the winds and tides, obtain exact data on changes in the shifting sandbars within the port estuary and the causes of their formation, clear the Pemonga, Jarapatuba, and other rivers and improve sanitary conditions on their banks, and make certain topo-hydrographical maps.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF COTTON CULTIVATION.—See page 622.

CHILE

HIGHWAY CONGRESS.—The Valparaíso Automobile Association is planning to hold a national highway congress next September, the first assembly of its kind in Chile. Under the headings of legislation, technical problems, and financial questions, subjects relating to national highways will be discussed.

ARSENIC.—A writer in *La Riqueza Minera de Chile* for January, 1924, states that although arsenic is found in abundance in Chile, generally combined with various other metals, it has never been systematically exploited to even a moderate degree. The writer in question names various regions and mines where arsenic is found in larger and smaller amounts, and states that in the Province of Tarapacá there are deposits of arsenic from 90 to 99 per cent pure.

STEEL PLANT.—Preparations are going forward for the establishment of electric blast furnaces in Valdivia, for which the great Huilo-Huilo Falls, near Lake Perihuaico, perhaps the largest falls known in Chile, will be utilized for power. It is expected that 440,000 horsepower will be developed, and that it will be possible to produce steel at a very low price.

HARVESTS IN 1923.—The *Revista Comercial* for February 23, 1924, gives the following approximate figures for areas sown and crops obtained in 1923: Wheat, 595,000 hectares and 7,000,000 metric quintals; barley, 62,000 hectares and 1,100,000 metric quintals; oats, 32,000 hectares and 409,000 metric quintals; beans, 44,000 hectares and 500,000 metric quintals; and potatoes, 32,000 hectares and 3,000,000 metric quintals.

COLOMBIA

ENGINEERING PROJECT IN CUNDINAMARCA.—The Julius Berger Consortium, the German firm which constructed the Kiel Canal, has

recently presented to the Colombian Government the plans and estimates for the project of draining the extensive Fúquene Lagoon, in the Department of Cundinamarca. The execution of this project would free about 25,000 fanegadas (1 fanegada equals approximately 1.58 acres) of very fertile land for agriculture and stock raising. An open tunnel through the mountains separating the lagoon from the adjoining valleys is proposed for draining off the water. By means of floodgates part of the water could be utilized for irrigation purposes, at the same time forming a spillway capable of furnishing sufficient power to supply electricity to all the nearby towns.

Anorí highway.—The road from the city of Anorí, in the Department of Antioquia, to the port of Dos Bocas, on the Nechí River, has recently been completed by an English company. This important highway serves the chief towns of the northwestern part of the Department of Antioquia. The road, which is 80 kilometers long, has five iron bridges costing 46,000 pesos. The total cost of building the road was 630,529 pesos, an average of 7,881.62 pesos per kilometer.

Packing house in Coveñas.—During the early part of February of the present year the Coveñas packing house was completed. This plant has a capacity for 9,000 head of cattle, while the refrigerating plant is equipped for preserving 6,000 beeves or 30,000 sheep.

COSTA RICA

Electricity.—Don Carlos Cerconi is under contract with the Compañía Nacional Hidroeléctrica for the construction of a dam, sluiceway, and pressure tank to cost 425,000 colones, for increasing the capacity of the electric plant which furnishes light to San José.

On February 20, 1924, the Compañia Nacional de Electricidad, formed by the amalgamation of the plants of San Antonio de Belén, Porrosatí, Hatillo, and the telephone company, was incorporated with $1,000,000 capital to operate for 25 years. The obligations previously contracted by the light and telephone systems have been paid off, and improvements are to be made. The company was financed entirely in the Republic and is considered to be a stimulus to national progress.

CUBA

Experimental station and agricultural school.—One of the large sugar mills has established in San Manuel Oriente an experimental station and agricultural school, the main purpose being to study methods of improving sugar cane, and to find the most suitable varieties for growing in the different temperatures and soils of the island. For this purpose the company has engaged a number of experts on sugar-cane culture, and with their assistance the success

of the enterprise seems assured. Another object the company has in view in establishing this school is to instruct the children of the planters in modern methods of agriculture, as applied to sugar cane, in order that later on they may become managers of small plantations and in this way improve their economic condition.

HIGHWAY FROM GUANI TO CORTÉS.—The Secretary of Public Works has authorized the work of continuing the road from Guani to Cortés, via Mendoza and Pinar del Río, the sum of $173,840 having been appropriated for this purpose.

CENSUS FIGURES.—According to figures issued by the National Census Bureau, the population of Cuba on December 31, 1923, was approximately as follows:

White	2, 217, 502
Colored	806, 983
Unclassified	1, 134
Immigrants, unclassified	117, 591
Total	3, 143, 210

The population of the city of Habana is given as 432,353.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SANTIAGO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The directors of the Santiago Chamber of Commerce are greatly to be congratulated on their work in furthering the production of high-grade tobacco in the Cibao Valley. The crop this year will be approximately 40 per cent greater than it has ever been before, entirely due to their efforts. The directors, out of their own pockets, have spent money in establishing nurseries for seedling tobacco and have distributed plants to the farmers in the surrounding country. They have also distributed Sea Island cottonseed, which has never been planted there before and which promises to give a good crop. Furthermore, by establishing a series of prizes, and likewise by distributing seed, they are helping in standardizing the production of frijoles (beans), so as to assure the production of only that variety for which the Cuban and Porto Rican demand is constant.

In the cultivation of cacao the Chamber of Commerce has also taken an active interest, sending out a questionnaire and circular letter to the principal cacao growers urging that more attention and care be given to the production of this important crop. In response to this letter the cacao growers have adopted nine resolutions, of which the following are specially interesting to note: That where the cacao beans have been planted too near together it is better to pull up the plants than to attempt pruning without proper knowledge of how to do so; that mice and woodpeckers do a great deal of damage to the cacao crops, notwithstanding the opinion of agri-

cultural experts to the contrary, it being noted that when the law requiring the extermination of these two pests was in force the crops showed an increase; that every effort should be made to erect in each cacao-growing district a drying room or shed where the smaller growers who have no facilities for drying the beans may, for a stated sum per box or quintal, take their beans to have them properly prepared; that the merchants shall refuse to purchase cacao that is not in first-class condition; and, lastly, that the growers pledge themselves to cooperate in every way with the campaign started by the Chamber of Commerce for improving cacao production.

ECUADOR

NEW TEXTILE FACTORY.—The Crédito Internacional company has recently established a textile factory in Quito. The factory is situated in a fine building, designed with special regard to the health and comfort of the employees. Besides spacious offices, there are a lunch room and a room fitted for giving first aid in case of accidents.

GUATEMALA

CENTRAL AMERICAN FLIGHT.—The United States Army aviators who made the Central American flight from France Field, Canal Zone, to the Central American capitals, arrived in Guatemala City on February 12, at 11.10 a. m. They left France Field on February 4, and covered about 1,000 miles from the starting point through San José, Managua, and San Salvador, landing in Guatemala City after 11 hours and 30 minutes flying time. They were welcomed at the Campo Marte by President Orellana, the American minister, and the military attaché of the American Legation. After delivering an autograph letter from President Coolidge to President Orellana, they were recipients of honors from the Guatemalans, as well as guests of honor at entertainments by the American minister and the American military attaché.

ROADS.—President Orellana's message, delivered before Congress on March 1, 1924, gives the following information regarding highways:

One hundred and eighty kilometers of highway, largely macadamized, now connect Guatemala with the border of Salvador. A good highway also unites the towns of Jutiapa and Jalapa, and the road from the latter to the railway station is to be improved. Repairs are being made on the Cahabón-Estor, Salamá-Guatemala City, Guatemala City-Amatitlán-southern coast, and La Concha-Morán roads, the last-named running from the rich Santa Rosa coffee region to the railroad. Repairs are being made also on the following roads: Guatemala City-Tecpám; Sololá; Totonicapán-Quezaltenango; Panán-Guatalón; Antigua Guatemala-Escuintla (later information says this automobile road is completed); Chiquimulilla-La Morena; Mazatenango-Quezaltenango and El Quetzal-Coatepeque. Macadam is being laid on the Calle Real de Guardia Viejo in Guatemala City. Over 500 kilometers of roads are now in use in the Republic.

OFFICIAL MAP OF GUATEMALA.—The new official map of Guatemala, drawn by Claudio Urrutia and lithographed by the firm of J. Kohler, of Hamburg, is now on sale in Guatemala City by Sánchez & de Guise. The map, drawn to the scale of 1 to 400,000, shows elevations, boundaries (including those of Provinces), rivers, lakes, railways, telegraph lines, cities, towns, ports, height of volcanoes, elevations suitable to certain crops, records of temperatures and rainfalls, and native dialects. There is also a map of Guatemala at the time of the conquest. The territorial area of Guatemala as shown on this map is 109,724 square kilometers.

RADIO TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LAW.—See page 625.

HAITI

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—A central agricultural school is to be established by the Department of Agriculture, connected with which there will be an experimental farm. The idea of the department is to prepare experts in agriculture, to supervise and help to improve agricultural conditions in the island. Similar schools and experimental farms will be established in different parts of the Republic.

ROAD BUILDING.—At the Second Annual Congress of Government Engineers and Architects, held in Port-au-Prince, some interesting facts were brought out regarding the construction of the Hinche-Las Cahobas-Belladère highway. One of the chief difficulties in building the road, 79 kilometers in length, was the transportation of materials. This was, however, overcome by the use of trucks, over 1,200 tons of filling being carried in this way. About 1,500 workmen were employed on the road, and the cost of the work was approximately $466,000; that is, an average of about $6,000 per kilometer.

MEXICO

EXHIBIT OF MEXICAN PRODUCTS IN NEW YORK.—A permanent exhibit of Mexican products, including raw materials and manufactured articles, is on view in the offices of the Commercial Agency of the Mexican Government in New York, suite 750, Woolworth Building. The exhibits are well arranged, competent clerks are in attendance to give all the information required, and visitors are welcome.

NEW INITIATIVES OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—Sr. Ramón P. De Negri, Secretary of Agriculture, and Sr. Lauro C. Caloca, chief of the Utilization of Common Lands Section, have announced plans for promoting the use of the steel plow in Mexico, where the primitive plows now in use do not turn up the ground to sufficient depth for its proper cultivation. Societies of the plow, under

the direction of agricultural experts, will be founded in all parts of the Republic. "If within two administrations," said Sr. Caloca, "the Government succeeds in making general the use of the steel plow, that achievement alone will immortalize it."

The sale of agricultural machinery by the department was found not to be practical. Tractors, disk plows, cultivators, seeding machines, reapers and binders, and other farm machinery are, however, to be sent out in convoys, under the charge of specialists, to work for a specified time in one district after another, thus giving the soil a thorough cultivation.

Fifty American plows are to be distributed as prizes to the farmers of the Federal District who best cultivate their plot of common land, while other prizes, such as pigs, chickens, ducks, geese, fruit trees, and a machine for extracting honey will be given to those who excel in certain products.

The custom of holding *tianguis*, or popular fairs, lasting a week, will be revived, in order to promote trading in animals and give an opportunity for disseminating agricultural information.

A crop-estimate service, data for which will be supplied by the regional agronomists of the Department of Agriculture, will shortly be started in the National Bureau of Statistics.

CENSUS.—The following figures, results of the 1921 census, have been published by the National Bureau of Statistics, subject to later rectification:

Population of the Republic	14, 189, 979
Population of the City of Mexico	615, 367
Mexicans	591, 699
Foreigners	23, 668

RURAL HOLDINGS.—Of the 1,508 municipal districts in the Republic, 1,078 reporting to the National Bureau of Statistics gave figures regarding rural holdings as follows, these figures being subject to rectification:

Less than 1 hectare	74, 413	1,001 to 5,000 hectares	5, 979
1 to 5 hectares	90, 233	5,001 to 10,000 hectares	1, 160
6 to 10 hectares	33, 934	More than 10,000 hectares	1, 196
11 to 50 hectares	52, 466	Number of holdings whose area is not given	138, 454
51 to 100 hectares	11, 913		
101 to 200 hectares	8, 400	Total number of holdings	430, 667
201 to 500 hectares	8, 143		
501 to 1,000 hectares	4, 346		

RADIO STATIONS.—The Bureau of Communications reported 29 Government radiotelegraph stations in the Republic on October 31, 1923. The most powerful is that of Chapúltepec, Mexico City, which is equipped with a Telefunken 200-kilowatt system and sends on a wave length of 4,500 meters. This station has been heard in

Europe and South America, its daytime range being placed at 13,000 kilometers and night range at three times that distance.

In 1922 the number of radio messages sent was 303,415.

NICARAGUA

UNITED STATES AVIATORS IN NICARAGUA.—The American Army aviators from the Canal Zone who have been flying over the Central American Republics to chart airways for passenger and mail air routes arrived in Managua in the latter part of February. They made several flights over the capital city, taking up distinguished passengers, among whom was the President of the Republic.

PANAMA

WIRELESS STATION AT ALMIRANTE.—To complete wireless communication between the Americas, the United Fruit Co. and the Tropical Radio Telegraph Co. are installing at various points six transmitting stations provided with the new 20-kilowatt radiotron tubes of the General Electric Co. The six stations are at New Orleans and Miami, in the United States, Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Managua, Nicaragua, and Almirante, Panama. The Tropical Radio Telegraph Co. is in charge of all the stations excepting those of Puerto Barrios and Almirante, which are under the United Fruit Co. It is expected that the complete system will be in operation by the middle of 1924.

PARAGUAY

FRUIT ORCHARDS.—The following figures on fruit orchards in the agricultural colonies show the favorable results of the regulations of the Land and Colonization Office for the acquisition and occupation of Government land:

Colonies	Orange trees	Banana trees	Colonies	Orange trees	Banana trees
Presidente Franco	76,410	8,064	Nueva Italia	158,524	140,519
Nueva Australia	18,587	3,741	General Díaz	6,776	5,917
Catorce de Mayo	17,490	7,591	Gaboto	2,563	145
Coronel Bogado	34,676	116,651	Nueva Germania	889	832
General Aquino	33,563	31,147	Barthe	2,779	3,572
Hernandarias	18,096	11,587	Independencia	11,069	6,679
Nueva Colombia	13,070	5,618	Peguajho	14,956	3,035
General Delgado	28,755	2,077	Boquerón	16,272	1,389
Curupayty	13,294	2,003	Portera	360	140
Coronel Thompson	6,770	12,183	Mayntzhusen	1,495	4,205
Mauricio José Trocha	5,042	3,150			
Natalicio Talavera	11,675	4,266	Total	490,136	375,515

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.—Exports to the United States declared in the port of Asunción during 1923 amounted to $732,575 as compared with $1,364,741 during the previous year. The 1923

exports were: 14,300 pounds of *petit grain* extract, valued at $20,106, and 24,632,538 pounds of quebracho extract, valued at $712,469.

The foreign trade of Paraguay for 1923 amounted to 13,126,285 Argentine gold pesos, of which 5,805,886 gold pesos represented the imports and 7,320,399 gold pesos the exports. The favorable balance in foreign trade declined from 4,211,094 gold pesos in 1922 to 1,514,513 gold pesos in 1923. (*Commerce Reports*, April 7 and 14, 1924.)

PERU

Foreign trade.—Imports to Peru during the year 1923 were valued at 14,132,307 Peruvian pounds, as against 10,522,554 pounds in 1922. Exports for 1923 amounted to 23,950,987 Peruvian pounds as compared with 18,692,870 pounds in 1922, showing an increase of 5,258,117 pounds for 1923. (*Commerce Reports*, April 7, 1924.)

New highways.—Congress has approved the construction of a road from Santo Tomás, capital of the Province of Chumbivilcas, to Sicuaní, through the Province of Canas. Construction of an automobile road from Vítor to Majis has also been authorized. The Government will make a contract with the company undertaking the construction of this road in accord with Government plans, by which the company must agree to finance the work with its own capital, with the understanding that the funds employed will be reimbursed by the Government, with interest at a rate not less than 9 per cent a year, and an annual amortization of 2 per cent. Once the contract is signed and the work commenced the Government will turn over to the contractor the railroad from Vítor to Sotillo, including the rolling stock, for a period of 10 years, the road and equipment returning to Government ownership at the end of this term.

Import duties on coffee.—The duty on coffee imports was increased last January to 30 centavos per kilo.

SALVADOR

Electric light and power.—The Minister of the Interior and Agriculture has entered into a contract for the building of a 3,500-horsepower hydroelectric plant known as the Mirazalcos Power Co. on the Río Grande at Mirazalcos hacienda near Juayúa, Department of Sonsonate. The plant will furnish public and private electric light and power in the Departments of San Salvador, La Libertad, Santa Ana, Sonsonate, and Ahuachapán. The contract is to run for 60 years.

Highways.—On January 28 construction was begun on the automobile road from Sensuntepeque to the plains of San Lorenzo. After the recent completion of the automobile road from the station

of Santa Cruz near San Vicente leading to the beach at Los Negros, the President and the Minister of Government were invited to drive over the new highway.

HYDROELECTRIC POWER.—According to a letter from an official of the United States Department of Commerce, the development of hydroelectric power in Salvador is at present a subject of much importance, as the country possesses no coal and the forests are rapidly being depleted. Rich gold mines have been closed down because of the scarcity of fuel. The possibilities for the development of hydroelectric power at comparatively small cost appear to be excellent.

URUGUAY

BRITISH IMPORTS OF URUGUAYAN MEAT.—According to the *Mañana*, of Montevideo, for February 19, 1924, the total British imports of meat in 1923 reached 1,397,055 tons, against 1,181,409 tons in 1922. Of these amounts, Uruguay furnished 68,475 tons in 1923, against 64,137 tons in 1922.

SEED LOANS.—In order to aid agriculture the board of directors of the Bank of the Republic has resolved to open a credit of 120,000 pesos to the order of the Official Seed Commission for the purchase of seeds which are to be distributed to farmers as loans. Farmers will cancel their debts at harvest time.

LIVESTOCK CENSUS.—The livestock census of Uruguay, which was begun on April 1 under the National Commission of the Office of Economics and Agricultural Statistics, is working through subcommissions in the 19 Departments of the Republic. The office has already distributed 600,000 census bulletins, 10,000 leaflets with instructions to census takers, 300,000 leaflets of advance instructions to stock raisers and agriculturalists, and 10,000 leaflets with plans for the taking of the census.

DREDGING OF PORT CHANNEL ENTRANCE.—The Montevideo municipal council members made an inspection trip in February to witness the work of clearing the channel leading to the harbor of Montevideo. Allowing for fogs, storms, and other unfavorable weather conditions, it is estimated that the dredging should be completed within a year, unless unforeseen disasters should occur. In one month and three days nearly 500,000 cubic meters of mud were removed by the dredge, while 3,500,000 cubic meters more must be removed to complete the work. The dredge is working six days a week, with three shifts of the crew, making about 14 or 15 trips in 24 hours, each time dredging and carrying away to be dumped 1,600 to 2,000 meters.

EIGHTH RURAL FEDERATION CONGRESS.—About 80 rural societies were to send delegates to the Eighth Rural Federation Congress, which planned to meet on March 21, 1924, in Mercedes.

VENEZUELA

CARACAS SLAUGHTERHOUSE.—The governor of the Federal District has signed a contract with a company for installing in the public slaughterhouse of Caracas a modern electric machine for sawing bones. The contract stipulates that the charge shall not be over 2 bolívares for large carcasses and 1 bolívar for smaller ones. This contract is for a period of 15 years, at the end of which time the machinery will pass to the ownership of the Federal District.

NEW TELEGRAPH STATION.—Since the first of March, 1924, a new telegraph station has been in operation in Palmira, in the State of Táchira.

VENEZUELAN NAVIGATION CO.—The transactions of this national stock company during the last half of 1923 gave very satisfactory results, the net profits amounting to 447,585.72 bolívares, allotted as follows: 70 per cent to dividends, 20 per cent to the insurance fund, 5 per cent to the reserve fund, and 5 per cent to the guaranty fund. The company spent large sums in improving its vessels in order to give the most satisfactory service.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

COLOMBIA

BUDGET FOR 1924.—Executive Decree No. 22, of January 20, 1924, places the net estimates for the national budget of receipts for the fiscal year January 1 to December 31, 1924 , at 38,285,396.87 pesos, and the expenditures for the same period at 42,965,902.83 pesos, the latter apportioned in the following manner among the ministries of the Government:

	Pesos		Pesos
Interior	5, 635, 054. 60	Post Office and Telegraphs	3, 650, 430. 00
Foreign Affairs	561, 864. 55	Public Works	12, 927, 377. 26
Treasury	13, 928, 031. 14	Comptrollership	212, 774. 00
War	3, 031, 597. 85	Supplies	134, 808. 00
Industries	184, 323. 74	Total	42, 965, 902. 83
Public Health and Instruction	2, 699, 641. 69		

The difference of 4,680,505.96 pesos between the estimates of receipts and appropriations is due to the fact that in the budget of

expenditures there is included 4,568,414 pesos destined for the amortization of Treasury bonds, which, however, will be paid from the loan of not more than 5,000,000 pesos, authorized by law No. 108 of 1923.

INCOME TAX.—See page 624.

COSTA RICA

CONVERSION SECTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANK.—The regulation signed on October 18, 1922, which established the *Caja de Conversión*, or conversion section of the International Bank for the conversion of foreign money into Costa Rican currency at regulated rates, and the handling of drafts and similar documents, was changed and published in its new form in the *Diario Oficial* of February 26, 1924.

The new points of the regulation are:

The conversion section will receive in exchange for its bills only American gold at the legal rate of exchange, and those foreign gold currencies legalized by Decree No. 4, of February 20, 1902, on the basis of 400 per cent for American gold, or sight drafts on New York, made by banks of recognized solvency or exporters whose drafts are expressly authorized by power of attorney of the firm drawn upon. Moreover, the interest from the balances maintained by the conversion section in foreign banks will be used for the issue of bills to cover the cost of the conversion section to the International Bank, the balance to cancel debts of the State with this bank under the provisions of articles 8 and 9 of the law hereby interpreted.

CUBA

BUDGET FOR 1924–25.—The President of the Republic submitted to Congress for consideration the following budget of receipts and expenditures for 1924–25:

RECEIPTS

Customhouse receipts	$37, 050, 000. 00
Port receipts	850, 000. 00
Consular receipts	1, 400, 000. 00
Communication receipts	2, 121, 000. 00
Land receipts	22, 620, 000. 00
Government properties	288, 000. 00
Various receipts	1, 670, 000. 00
Taxes on loan	4, 200, 000. 00
National lottery	4, 100, 000. 00
Law of April 11, 1922	1, 140, 000. 00
Law of August 4, 1923	1, 280, 000. 00
Total	76, 719, 000. 00

EXPENDITURES

Government debts	$9, 773, 986. 00
Legislative power	2, 352, 160. 00
Judicial power	3, 526, 037. 88
Executive power	481, 820. 00
State Department	1, 684, 735. 23
Department of Justice	325, 020. 00
Department of the Interior	9, 467, 313. 00
Treasury Department	4, 050, 483. 50
Department of Public Works	5, 092, 781. 00
Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor	993, 534. 12
Department of Public Instruction and Fine Arts	10, 552, 447. 20
Department of Public Health and Charity	6, 269, 581. 19
War and Navy Department	10, 999, 565. 94
Other general expenditures	830, 817. 50
Total	66, 400, 282. 56

MEXICO

BANK OF EMISSION.—The closing session of the Bankers' Convention, whose work was mentioned in the preceding issue of the BULLETIN, took place on February 29, being addressed by Sr. Alberto J. Pani, Secretary of Finance. At his initiative it was voted to make the convention an annual gathering and to appoint a permanent committee to bridge the gap between one convention and the next, this committee to cooperate with the Secretary of Finance in considering how best to constitute the Sole Bank of Emission, considered one of the fundamental problems of banking reorganization in Mexico.

PERU

LOAN OF 500,000 PERUVIAN POUNDS.—Law No. 4905, issued January 21, 1924, authorizes the Executive power to contract a loan, to be used for paying the debts resulting from the liquidation of the national budget for 1923. Said loan shall be obtained for not over 500,000 Peruvian pounds, issued at not less than 90 per cent, drawing an annual interest not to exceed 8 per cent. The Government will allot certain national revenues for security of the loan.

SALVADOR

TWO-MILLION-DOLLAR ISSUE OF BONDS.—Additional bonds of series C of the loan made by Minor C. Keith to the Government and authorized by legislative decree of July 12, 1922, and article 1 of legislative decree of September 3, 1923, have been issued to the amount of $2,000,000. The issue will bear the same rate of interest, fall due on the same date, and otherwise correspond to the bonds of series C already issued, except that an X will be added to the number

of each bond. The issue will be made in accordance with the terms of the loan contract of June 2, 1922, and the supplementary conventions of January 5 and September 28, 1923. (See BULLETIN for December, 1923.)

LEGISLATION

ARGENTINA

SUSPENSION OF WORKERS' PENSION LAW.—An executive decree was issued on January 31, 1924, suspending for a period of 60 days the going into effect of Law No. 11289, establishing a pension fund for employees of the merchant marine, industrial establishments, periodical press publications and graphic arts, and mercantile establishments. The suspension took effect on January 28, 1924, when the law would have gone into effect. The decree suspending the new pension law states that: "The coincidence of opinions contrary to the immediate institution of the guild funds of different bodies with divergent interests justifies a postponement, in order to secure a pacific and advantageous enforcement of the reform contained in Law No. 11289." The plans called for the deduction of approximately 9 per cent from the employees' salary for payment into the funds and a contribution of an additional 5 per cent of the salaries by the employers. (Dispatch of P. J. Houlahan, vice consul, Buenos Aires, Feb. 2, 1924.)

BOLIVIA

SANITARY MEASURES.—A law was promulgated on January 12, 1924, forbidding admittance to the Republic of persons afflicted with contagious or infectious diseases, of the insane, epileptic, blind, deaf and dumb, chronic alcoholics, or persons deprived of a limb or otherwise gravely injured, provided such persons are likely to become public charges. This law refers only to foreigners not having a legal residence in the country. All persons arriving at the Bolivian frontier must present a sanitary passport to the authorities, issued by a Bolivian consul upon presentation of a health certificate, and also a certificate of vaccination.

TAXES ON MINERAL EXPORTS.—A decree dated January 12, 1924, amends article 1 of the law of February 3, 1920, relating to silver exports. In accordance with this amendment a national tax is placed on exports of silver, on the basis of a kilogram of pure silver,

in whatever form the metal may be, and according to the current market price of the metal.

Another decree of the same date places an export tax on lead of 20 centavos for each metric quintal of ingots or lead ore exported, whatever its purity, and 10 centavos for every metric quintal of lead tailings. Ingots or tailings containing over 2 kilograms of pure silver per metric ton will be taxable according to the law governing silver exports. Exporters of pure lead or silver-bearing lead are obliged to present to the proper authorities samples of the minerals exported.

According to a law issued January 16, 1924, all exports of tin ore, whatever their composition, are subject to a tax proportional to the purity of the metal. The rate of the tax shall be fixed according to the current market price of the metal, or in case this is not available, according to the quotations prevailing in the London market. The exporters of tin ore are obliged to declare in the customhouse permit the grade of purity of the metal to be exported, on which basis the export duties will be settled. The full text of this law appears in the *Boletín Comercial* of La Paz for February 3, 1924.

WORKMEN'S COMPULSORY SAVINGS PLAN.—A law promulgated January 25, 1924, establishes compulsory savings for workmen, including miners, railroad and street railway workers, and wage earners in general. The companies or employers will deduct up to 5 per cent of the wages of their workmen, making monthly deposits of these sums in the savings department of any of the local banks, stating the names and addresses of the workmen and the sum belonging to each one.

BRAZIL

ENCOURAGEMENT OF COTTON CULTIVATION.—A decree of February 27 of this year offers exemption from import duties on machinery and certain other articles for cotton raising and free or reduced transportation for supplies and products to companies undertaking to maintain a minimum cultivated area of 1,000 hectares of cotton and a field of at least 200 hectares for seed selection and culture demonstration, to distribute a certain amount of cottonseed free, to erect a modern mill for podding, pressing, and immunizing cottonseed, to clean the cotton at the price ruling in that district, and to agree to Government inspection by the cotton service. The Government may also grant loans on certain conditions to enterprises proposing to set up installations in parts of the cotton zone where such facilities do not already exist.

In this connection it is interesting to note that Mr. Arno S. Pearse, general secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Associations, has stated in a recent

book that "the area which can be cultivated with cotton in Brazil far exceeds that of the United States cotton belt, but the necessary population is missing to handle so big a crop as the United States has produced in the past. Five million bales are, however, within the realm of possibilities during the present generation * * *".

NIGHT WORK IN BAKERIES.—A decree of February 2, 1914, passed by the council of the Federal District, which includes the city of Rio de Janeiro, provides that work in bakeries shall begin at 4 a. m., ending at 2 p. m., except on Friday when it may begin at midnight, concluding Saturday at 4 p. m., an hour commencing 11 a. m. being allowed every day for lunch and on Saturdays a half hour commencing at 6 a. m. for breakfast. All Sunday work is prohibited. Bread may be sold on the streets or delivered at the house only between 6 a. m. and 5 p. m., except on Saturdays, when the time is extended to 7 p. m.

MEASURES TO REDUCE THE COST OF LIVING.—On March 15 of this year President Bernardes summoned to a conference on measures to reduce the cost of living in Rio de Janeiro Dr. Sampaio Vidal, Minister of Finance, Dr. Miguel Calmon, Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Francisco Sá, Minister of Communications, Dr. João Luiz Alves, Minister of Justice, Dr. Alaor Prata, prefect of the Federal District, Dr. Carlos Chagas, director general of the National Department of Public Health, Dr. Dulphe Pineiro Machado, Director of the Provisions Department, and Dr. Libanio da Rocha Vaz, manager of the Santa Cruz abattoir.

Following suggestions approved at this meeting, President Bernardes on March 19 issued a decree summarized and explained as follows by the *Commerce Reports* of April 28, 1924:

Article 1 of the decree provides for the suspension, until further notice, of the present system of receiving fresh milk from the interior of the country in private depots, and provides for the establishment of an official entrepôt to handle all milk arriving at this city. The official entrepôt is to be administered by the National Department of Public Health, which is in turn under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice and Interior. The Public Health Service is not only to receive and inspect milk but also to supervise its delivery to consumers at prices approved by the Minister of Justice and Interior.

The Ministry of Marine is instructed by article 2 of the decree to establish, with the collaboration of the prefecture of the Federal District, a federal depot for the receiving and distribution of fresh fish. Most of the fresh fish consumed in the city comes from the State of Rio de Janeiro. It is claimed that, although prevailing prices for fish are unreasonably high, the middlemen rather than the fishermen are profiting, and that prices paid the latter are still low.

Prior to the promulgation of the present decree the prefecture of the Federal District had announced that the municipal government would establish emergency butcher shops to sell meats at actual cost if ruling prices were not decreased. Article 3 of the present measure provides that cattle and meat consigned to the emergency butcher shops that may be established by the prefecture shall have precedence in shipping over all other commodities on Brazilian railroads.

The prefect of the Federal District published a decree on March 20 authorizing the opening of credits to the amount of 200,000 milreis (about $22,500 at present exchange) to install emergency butcher shops to be operated by the prefecture or its agents. The price lists of the establishments are to be approved by the prefect.

Article 6 of the decree authorizes the Minister of Finance to reduce immediately the existing import duties on wheat and flour by as much as 40 per cent and to take necessary action to limit the time that these products may be held in storage in official or bonded warehouses.

Article 4 authorizes the director of the food supply of Rio de Janeiro to establish emergency grocery stores and to extend the operations of curb markets for the distribution at the lowest possible prices of staple food products.

Article 5 empowers the Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce to requisition and disappropriate, in accordance with laws now in force in Brazil, domestic supplies of the food products mentioned in the present decree and to acquire additional supplies in foreign countries in so far as he deems necessary.

Article 7 authorizes the Minister of Transportation and Public Works to put into effect whatever regulations he deems essential to a strict enforcement of the present decree.

All of the provisions of the decree, which is published in the *Diario Official* of March 22, 1924, are to be effective from March 19, 1924.

CHILE

AMENDMENT TO INCOME-TAX LAW.—By a decree of January 30, 1924, day wages and similar payments, of whatever amount, made by managers of firms or companies mentioned in article 30 of the law, are excepted from the tax, on the ground that the law applies only to compensation received on a yearly basis.

It may be mentioned in this connection that the *South Pacific Mail* of Valparaíso will shortly issue a full English translation of the income-tax law.

COLOMBIA

INCOME TAX.—Decree No. 59, of January 12, 1924, regulating the income-tax law, states that for the purpose of this tax, income is understood to be the net profits obtained from invested capital, and from any kind of work, industrial or otherwise. Therefore, salaries, wages or compensation for personal service, earnings, interest on investments, rents received for real estate, dividends, and profits of whatever kind and from whatever source they are obtained are subject to this tax, Government pensions also included. All citizens, native or naturalized, as well as foreigners residing in the country are obliged to pay this tax, in addition to nonresidents who derive incomes from Colombian sources. Said tax shall be paid yearly at the following rate: 3 per cent upon incomes derived from capital only; 2 per cent upon incomes from investments the development of which requires personal efforts on the part of the owner, his agents or repre-

sentatives, and 1 per cent upon incomes received for personal employment or labor. Every contributor is allowed to deduct 360 pesos per year from his total taxable income, for which no tax shall be paid.

CUBA

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS.—Dr. Antonio Sánchez de Betancourt and Dr. César Salaya, professors in the National University of Cuba, have been designated by the Chief Executive to select the topics and prepare the material on which will be based the work of the Cuban delegates to the International Commission of Jurists, to meet in Rio de Janeiro in 1925.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

NATIONAL ELECTIONS.—At the national elections which took place on March 15, 1924, General Horacio Vázquez and the candidates of the coalition party were returned by a great majority. This party elected the governors of 11 out of 12 Provinces and either 10 or 11 out of 12 senators, and 24 or 25 out of 31 deputies. It is of interest to note that the police records throughout the Republic show that on election day there were made less than 50 per cent of the arrests made on any ordinary week day. Although the new electoral law was regarded as complicated by the public before the elections took place, it is now generally realized that it provides satisfactory guaranties.

GUATEMALA

RADIO TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LAW.—The law named, authorized by the President in an Executive order of September 23, 1923, was published in *El Guatemalteco*, of February 9, 1924. According to the provisions of the law, the Government grants permission to individuals and associations to operate radio receiving sets for the pursuit of science or entertainment only. The conditions to be fulfilled by those seeking permits for installing receiving sets are:

A statement of the age, nationality, and profession of the applicant, and a description of the type of receiving apparatus, the place of installation, and the height and type of antenna must be presented. Manufactured sets must enter the country through the customs by permission of the Minister of Promotion, and with all duties paid; consular invoices must be presented for the release of radio sets from the customs; installations must be made in accordance with the inspection regulations for electric companies as a guaranty of safety; radio telegraph and telephone installations are to be under the supervision of the General Bureau of Telegraphs and Telephones. The Government reserves the right to establish and operate radio telegraph and telephone stations for public service free from interference by private installations, ordering the suspension of private stations which may interfere. It also reserves the right to suspend private sta-

tions in the event of war or public disturbance. Private installations are taxed one dollar per month and ten dollars for installation fee. Installations not operated in accordance with this law are liable to confiscation.

HAITI

EMIGRATION OF LABORERS.—The emigration law of February 16, 1923, has been repealed. According to the provisions of a new law, promulgated on February 28, 1924, foreign companies or individuals engaging laborers in Haiti for work in other countries must obtain a special permit from the Department of the Interior, which will be granted under the following conditions: The company or individual engaging laborers must agree to defray all the expenses of the journey, and also to provide proper houses and food, and wages equal to what the laborers would receive for the same kind of work at home. The full text of this law appears in *Le Moniteur*, March 10–15, 1924.

MEXICO

LABOR INSURANCE.—In 1922 Sr. General don Álvaro Obregón, President of the Republic, prepared a bill for labor insurance which presents many interesting features. Its provisions apply to workers without distinction of age or sex, all persons receiving a specified salary being considered workers, whether their work is manual or intellectual, and whether their employer is a private concern or a political entity. To obtain the funds for paying the insurance, a tax not exceeding 10 per cent would be laid on all payments for labor made in the Republic, this tax to be considered the profit-sharing mentioned in article 123 of the Constitution of 1917. Payments would be made for labor accident compensation, for pensions after 30 years or more of service, and for death of the worker for any cause whatever.

TUBERCULOSIS IN STOCK.—Regulations were issued in March for the application of the tuberculin test to all stock in the Republic.

INCOME TAX.—It will be recalled by readers of the BULLETIN that an income tax was included among the sources of receipts specified in the budget law for 1924. The income-tax law, which was signed by the President on February 21, 1924, establishes the following monthly tax rates on wages, salaries, and emoluments, an exemption of 200 pesos a month being granted:

Income between 200.01 and 500 pesos a month, 1 per cent.
Income between 500.01 and 1,000 pesos a month, 1.25 per cent.
Income between 1,000.01 and 1,500 pesos a month, 1.5 per cent.
Income between 1,500.01 and 2,000 pesos a month, 1.75 per cent.
Income over 2,000 pesos a month, 2 per cent.

Persons receiving an income from the exercise of a liberal, literary, artistic, or other profession are granted a semiannual exemption of

1,200 pesos, their tax being payable semiannually at the following rates:

Income between 1,200.01 and 3,000 pesos, 1 per cent.
Income between 3,000.01 and 6,000 pesos, 1.25 per cent.
Income between 6,000.01 and 9,000 pesos, 1.5 per cent.
Income between 9,000.01 and 12,000 pesos, 1.75 per cent.
Income over 12,000 pesos, 2 per cent.

All persons, firms, corporations, and cooperative societies, engaged in business, industry, banking, mining, educational, or other enterprises, with certain exceptions mentioned in the law, notably individual agriculturalists, are subject to an annual tax on their net profits over 2,400 pesos, as follows:

Profits between 2,400.01 and 5,000 pesos, 2 per cent.
Profits between 5,000.01 and 10,000 pesos, 2.25 per cent.
Profits between 10,000.01 and 15,000 pesos, 2.50 per cent.
Profits between 15,000.01 and 20,000 pesos, 2.75 per cent.
Profits between 20,000.01 and 50,000 pesos, 3 per cent.
Profits between 50,000.01 and 100,000 pesos, 3.50 per cent.
Profits over 100,000 pesos, 4 per cent.

Foreign firms or branches of firms operating in Mexico are required to pay a tax on profits obtained in the Republic. The salaries of the present President, justices of the supreme court, deputies, senators, and other popularly elected federal officials were exempt under the original law, but this provision was set aside by a presidential decree of April 5, 1924.

Mining tax.—An important new mining tax law, which can not be given in detail for lack of space, went into effect on April 1, 1924. It is published in the *Diario Oficial* for March 17, 1924.

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

ARGENTINA-URUGUAY

Convention on triangulation of the Uruguay River.—Under the provisions of the Argentine-Uruguayan convention for the triangulation of the Uruguay River, signed April 11, 1918, the President of Uruguay, in a decree issued February 15, 1924, recognized the Uruguayan body known as the Argentina-Uruguay International Commission which is to act in matters concerning the triangulation of the river. Its administrative and disciplinary phases will come under the Ministry of War and Navy, while aspects

concerned with international action are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

BRAZIL-PORTUGAL

LITERARY AND ARTISTIC PROPERTY RIGHTS.—The convention on literary and artistic property rights between Brazil and Portugal, signed in Rio de Janeiro September 26, 1922, was ratified by President Bernardes of Brazil on January 23, 1924. (*Diario Official*, Brazil, January 25, 1924.)

MEXICO-NICARAGUA

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.—Ratifications of a convention on the exchange of diplomatic correspondence between Mexico and Nicaragua were exchanged in the City of Mexico on February 21, 1923, the President of Mexico ordering the promulgation of the convention in that Republic on January 18, 1924. (*Diaro Oficial*, Mexico, March 17, 1924.)

GREAT BRITAIN-NICARAGUA

EXECUTION OF THE HARRISON-ALTAMIRANO TREATY.—On February 4, 1924, a commission appointed in accordance with instructions from the Nicaraguan Minister of Foreign Affairs met to hear complaints from the Mosquito Indians and others comprehended in the Harrison-Altamirano treaty on the cession by Great Britain to Nicaragua of the Mosquito Coast, ratifications of which were exchanged August 24, 1906. The commission, which was composed of the head of the department, William W. Heard, American consul, and E. O. Rees, British consul, met daily except on Saturdays and Sundays for six weeks.

The Harrison-Altamirano treaty provided for the recommendation to Congress of the passage of a law to give to the Mosquito Indians and half-breeds a 50-year exemption from military service and taxation for those born before 1894. The treaty also provided that the Government of Nicaragua should make no charge to Mosquito Indians and half-breeds for land nor for the deeds of title, each family of 4 to have 8 manzanas (manzana equals 10,000 square varas; vara equals 2.78 feet) of land and 2 extra manzanas for each member of the family in excess of 4 persons. In case land belonging to any Mosquito Indian or half-breed before 1894 was adjudged to another person, the Government of Nicaragua was to indemnify him with an equal amount of unoccupied land as near as possible to his previous habitation. The treaty provided an extension of two years for the settlement of title claims to land acquired according to regulations in force before 1894.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

BOLIVIA

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL.—The Government has authorized the establishment of a public vocational school for girls in Oruro.

WOMEN RECEIVE BACHELOR'S DEGREE.—In the University of Santa Cruz five young women, Angela Trew, Virginia Venegas, Carmen Flores, Mercedes Garrido, and Carmen Aguirre, graduated in January as bachelors of arts. They are the first women to receive degrees from this university.

BRAZIL

GIFT FROM ARGENTINA.—The Republic of Argentina is presenting to Brazil a collection of 5,059 books by the most notable Argentine authors, divided into 30 sections. "From the reading of these erudite works," says the *Jornal do Brasil* in an editorial, "one can not but derive the conviction that our powerful neighbor nation has always worked for the preservation of peace, which it considers indispensable for the realization of its cherished ideals."

SCHOOL FOR NEWSBOYS.—A school for homeless newsboys has been founded in Belém, capital of the State of Pará.

CHILE

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.—The Catholic University in Santiago has added to its courses a school of commerce, the first of its rank in the Republic, to which it hopes to attract the best graduates of the secondary commercial schools, offering them advanced work in business management, finance, law, and other pertinent subjects.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—During his recent service as Minister of Public Instruction, Sr. Domingo Durán started negotiations with the Mortgage Bank for the loan of funds with which to erect school buildings, payments on the debt to be met by the funds now used to pay the rentals of privately owned structures used for school purposes, these rentals amounting to 4,535,390 pesos a year. At the request of his successor, Sr. Guillermo Labarca Hubertson, Señor Durán will continue these negotiations until they are satisfactorily completed.

Aside from this plan, the Government has lately built or planned for the erection of the following: Barros Luco School, Valparaíso,

which has a capacity of 1,000 pupils; boys' high schools in Talca, Lebu, Traiguén, and Asunción; a girls' high school in Concepción; and a new building for the Rosario Orrego girls' high school in Santiago.

Domestic science.—A month's course in domestic science for teachers and other interested persons was given in the city of Chillán during the last summer vacation.

COLOMBIA

Board of teachers.—Decree No. 1733, of December 29, 1923, establishes the board of teachers to which article 72 of Decree No. 191 of 1904 refers. The board shall be composed of three members, selected with special regard to their fitness for the position. The duties of the board include preparing the programs on which the textbooks for the primary and secondary grades shall be based, opening, in accord with the university council, textbook competitions and judging the books submitted, and reporting to the Minister of Public Instruction regarding their adoption for official use. Foreign textbooks as well as national ones may be adopted without competitive selection when the board considers them appropriate for use in the schools.

Stadium of La Salle College.—The La Salle College of Bogotá has just completed, in the vicinity of that city, a stadium accommodating 10,000 spectators, to be used for all kinds of sports, such as football, tennis, basketball, and similar games. There are also a large lake for boating and swimming, a polo field, and golf links.

COSTA RICA

New school-age regulation.—Recent changes in the school regulations set the school age from 8 to 15 years. Parents registering their children for 1924 were required to present the children's baptismal certificates.

Commercial school scholarships.—The Manuel Aragón commercial school of San José has offered 12 scholarships to poor students, 2 to each of the four municipalities, 2 to the Chamber of Commerce of Costa Rica, and 2 to the Board of Education of San José. This school has received from Señor Notari, Italian representative in Costa Rica, a gift of 800 readers, from which instruction will be given free in the evening classes.

GUATEMALA

Schools.—From the President's message read before Congress on March 1, 1924, the following facts on the national schools are taken:

> During the past year 2,798 national schools were open, or 405 more than during the previous year. There were also many new rural and city schools

not supported by the national Government. The new plan for primary education was put into effect, this plan being the result of the combined labors of the Ministry of Public Education, special commissions, and a teachers' congress. The name of the ministry has been changed from that of Public Instruction to Public Education, as being more expressive of the purpose of the ministry, which is not only to bring instruction to the children of Guatemala but also teach them to search for knowledge themselves.

To supply the lack of teachers a new plan for normal schools was put into effect which establishes three classes of normal teachers for the three classes of schools. A competition for textbooks on national geography and history, zoology and botany, and a primer on citizenship was held by the ministry. Six hundred scholarships have been established in the normal schools of the capital, 30 in the National Conservatory, and 400 in other institutions. The general directorate of primary instruction was created to centralize the primary education work. The school supply section furnished all the equipment necessary to the national schools, Montessori kindergarten material being imported.

The building was completed for the Institute and Normal School for Young Women. It covers over 1,000 square varas (1 vara equals 2.78 feet), and was planned to be one of the most spacious, solid, and convenient establishments for the teaching of women in Central America. The medical school now has its own building, with a bacteriological laboratory, while the chemistry laboratory has been opened in the school of pharmacy and a prosthetic laboratory in the dental school.

Another most important advance was the establishment of a school of nursing in Guatemala City.

MEXICO

School of physical education.—Six hundred young men and women were enrolled in February in the Normal School of Physical Education in Mexico City, while more than 500 others applying for admission could not be received for lack of space. Sr. don José E. Peralta, director of the division of physical education, is greatly pleased with the increasing popularity of the school, and believes that within a few years Mexico will be well supplied with competent leaders for sports and physical education in general.

NICARAGUA

Young woman takes bachelor's degree.—Señorita Angelina Sáenz, of Managua, recently passed examinations entitling her to the degree of bachelor of science and letters.

School facts.—According to the report of the Ministry of Public Instruction presented to Congress in October of 1923, school statistics for the Republic in the years 1922–23 and 1923–24 were shown to be as follows:

	1922–23	1923–24
Elementary schools	342	402
Teachers	708	788
Enrollment	21,359	24,809
Attendance	16,267	18,929
Secondary schools	3	3
Teachers	35	37
Students	199	259
Normal schools	3	3
Teachers	29	35
Students	205	222
Professional schools (law and notary courses, dentistry, pharmacy medicine, surgery, and obstetrics)	5	9
Professors	99	101
Students	172	219
Private and nongovernment schools	(1)	
Elementary		76
Teachers		298
Enrollment		5,557
Attendance		4,967

[1] No record of private and non-Government schools for 1922–23.

From these figures it would appear that the total number of persons in the Republic receiving instruction during the 1923–24 school year from Government and non-Government schools, including municipal and private schools of all classes, was 24,596.

PARAGUAY

School registration.—Up to March 6, 1924, the school registration in the city of Asunción was 8,164 pupils, of whom 4,154 were boys and 4,010 girls; 552 boys and 646 girls are students in the normal school, the elementary school pupils in the city numbering 3,602 boys and 3,361 girls.

Paraguayan students in Argentina.—In February, 1924, 15 young Paraguayans holding scholarships offered by the Argentine Government left Asunción for Buenos Aires, 10 of the students to enter the Navy School of Mechanics and 5 the corresponding Army school.

Director of Artigas School.—Señora Esperanza Vizcay de Hugalde, appointed by the Uruguayan Government as principal of the Artigas School, arrived in Asunción late in February. Señora de Hugalde was the recipient of many attentions upon her arrival in the capital. The school which she will direct is named in honor of the great hero of Uruguayan independence.

PERU

González Prada Popular University.—During the latter part of February classes for workmen were started in the towns of Huacho and Jauja, similar to those instituted by students in other towns and cities for the same purpose, under the name of the González Prada Popular University. The classes have been largely attended and appear very successful, illustrated health lectures being especially well liked.

TEXTBOOKS ON PERUVIAN HISTORY.—With the purpose in view of stimulating the spirit of civic pride and culture, the National Defense League has opened a competition for textbooks on Peruvian history suitable for use in the public schools. The contest, which closes October 1, 1924, is intended specially for publicists, university professors, and teachers of the secondary grades. The National Defense League will award a prize of Lp. 150 for the best textbook presented, and will also recommend to the Minister of Public Instruction that the work selected be accepted as the official textbook for use in the secondary schools.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS.—The National Vocational School of Lima was established for the purpose of preparing workmen and mechanics to take an active and intelligent part in the development and progress of national industries. During the school year of 1923, 327 pupils were enrolled in this school, of whom 247 held scholarships. This number represents an increase of 55 pupils over the previous year, and of 42 scholarships.

In February last a vocational school similar to the national school in Lima was opened in Cuzco, with all the modern equipment necessary for an institution of this kind.

SALVADOR

COURSE OF STUDY FOR RURAL SCHOOLS.—Rural schools are defined by a decree of January 12, 1924, as those on haciendas, or in towns and small settlements having a population under 1,000 and rural customs and mode of life. Schools are to be open to both boys and girls only when the school census for a radius of 2 kilometers is less than 80, and then under teachers over 25 years of age. The course of studies for the first grade, arranged for 26 hours a week for eight months a year, includes simple, practical subjects, such as reading, writing, arithmetic, Spanish, elementary physical geography, manual training for boys, domestic training for girls, ethical training, and deportment. The second-grade course, which occupies the same length of time, includes the same subjects, with the addition of history of Salvador, civics, hygiene, nature study, agricultural training for boys, and the care of children for girls. The law expressly provides that the school period is not to coincide with planting or harvest time.

LABOR

ARGENTINA

SUSPENSION OF WORKERS' PENSION LAW.—See page 621.

BOLIVIA

WORKMEN'S COMPULSORY SAVINGS PLAN.—See page 622.

BRAZIL

IMMIGRANT LABOR IN THE INTERIOR.—During 1923 the population service, through the immigration bureau, sent to the interior of the Republic, for occupation with private employers, in industry, or as settlers in the Federal or State colonies, 5,889 immigrants and workers, of whom 2,140 were Germans, 1,951 Brazilians, 574 Italians, and 163 Portuguese, the balance being made up of many other nationalities. There were 877 families, composed of 3,658 persons, while 2,231 were unattached. These workers were distributed among 17 States, the largest numbers going to São Paulo (2,075), Minas Geraes (840), and Santa Catharina (827). (*Brasil Ferro Carril, Mar. 13, 1924.*)

LABOR DATA.—Under the title *Mercado de Trabalho* the São Paulo State Department of Labor issues a quarterly bulletin giving wages, demand for labor, advice to workers, price of land, information regarding the districts of the State, and other data of interest.

COMMERCIAL EMPLOYEES' HOSPITAL.—The Government has given the Commercial Employees' Union the handsome building in Rio de Janeiro formerly occupied by the Department of Agriculture. The union will turn it into a modern hospital.

NIGHT WORK IN BAKERIES.—See page 623.

CHILE

SHORTAGE OF LABOR.—The following paragraph is quoted from an editorial entitled "Falta de Brazos" (Shortage of Labor) in *The South Pacific Mail*, of Valparaíso, for February 14, 1924:

> The shortage of labor is being more and more recognized as a vital problem. The Ministry of Interior has requested the Oficina del Trabajo (Labor Bureau) to furnish information to complete a report that is being drawn up with respect to the wages paid throughout the Republic, and their relation to the local cost of living. The report will also contain statistics of the distribution of workmen and of local unemployment, in order that the excess of labor available may be transported to the regions in which it is required. It is proposed, also, to appoint

a representative committee to inquire into the whole subject and to seek a remedy. * * *

LABOR REPRESENTATIVE ON STATE RAILWAYS COUNCIL.—On the suggestion of Sr. Róbinson Paredes, Minister of Industry, President Alessandri in February last appointed Sr. Manuel Araya, secretary of the central committee of railway workers, a member of the State Railways Council (Consejo de los Ferrocarriles del Estado), the official body intrusted with the management of these railways. The appointment of Señor Araya, who is the first labor representative to serve on the council, was warmly welcomed by the workers.

The council at present consists of two members appointed by the President, two by the Senate, and two by the Chamber of Deputies, and the manager of the railways ex officio. Señor Róbinson Paredes recommends that this number be increased by a representative of the railway workers employed on contract and a representative of the day laborers.

GUATEMALA

LABOR LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The *Unificación Obrera Cooperativista* of Guatemala City was recently organized for the establishment of libraries for workmen in all the parts of the city where the laboring classes live. The libraries are to be established by means of a special library fund supported by contributions from the workmen themselves and from wealthy persons.

HAITI

EMIGRATION OF LABORERS.—See page 626.

MEXICO

BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.—Paragraphs XX and XXI of article 123 of the Constitution of 1917 provide the following:

> Differences or disputes between capital and labor shall be submitted for settlement to a board of conciliation and arbitration to consist of an equal number of representatives of the workmen and of the employers and of one representative of the Government.
>
> If the employer shall refuse to submit his differences to arbitration or to accept the award rendered by the board, the labor contract shall be considered as terminated, and the employer shall be bound to indemnify the workman by the payment to him of three months' wages, in addition to the liability which he may have incurred by reason of the dispute. If the workmen reject the award, the contract will be held to have terminated.

These important paragraphs have been the subject of much discussion, the latter turning to a large extent on the question whether such boards were empowered to pronounce judgment in legal questions, since they would thus become to a certain extent special courts,

which are expressly forbidden by the constitution; but the supreme court recently rendered an opinion to the effect that the decisions of the aforementioned boards of conciliation and arbitration have a legal character and that these boards are in consequence juridical entities.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, however, the Confederation of Manufacturers' Associations has determined to invite all lawyers in the Republic to a competition, with the object of interpreting the paragraphs above quoted, in the belief that with such aid a basis may be found for future settlement of conflicts between capital and labor.

Sr. Ricardo Treviño, secretary general of the Confederación Regional Obrera Mexicana, stated that the workers would support by every means in their power the opinion of the supreme court, especially since 95 per cent of labor disputes have been settled by the boards without the workers being obliged to have recourse to strikes.

Señor Salinas, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is quoted as saying that although these boards may have rendered certain absurd and illogical decisions, it does not follow that the authority vested in them should be curtailed, but rather that the evil should be corrected by procuring the appointment of competent persons to the boards. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, February 20 and 21, 1924.)

Labor insurance.—See page 626.

NICARAGUA

Carpenters' Syndicalist Union.—The *Gaceta Ofical* of February 11 and 12, 1924, published the statutes of the Syndicalist Union of Carpenters and Apprentices founded in the city of León. These establish a savings bank and a fund to be raised by a weekly contribution of 2 centavos from each member and used for securing wage increases and paying the expenses of the institution. The organization looks toward the Central American Labor Union as necessary to sound economic conditions and social equilibrium in Nicaragua, and advocates a Central American carpenters' union.

SOCIAL PROGRESS

ARGENTINA

International Congress of Social Economics.—Under Government auspices the International Congress of Social Economics,

sponsored by the Museo Social Argentino, will be held in Buenos Aires in the latter part of September, 1924. The general outline of the program of discussions is as follows:

Definition and scope of social museums; condition of the immigrant laborer; prevention of the use of alcohol and drugs; primary education; secondary education; special education; authorities on education; higher education; professional agricultural syndicates; international relations between agricultural cooperative groups; statistics on social questions; representation of the professions in popular governments; and the stabilizing of exchange.

INFANT CARE IN CATAMARCA.—Dr. Gregorio Aráoz Alfaro, director of the National Department of Hygiene, recently went to Catamarca, capital of the Argentine Province of the same name, to prepare for the establishment of an infant care and feeding service in one of the wards of the San Juan Bautista Hospital, under the direction of Dr. Lucas Gutiérrez, now in charge of the antimalaria work being done by the Government. Infants will be cared for from the prenatal period up to two years, the service including distribution of booklets on infant care, visiting nurse service, visiting physician, distribution of modified milk, and recording of children's weight.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE NORTHERN PROVINCES.—The National Department of Hygiene has recently undertaken to rid the northern Provinces of malaria and other diseases of men and animals which are affecting the health of that region. The antimalaria sections have been at work for some time and are the nuclei of other services, such as venereal prophylaxis, antituberculosis treatment, and antitrachoma work. The National Department of Hygiene has engaged Doctor Muhlens, a German professor, who has done notable work in Asia and Africa, to visit the Chaco and Formosa regions to investigate the mal de caderas, or hip disease, which is affecting horses. Doctor Muhlens will be accompanied by veterinarians of the Army. After a second trip for investigation of malaria, the scientist will return with specimens of blood, mosquitoes, etc., to be examined in the laboratory of the National Institute of Bacteriology.

ARGENTINE RED CROSS MEMBERSHIP DRIVE.—On March 12 the Argentine Red Cross opened its propaganda for the membership drive with a speech by the president, Doctor Llambías, on the origin, activity, and development of the Red Cross, the speech being broadcast. The week for the drive is May 19 to 25, one of historical significance, in which Argentines are urged to join the national Red Cross for reasons of patriotism and international brotherhood.

BOLIVIA

WORKMEN'S COMPULSORY SAVINGS PLAN.—See page 622.
SANITARY MEASURES.—See page 621.

BRAZIL

HOUSING IN RIO DE JANEIRO.—It is reported that in Rio de Janeiro 30,000 less than the number of houses which would normally have been constructed were built between 1914 and 1924. On account of the rise in rents, Congress voted in December, 1921, the so-called tenants' law, which forbids an increase in rents, and as a result new capital was not invested in the erection of houses, nor have insanitary dwellings been torn down or reconstructed.

Sr. Lyra Castro, president of the Agricultural Society and member of the special housing committee of the Chamber of Deputies, recommends that construction should be increased as the only means of decreasing rents; that the Government expropriate or buy large plots of land to be leased for long terms to individuals or companies erecting houses to rent at small amounts; and that the Government further guarantee the capital of such companies and a reasonable profit thereon.

HYGIENIC HOUSING FOR WORKERS.—A large salt-refining company has erected near Rio de Janeiro, in Villa Pereira Carneiro, nearly 300 model houses for its workers, each house having a garden. There is also a school for the children.

PUBLIC HEALTH WORK.—The Rockefeller Foundation, in cooperation with the Brazilian Government, has recently begun systematic work against yellow fever in Bahia, a State which is obtaining excellent results from its rural prophylaxis service.

CHILE

HONOR TO CHILEAN HUMANE SOCIETIES.—To Sr. Hugo Meléndez Escobar, who represented the Benjamín Vicuña Mackenna Humane Society of Santiago, the Band of Mercy, and several provincial humane societies at the convention of humane societies which took place in New York several months ago, Doctor Stillman, president of the convention, presented a gold medal for the first-named society, in commemoration of its notable work.

CHILEAN PHYSICIANS INVITED TO BRAZIL.—During a brief visit to Rio de Janeiro made last December by Dr. Alejandro del Río, the distinguished Director of Public Medical and Surgical Assistance of Chile, Doctor Chagas, the noted Brazilian sanitarian, suggested that the Chilean Government send one or two physicians to the post-graduate school of preventive medicine which was to be opened in Rio de Janeiro in April.

WELFARE WORK IN NITRATE FIELDS.—The BULLETIN has several times mentioned the welfare work initiated by the nitrate companies

for their employees with the establishment of the welfare department in 1922. A recent observer reports the following progress:

Several firms have erected new barracks for workers during the year, most of them being built of a sort of brick and ceiled on the inside; generally each section consists of three rooms, a patio, and kitchen.

Electric lighting has been extended, the streets improved, and public baths established in some places where there is a plentiful water supply. One company has spent nearly 700,000 pesos in improvements in one year, while others have spent 400,000 pesos, 200,000 pesos, and lesser amounts.

It is not only material improvements which have occupied the attention of the nitrate firms, for they have also endeavored to inculcate habits of hygiene and cleanliness in the workers and to improve health conditions in other ways. Although many of the camps lack physicians and midwives, others have engaged qualified persons. Hospital facilities are being developed, but in the meantime the welfare department is requesting the railroads to provide ambulance cars for the transportation of sick and injured persons to hospital centers.

The question of social diseases receives much attention, medicine being furnished to the workers at a low price. In a recent examination of 1,443 workers employed in two camps, it was found that 46.1 per cent were well, that 40.6 per cent had proved or suspected cases of syphilis, and that 13.3 per cent had other diseases.

SEASIDE VACATION FOR CHILDREN.—Two hundred and fifty children of the Santiago day nurseries were given a long seaside vacation at Llolleo during the summer months of January and February.

COLOMBIA

HOUSES FOR WORKMEN IN MEDELLÍN.—Through the courtesy of Félix Mejía & Co., of Medellín, the BULLETIN is informed that the subject of workers' housing is receiving special attention from the authorities of that city. A group of 16 houses now under construction will soon be finished and will be sold to workers on a long-term payment plan.

COSTA RICA

PROTECTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH.—The public health service operates under Law No. 52 of March 12, 1923, as the subsection of hygiene and public health of the police department. The general sanitation of the country is under State authorities, and local sanitation under the municipalities. There are two sections in the sanitation service, one terrestrial and the other maritime. The consulting bodies for the health service are the faculties of medicine, engineering, and dentistry, and the colleges of law and pharmacy.

The section of hygiene and public health has charge of the following branches:

1, The institute of hygiene; 2, district sanitary offices (the local Government physician of each district acts in the capacity of district chief if there be no special appointee); 3, maritime sanitary offices and maritime and terrestrial sanitation stations; 4, sanitary agencies charged with the enforcement of public

hygiene laws; 5, drugstore inspection; 6, vaccination; 7, antityphoid inoculation; 8, public medical and surgical care; 9, venereal prophylaxis department; 10, antihookworm department; 11, school health department; 12, child welfare department; 13, antimalaria service; 14, isolation hospitals, pest houses, and sanatoriums; and 15, all institutions and persons engaged in the protection of public health, including local Government physicians, veterinary service, hospitals, asylums, maternity hospitals, and other institutions for the protection of children.

The complete law was published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of March 21, 1923.

EARTHQUAKE-PROOF HOUSES.—Both the Cooperative Construction Society's earthquake-proof houses and the earthquake-proof houses being built under the management of the municipality of San José with Government funds were thrown open to persons who had been made homeless by the earthquakes of the first week in March.

The Cooperative Construction Society is anxious to raise 200,000 colones, having already 83,724.88 colones toward the sum needed for the construction of 1,000 dwellings of the type named. The work of this society, which has already housed 50 families of workmen, was described in the BULLETIN for February, 1924.

RED CROSS AIDS EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS.—The Red Cross established headquarters in the Plaza de la Artillería in San José for emergency service during the earthquakes which began on March 4, 1924. One brigade went to Orotina, a section severely affected by the disaster.

CUBA

FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE PENITENTIARY RED CROSS.—At the suggestion of the eminent Spanish anthropologist, Dr. Fructuoso Carpena, Cuba was selected as the meeting place for the first International Congress of the Penitentiary Red Cross held in Habana from the 1st to the 15th of April, 1924. His Majesty King Alfonso XIII and the President of Cuba were honorary presidents of the congress, the acting president being the Secretary of Justice of Cuba. The congress was divided into the following sections: Anthropology, psychology, sociology, guardianship, penitentiaries, public hygiene and prison life, legal medicine, criminal law, police science, penal law, legislative and administrative reforms, Hispano-American organization of the Penitentiary Red Cross, and social welfare.

IMPROVEMENT OF LIVING CONDITIONS IN THE COUNTRY.—With the idea of encouraging country people to improve their living conditions, the municipality of Jaruco has instituted, in every district, a rural contest of hygienic living, to be concluded annually on October 9, commencing with the present year. On that day a prize will be awarded to the resident of each district who, though poor, maintains

the best sanitary conditions in his home. Second and third prizes will also be awarded.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS OF THE CHILD.—Sr. Tito V. Lissoni, honorary consul general of the Dominican Republic in Santiago, Chile, has been appointed to represent the Dominican Republic at the Fourth Pan-American Congress of the Child, to meet in that city in October, 1924.

ORDINANCE REGULATING BEGGING.—By an order of the Department of Health and Public Charities, begging in the streets of Santo Domingo, as well as private soliciting for alms, is forbidden. Collections of funds for charity will be made by the department, and commencing March 1, 1924, alms will be distributed every Saturday morning in places designated for the purpose by the authorities.

ECUADOR

COURSE FOR VISITING NURSES.—The Ecuadorean Red Cross in Quito will shortly commence a five-month course for visiting nurses. The course will comprise lectures, visits to the hospitals, and practical service. The work of these nurses is primarily to teach personal hygiene and proper care of the home, and also to help in case of public disaster.

ECUADOREAN INVENTION.—Sr. Enrique Puertas of Quito, who has for several years been in Paris perfecting an X-ray apparatus and invention, has been very successful with the trial tests, the machine being exhibited at the Annual Physics Exhibition at the Grand Palais.

GUATEMALA

PUBLIC HEALTH AND CHARITY.—The President, in his message read before Congress on March 1, 1924, stated that:

> In the year just past the National Hospice has been retrieved from a state of debt and inefficiency, rebuilt, and restored to solvency and competence; the La Piedad Lepers' Asylum has been rebuilt and supplied with running water and electric lights; additions have been made to the general hospital; the insane asylum and the Casa de Salud (hospital) are being repaired. The Casa del Niño (Children's House) which receives a monthly subsidy from the Government of 15,000 pesos, has been given sufficient ground in Guatemala City for its new building. The better-babies exhibit, in which prizes were given to mothers of the healthiest babies by the board of health on December 25, 1923, was the first of such exhibitions which will be held annually.
>
> The Guatemalan Red Cross, officially recognized by the Government on February 16, 1923, has come to be a source of benefit and a point of contact with other nations in social work.

HAITI

NURSING SCHOOL.—It is interesting to note the progress of the school for nurses in Port au Prince. At the request of the Haitian Government the American Red Cross sent down four nurses to supervise the work of the school. During the five years the school has been in existence 36 nurses have graduated, and 10 of the 24 pupil nurses will graduate shortly. Employment is found very readily by these nurses. Some are working in the hospital with which the school is connected, 2 are nursing in the almshouse, and 1 in the prison infirmary at Port au Prince.

MEXICO

ANTITUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN.—On the initiative of Doctor Pruneda, secretary of the health department, an added impetus has been given to the antituberculosis campaign in Mexico City by opening four new dispensaries, in addition to one already in operation, utilizing for this purpose the social-disease dispensaries, which are attended only at night. Doctor Guerrero Guerra, chief of the antituberculosis section, is urging all physicians to report cases of tuberculosis, in order that proper steps may be taken by the health department for the sanitation of the premises and the assistance of the patient.

DRY LAW IN NUEVO LEÓN.—According to a report published in *El Universal* of Mexico City for February 20, 1924, the State government of Nuevo León planned to put into effect on March 1 of this year a decree prohibiting the consumption of intoxicating beverages in taverns, houses of prostitution, and private residences.

FARM SCHOOL.—A farm school for 50 homeless children, which is expected to be self-supporting, is to be built on the outskirts of Mexico City on land given by the Chapúltepec Heights Co. The Rotary Club, the daily papers of the city, and many firms and individuals are cooperating in this admirable enterprise.

NICARAGUA

BASEBALL.—Early in February the first of the international championship baseball games between the teams of Nicaragua and Salvador was played in the city of San Salvador. The Boer club of Managua was the winner. This club also expects to play games with representative baseball clubs of Guatemala.

PANAMA

WEST COAST MARITIME QUARANTINE PARLEY.—This conference of maritime health officers of the Pacific coast began on February 25,

1924. Delegates from Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Panama, the Panama Canal Zone, and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, as well as observers from the United States, France, and Jamaica answered the roll call. One of the most important achievements of the conference was the formation of a permanent council of international observers of public health and sanitation methods to be located in Panama and presided over by a representative of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. Each observer is to remain for one year and then be replaced by another public health officer from his country. It was also decided by the conference that cyanogen chloride was to be preferred as an agent for fumigating ships and ridding them of rats, and a resolution was passed that a recommendation be made to all the governments to adopt this agent, as cyanogen chloride in small quantities is a tear gas, which thus warns any persons on board before its deadly effects begin. It is also a rapid and efficient rat exterminator.

An article in a later number will give a full account of the conference.

Panaman Red Cross.—The number of children on the register of the child-welfare branch of this society during February, 1924, was 1,982, while the tuberculosis section examined 488 patients. The Bando de Piedad made 129 case visits, in addition to performing other work. Milk, rice, chocolate, soap, and other supplies were given to needy patients.

PARAGUAY

Tuberculosis ward in national hospital.—The president has authorized the Bureau of Public Assistance to construct a tuberculosis ward in the National Hospital of Asunción at a cost of about 446,000 pesos legal currency.

Paraguayan Red Cross.—The Paraguayan Red Cross has recently acquired 2,117 square meters of ground in Asunción on which to build the child-welfare offices, including the Gota de Leche (milk station) and children's dispensary. The purpose of the Red Cross child-welfare campaign is to reduce the high infant mortality.

Paraguayan delegate to the League of Nations.—Dr. J. Benigno Escobar, Director of the National Department of Hygiene and Public Assistance, as official Paraguayan delegate, left Asunción in March to attend meetings of the League of Nations public health section, to be held in Holland, Denmark, and Switzerland. Doctor Escobar will present interesting papers on the climatology and geography of Paraguay from a medical standpoint.

Boy Scouts of Paraguay.—The Boy Scouts of Paraguay recently went to Concepción and Puerto Pinasco, where they were enthusiastically received. In all the towns through which they passed on their

trip they gave interesting exhibitions of boxing, football, and Swedish gymnastics, as well as concerts and other entertainments.

PERU

WORKMEN'S HOUSES.—About the middle of February of the present year a number of houses erected in Callao especially for workmen and minor employees, in accordance with regional Law No. 319, were completed and formally opened. These houses, which are built of reinforced concrete and are provided with all modern conveniences, including electric light, will be sold to workmen and employees on long-term payments.

URUGUAY

SYPHILIS PROPHYLAXIS INSTITUTE.—Some months ago the Society of Architects was requested to issue a call to Uruguayan architects for a competition for plans for the building which is to house the above-mentioned institute and the National Council of Hygiene.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—Dr. Paulina Luisi, the eminent woman educator and feminist, has been attending the meeting of the League of Nations Committee on Traffic in Women and Children.

URUGUAYAN DELEGATION TO CHILD WELFARE CONGRESS.—The Uruguayan committee handling matters preparatory to Uruguayan representation in the Fourth Pan American Child Welfare Congress to be held in Santiago, Chile, October, 1924, is composed of the following persons: President, Dr. Luis Morquio; vice president, Dr. Teófilo Piñeyro; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Victor Escardó y Anaya; other members, Drs. Agusto Turenne, Adolfo Berro, Santín C. Rossi, and Dardo Regules.

RED CROSS ACTIVITIES.—The special committee of the Red Cross has been giving a course in first aid to a large group of working women in Montevideo.

The committee in Melo has received material for the opening of a class for voluntary nurses to be conducted by Doctor Langón.

The central committee is organizing the Red Cross forces in preparation for the public-health crusade which is to be undertaken in accordance with the resolution passed at the Pan American Red Cross Conference held in Buenos Aires.

VENEZUELA

LEPER HOSPITAL.—During the early part of February last the new buildings of the Cabo Blanco leper hospital were inaugurated. BULLETIN readers will recall that the chaulmoogra-oil treatment is used in this leprosarium, which maintains schools and a library for its patients.

STREET-CLEANING DEPARTMENT.—In March a street-cleaning department was created in the city of Caracas, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. The duties of this department are to supervise the collection and disposal of refuse from streets, houses, public and private buildings, and offices. The chief of the department must present to the Secretary of the Interior every three months a report of the work accomplished.

FOURTH PAN AMERICAN CONGRESS OF THE CHILD.—The President of Venezuela has appointed Sr. José Austria to represent that country at the Fourth Pan American Congress of the Child, to be held in Santiago, Chile, in October of the present year.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO APRIL 16, 1924

Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
El Comercio Exterior Argentino en 1922 y 1921	1924 Mar. 1	Henry H. Morgan, consul general at Buenos Aires.
General census of 1920, vol 2	Mar. 11	Do.
BRAZIL		
New regulations concerning the examination and landing of baggage.	Feb. 8	A. Gaulin, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Report on Brazilian commerce and industries for January, 1924.	Feb. 10	Do.
Proposed coaling facilities at Pernambuco	do	E. Verne Richardson, consul at Pernambuco.
To promote the public health of Pernambuco	do	Do.
Federal cotton service in Alagoas	Feb. 13	Do.
Proposed motor-bus service in Parahyba	Feb. 14	Do.
Electric light and power concession, Aracaju	do	Homer Brett, consul at Bahia.
Sugar, cotton, and coffee movements at Pernambuco, crop years 1922–23 and 1923–24 (Sept 1 to Feb. 5).	Feb. 20	E. Verne Richardson.
Federal cotton service in Rio Grande do Norte	do	Do.
Cotton concessions in Pernambuco	Feb. 26	Do.
Maniva bran used as forage in Pernambuco	Feb. 27	Do.
Drug and chemical imports of Bahia	do	Homer Brett.
Declared exports to the United States during February	Feb. 29	Do.
February report on general conditions	Mar. 1	W. F. Hoffman, vice consul at Porto Alegre.
Report on the lumber industry of Amazonas	Mar. 3	James H. Roth, vice consul at Manaos.
Bahia imports returning to American markets	Mar. 8	Homer Brett.
Rubber shipments from Manaos and Pará for February, 1924.	do	George H. Pickerell, consul at Pará.
Report on the commerce and industries for February, 1924, and imports and exports by articles for 1922 and 1923.	Mar. 10	A. Gaulin, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Zootechnical establishment in Nova Odessa	Mar. 11	A. T. Haeberle, consul at São Paulo.
Nation Council for the protection and assistance of minors.	Mar. 12	A. Gaulin.
Coffee shipments from Santos to the United States, calendar year 1923.	Mar. 13	Herndon W. Goforth, consul at Santos.
Progress of port works at Pernambuco	do	E. Verne Richardson.
Imports and exports of Pernambuco, calendar year 1923.	Mar. 14	Do.
Coal imports at Rio de Janeiro during January, 1924	do	A. Gaulin.
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New Colombian customs regulations, effective Apr. 5, 1924.	Mar. 10	Do.
Message of the Governor of the Department of Bolívar to the Departmental Assembly.	...do...	Lester L. Schnare.
February report on the commerce and industries of Cartagena.	Mar. 12	Do.
COSTA RICA		
February report on commerce and industries	Mar. 10	Henry S. Waterman, consul at San José.
CUBA		
American mail-order business with Matanzas Province	Mar. 11	James V. Whitfield, consul at Matanzas.
Review of the trade and general conditions for the month of February, 1924.	Mar. 13	Carlton Bailey Hurst, consul general at Habana.
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NICARAGUA		
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February report on commerce and industries	Mar. 11	Harry J. Anslinger, vice consul at La Guaira.
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BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

GABRIELA MISTRAL AND INTERAMERICAN UNDERSTANDING

PORTO RICO: AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT

SAVING THE BABIES OF BUENOS AIRES

THE MONTEVIDEO SCHOOL FOR MUNICIPAL NURSES

BRAZILIAN FOREST POLICY

OFFICIAL CROP STATISTICS OF ARGENTINA

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF FOREIGN SERVICE TRAINING

JULY, 1924

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BULLETIN
OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

VOL. LVIII JULY, 1924 No. 7

GABRIELA MISTRAL AND INTERAMERICAN SPIRITUAL UNDERSTANDING

Above the individual, like an ardent flame, floats the standard of nationalism; above nationalism waves the banner of race; but, free and untrammeled, far above nationalism and race, streams the oriflamme of the Spirit, for the Spirit knows naught of limitations, which are consumed and annihilated in its ardent white flame.—Gabriela Mistral.

THAT man does not live by bread alone is no less true to-day than it was on the Judaean plain two thousand years ago. The most favorable of trade balances, the most richly productive of foreign concessions, the most efficient and powerful of armaments, the most finished statecraft in national and international dealings, are alike inadequate to satisfy that deeply rooted hunger for the things of the spirit by which in the last analysis nations, as well as men, chiefly live. The problem of international peace inevitably resolves itself into a matter of international goodwill, and no less lucid a thinker than Secretary Hughes has assured us, recently, that "There is no substitute for good will. * * * There is no mechanism of intercourse which can dispense with it. In its absence negotiations are but a mere cover to hostility."

How then shall this indispensable factor be obtained—this good will without which the labors of the internationalist and the Pan

Americanist are alike vain? The answer is plain, so plain that he who runs may read. If history holds one unmistakable, one outstanding lesson, it is that the more intimately people become acquainted with each other, the more sympathetic do they become to the aspirations and ideals, each of the other, and the more good will between each is promoted. And it is by the constant interchange of ideas that nations come to understand each other, to really envisage and appreciate their fellowship in the splendid and imperishable traditions of a common humanity, and to glimpse the high privilege of an affinity of ideals which shall make life in this world a far better thing than it ever has been.

Perhaps nowhere is this spiritual interchange more vitally necessary than among the young republics of the New World, where the very newness and freedom and the pains of new growth inevitably conflict with deeply-rooted ancient traditions. And, in the turmoil of national and international readjustments, in the inadequacy of intercommunications, and in the pressure of economic and industrial development, nowhere, perhaps, have these spiritual contacts been more neglected. While it is doubtless true that intellectual currents are ceaselessly ebbing and flowing between the peoples of America and Europe, it is incontestably true that such quickening, transmuting, and unifying currents are either lamentably few or entirely lacking between the various members of the American sisterhood of nations.

It was, therefore, a matter of real and lasting significance when His Excellency, Don Beltrán Mathieu, the Ambassador of Chile, and Madame Mathieu invited their distinguished compatriot Gabriela Mistral, educator, poet, and humanist, to spend part of her brief stay in this country as their guest in Washington, thus providing the opportunity for a memorable interchange, a fraternal communion as it were, in the higher aspects of the cultural tendencies of the two nations. And never was ambassadorial action more immediately or more happily justified.

This reception to which official, intellectual, and social Washington was invited by Ambassador and Madame Mathieu took place on Tuesday afternoon, May 13, in the *Salon de Honor* of the Pan American Union, this beautiful and hospitable hall being filled to capacity by an audience which was a unit in its welcome to the guest of honor and her distinguished host, Don Beltrán Mathieu, who presided. This welcome was national in character, the most cordial greetings being extended by the national officers of some of the most important educational, literary, and beneficent organizations of women in the country.

Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, in a brief but eloquent greeting welcomed the distinguished visitor to

the home and altar of inter-American friendship and fraternity. He said in part:

I deem it an unusual honor and privilege to be permitted to welcome, on behalf of the Pan American Union, our distinguished guest, who has done so much to make Chilean letters and Chilean educational effort known throughout the Americas and beyond the confines of this continent.

We have all marveled at the untiring activities of Gabriela Mistral, not only because of her outstanding contributions to literature, but because of her earnest and unswerving devotion to the social welfare and progress of her people. The beauty of her verse and the inspiration of her prose can only be matched by the splendid effort which she has made for the welfare of the children of her country.

It is most significant and fitting that there should be represented at this meeting the great national organizations of women in educational work, in literary work, and in welfare work. It is equally fitting that the Pan American Union should add its voice to their welcome, for Gabriela Mistral is not only one of the glories of Chile, but belongs to the entire continent as well. On behalf of the Pan American Union I have the honor to extend a most hearty welcome and to combine therewith a word of tribute and appreciation of her splendid public service.

Mrs. H. A. Colman, national president of the League of American Pen Women followed on behalf of the literary women of America, in a most cordial greeting from which the following is extracted:

As the national president of the League of American Pen Women I wish to express our appreciation of the great honor extended to our organization in the privilege of participation in this happy and memorable occasion, and to bring a message of sisterly greeting to this bright star in the world's literary firmament. On behalf of the literary women of America it is my deep pleasure to extend a welcome to this internationally distinguished poet, philosopher, and educator upon her first visit to our land.

Proud indeed are we to greet a sister American, a native of our own continent, an American Pen Woman who has dedicated her life and her talents to the uplift of humanity through its most powerful and receptive agency—that of its children. * * *

Though her poesy and her prose have placed her in the world's temple of literary fame, it is not for this alone that Gabriel Mistral is beloved and revered. In the highest sense a patriot, her broad grasp of national needs has embraced the Pan American ideal as the solution of national betterment and amity and she has been a powerful factor in establishing and cementing a sympathetic understanding between the Pan American countries. * * *

Gabriela Mistral in the quiet seclusion of her far away Chilian home sought only to serve, but destiny marked her for a disciple of truth to inspire and teach. With a wisdom born of a vision that penetrates beneath and beyond the superficialities and the nonessentials; a sympathy given only to those who drink deep of the cup of experience, and a serene spirituality that comes with sorrow's crown, she has drawn her inspiration from the wellsprings of life and its fundamentals. With a simplicity characteristic of all truly great she harks back to the primitive ideals and facts and dips her brilliant pen in their stark realism. We honor the principles of her expressive creed: "We are part of everything and everything is part of us." We do homage to the literary talents and achievements that have given her a high place in the realm of poesy wherever Spanish is spoken and whose beauty has not been lost in the translations into many tongues. Just as her art knows no dis-

tinctions of class, caste, or boundary so our homage recognizes no geographical limitations. We note with pleasure that Gabriela is fortunate above many prophets in that she is honored in her own beloved homeland. Her journey to the United States has been a triumphal ovation, and we, the literary women of America, add here our tribute to your jeweled diadem of memories and extend to you the right hand of fellowship, Señorita Mistral, with this fragrant symbol of our friendship.

In the unavoidable absence of Miss Olive Jones, president of the National Educational Association, Miss Charl Williams, in a brief but cordial speech, extended to their distinguished Chilean colleague the greetings of the more than 700,000 teachers which make up that mighty organization.

Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau, on behalf of the social welfare workers of America expressed herself as follows:

As chief of the Children's Bureau as well as president of the National Conference of Social Work, it gives me very great pleasure to welcome to the United States Señorita Gabriela Mistral. A poet, educator, the inspiration of much of the work undertaken in behalf of the children of Chile, she will find many friends here in the United States.

It is a matter of great regret to me that I do not know, at first hand, what has been accomplished and what Chile expects to accomplish in the near future in the field of social reform. Reports are a particularly unsatisfactory method of learning how the ideals of a people with reference to its children have found expression in legislation, in institutions, and in other provisions for their care. For this reason, I hope that the Children's Bureau may be represented at the Fourth Pan American Conference which is to meet in Chile in the autumn, when the republics of this western hemisphere will consider, not armies, or navies, or commerce, or agriculture, but something much more important—how we can insure for the children of the Americas greater opportunities than are provided for children in any other part of the world. A rivalry in this field can only result in greater affection and respect for each other and for all the countries of the world. Señorita Mistral's contribution in this field we are glad to acknowledge, and we hope she is to be with us long enough to enable us to profit by her experience and the special gifts which she brings to the task she has undertaken.

Music found a most eloquent interpreter in the person of the eminent Chilean baritone, Don Leopoldo Gutiérrez, whose masterly rendition of the songs of his fatherland aroused the most enthusiastic and prolonged applause. It may be added that this notable singer's program was repeated that same evening and broadcast throughout the country. Selections from the poems of Gabriela Mistral, which will appear at the close of this article, translated into English by Miss Isabel K. Macdermott, managing editor of the BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, were then read, and immediately thereafter the martial strains of the Chilean national anthem brought the audience to its feet as the Chilean ambassador rose to make formal presentation of his distinguished compatriot in an eloquent address, the text of which is as follows:

Ladies and gentlemen: Thanks to the privileges of my office, I have the pleasure to present to you my distinguished compatriot, Miss Lucila Godoy, who is known, appreciated, and admired in the literary world under the name of Gabriela Mistral.

It seems that Miss Godoy, in adopting a pseudonym, thought less of bringing fame to her own family name than of exalting and bringing honor to that of her country. Thanks to the eminent talent and exquisite inspiration of this daughter of Chile, our country is able to occupy a conspicuous place in the Parnassus of youthful American poets, who are gathering force to soar to the highest regions of the spirit and the emotions.

I am not competent to analyze, as others have done and still others will continue to do, the poetical work of Gabriela Mistral from the point of view of literary criticism; but I can say that in reading her poetry or her prose I have felt myself dominated by her influence, and have discovered recesses in my soul susceptible to the appreciation and enjoyment of its artistic beauty.

Although not the elaborate judgment of a learned critic, this ingenuous testimony may be valued by my esteemed compatriot if only as the expression of gratitude of a mere man, the beneficiary of the riches with which the fairies have endowed her so magnificently. And still in the same character of unauthorized critic, I may say that, in so far as it has been given to me to know her verse, my inclinations turn toward her short poems of the home and that which constitutes and sanctifies it: the mother and child.

How melodious and perfect an instrument is needed to produce such smooth harmonies!

Gabriela Mistral possesses that exquisite instrument and with it she brings to life those sentiments of love, reverence, and tenderness that vibrate in every human heart.

And in this phase of her, it seems to me, we find the determining motive of her vocation in the activities of real life: teacher, educator, the enlightener of future generations of women. Always the mother and child, in her moments of most delicate inspiration as a poet as in her actual intercourse in the service of her kind. Her educational work, going beyond the boundaries of her own country, on the wings of a well-merited reputation, has been extended to the sister republic of Mexico, where she has been accorded royal honors, for to this and more are equivalent the testimonies of confidence and public applause which have been her tribute there.

We can be certain that the seed sown will bear blessed fruit in the souls of the young students who have been fortunate enough to come under the influence of this remarkable teacher.

Your Excellency, the Ambassador of Spain, Excellencies and distinguished colleagues of the Pan American Union: The inheritors of a common patrimony since our emancipation, we have quarreled over every bit of it, territories, seas, and rivers; but what we have not quarreled over, what we can never quarrel over, are the language and glorious traditions of thought that Spain, our mother, bequeathed to us. This treasure remains undivided, constituting a strong bond of union, one and the same field for labor in which we are all striving to conserve and increase our undivided inheritance.

In honoring the Chilean poet, you honor one of yourselves, uniting to give her the stimulus of your applause, the only compensation accorded to these workers in thought and art.

They do not know us very well, here, where they suppose us to be in a more or less rudimentary state of culture. Perhaps this is because they see only the crude products and raw materials which we export, and very seldom a finished product,

perfect and polished, like that which I now have the good fortune to bring to their attention, in presenting them to Gabriela Mistral. Moreover, it does not seem to me that the invasion from the south that comes to dispute preeminence in the arena of prize fighting will change that judgment enough to make them grant us a patent of culture.

It is the poets, artists, and literary men in general, those who in our Latin America cultivate and exalt thought, who must be depended upon to modify this opinion, and to establish the place which rightly belongs to us in the contribution which we bring to the work of civilization. I may add that I consider this nation well disposed to do us justice and to recognize the merits that we may possess, provided these merits are made known.

Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for your courtesy in accepting our invitation so graciously, and I ask your pardon for having detained you so long from hearing Gabriela Mistral, whom I now have the pleasure and honor of presenting.

The distinguished guest, visibly moved by the ambassador's tribute of homage and the tribute of respect on the part of the audience which rose to greet her, proceeded to deliver an address, the English version of which follows:

I am profoundly honored that the words which introduce me to these illustrious halls should be those of my country and come from an eminent man of my own race, in whom the noble spirit of Chile can be recognized.

In the speaker who preceded our representative I recognize him who labors incessantly in the cultivation of the spiritual relations of our Latin peoples, one who believes with happy vision that the only bonds of understanding and sympathy are the exalted, that is, those of the Spirit.

The generous words of the three ladies who have welcomed me make me feel the security of familiar paths in this North American land. The common bond of teaching is as strong as is the bond of a common language. It effaced the formidable geographical reality of Mexican territory, through which I have been traveling among teachers and pupils, with a happy confidence that made my blood sing.

I receive this act of homage, as you have called it, without thinking for even a moment that it is a manifestation to the individual, but in the understanding that the wish is to honor Spanish-American women, and I thank you on their behalf. I have been chosen, without doubt, because it is known that in me race consciousness exists very strongly. The United States, as a strong country with active consciousness of race, can not but esteem the loyalty of the individual toward his race, and I am of these loyal ones.

I do not believe that differentiation in nations is a world fatality. I believe that difference in the case of humanity, as well as in nature, is merely another form of enrichment. In this way what is Latin, even in its sharpest contrast, when face to face with Anglo-Saxonism, is a kind of strength through different virtues, through other modes of living, but in no sense the occasion of inevitable discord.

Some believe that the only means of accord between nations is through a unification of customs, of forms of economic life, of the criteria of truth. Others believe that each group of human beings can progress, can even reach the apex of perfection, each in its own way. We who believe this make use of neither pride nor hatred in speaking honestly of ourselves, in exalting our ethnic values.

Did I believe that the roads of the Spirit are not many but only one, and that, the road of perfection, discouragement would weaken my arm, and the burning pulsation of hope which carries me on would be paralyzed within me in com-

paring our countries of less fortunate economic life, of convulsive social activity, with the United States, and our cities that can not compare with yours. Instead, I feel that you, within the infinite limits of divinity, will, and energy, are at the most ardent point, while we mark a course less direct with respect to action, an arrow deflected toward the heights of beauty, caught also in the maze of frequent discord, but without losing the impetus which must some day bring us to success. In you, action is so rapid that it seems to parallel rather than to be engendered by thought; in Latin-Americans action moves more slowly, as if in enjoyment of its own analysis and the struggle that the analysis itself brings.

With the English-speaking there is a difference of rhythm in creative work and in living, but slowness does not always signify laziness, and as I say this I recall Leonardo da Vinci, in whom slowness was half dissatisfaction, divine dissatisfaction, and the other half concentration, or internal activity.

This diversity of physical rhythm, which makes itself visible in the cities of the two hemispheres, exists also among the religions of the world without inferring inferiority in its deep slow pulse. Though the Mohammedan faith and the Jewish faith are active, almost vibrating, the Buddhistic faith which has submerged itself in meditation to the very threshold of a trancelike state of ecstasy, is not inferior to either.

I had, until a short time ago, a certain disdain for the languid Orient and that which in our Latin countries is most like the Orient—the Indian. But seeing a Mexican *mixteco* at work on his lacquer my mind was illuminated by the truth. The man, dark of face, with long oblique eyes, worked with a calm delight which was pure love, making lacquer in a leaf design. The work that a machine might have accomplished in a brief moment cost the Mexican an hour's labor; but his work did not suggest something ill-conceived and without grace which might well be bettered. Laboring almost with tenderness, his was the calm of the workman who loves his work. The same desire which the poet has in choosing the right adjective was to be found in the slow, skilled hand of the Indian maker of lacquer.

Then I understood that though this man had no highly developed faculties other than just the ability to work in lacquer, though he was ignorant of the higher Christianity and unable to enjoy the harmony in symphonic music, he was nevertheless side by side with me on the same mental and emotional plane, and that the value of his task might be measured in diamond carats of excellence, even as are the efforts of the highest artist. Other aspects matter not—this one fact is *sufficient to give equality.* Though his house be different from mine, his prayers, his civic ideals, all different from mine, none of this matters. He is illumined by the same light of revelation in the moment of artistic creation. Then and there I knew with a complete certainty which I shall never lose, that the Indian workman and I were equals. Not because of the charity of the Christian mandate, nor because of the potentially false equality of citizenship, but in the very essence of things—that is, absolutely.

The friendship of the different peoples sought by the Pan American Union would be easily attained if we were all imbued, to the farthest limit of consciousness, with the concept of *dissimilarity without inferiority.* Union will be entirely possible if those of the North, penetrating the unpleasing exterior to the fundamental nobility beneath, perceive that like a clear-running stream a deep, though confused, aspiration and longing for justice flows underneath all our sufferings; through the painful economic conditions afflicting our Chile, a country heroically poor, rich only in honor; through the long Mexican revolution, holy in its aspirations; and through the lack of accord in Central America.

We, on our part, recognize in your achievement so high an exaltation of the will of man that it is an honor to humanity. Gazing upon your cities, we per-

ceive to what the hand of man can attain when it seriously sets about a task. Your institutions are a vision like dawn. Walt Whitman said that the broadest breast of a companion served only to show the capacity of his own, and so we, beholding the amazing industrial life of the United States, breathe, as it were, the bracing sea air which will restore our health.

Not only material influence do we owe you; among the formative influences of my character I count your Emerson, who invigorating as the breath of pines, illumines the hidden treasures of the human soul.

On passing through this great country, a confused multitude of impressions crowds into my mind. The noblest is this: The religious feeling of a large part of the American people and, above all, the faith with which they contemplate social conditions, a faith which is not only a norm for the life of the individual, but seeks to become a collective standard also. In Quakers, Catholics, and other religious groups alike, your Christianity reaches out to the life of the masses and confronts social problems, instead of standing aside with cowardly shrinking.

I repeat once more that this is the happy revelation which I have received. I am not an artist; I am merely a woman who yearns to see her race inspired, as she herself is inspired, with a deeply rooted desire for social justice. I do not begin to feel for my modest literary achievement a tithe of the ardent interest I have in the future of my people. There is no slightest desire in me to become a popular figure, nor any leanings toward politics. I am not even a suffragist. In my work throbs the heart and spirit of justice of the teacher who has educated the children of the poor, and who knows at first hand the unhappy industrial and rural conditions of the working folk in our countries.

Having seen the truly religious spirit which animates the various groups of citizens with whom I have come in contact, a spirit entirely free from snobbery and individualistic egoism, and observing with surprise that religion in the United States is the serious preoccupation of both the individual and the mass, and perceiving also that religion is a factor not disdained even by the intellectuals, I have thought that it may be the path which best promises that unity and harmony so earnestly sought by all true Pan-Americanists.

The paths followed until now have been mainly those of economic and, to a lesser degree, intellectual relations. I would not underestimate the efficacy of either, but I nevertheless believe that religion is certainly higher.

The predominating faith of our Latin America is the Catholic, that of yours, the Protestant; but there are already unmistakable signs of an approximation of these two Churches which would be to the good of Christianity in general in defending the world against the rampant materialism of the present time.

To stamp the relations between the countries of the North and South with the standards of Christianity, to place conscience, individual and national, above material and personal interests: That is the task. The more or less purely immediate political relations of to-day must be replaced by a spiritual movement in which the cooperation of a great State *will not be looked upon as the domination of the weak by the strong, but as the immensely human helpfulness of a great and prosperous* nation which has found itself and which has already reached maturity toward other states which are slowly and painfully striving toward the same goals.

Religion, in some of our peoples, is looked upon as a sublime soliloquy which can be carried on in one's adoring inner self, and not at all as a dynamic force, divinely powerful. But the believer who prays in the solitudes is less to be admired than the suffering masses of contrite flesh who in lowliness of spirit worshipped Christ by the lake side.

Very humbly I have ventured to express this thought, this desire of mine, in the conversations I have had with you; that is, that now, when the purely commercial relations are being superseded by the intellectual, these, likewise, may be superseded by the spiritual—by a truly Christian approximation among us. It is true that the inferior motives, the purely gainful interests, through which we have hitherto been seeking union and harmony among men are, relatively speaking, the more fruitful in results; but it is only things spiritual, in the final analysis, which overcome even the last obstacle, and bring about the truly great transformations and achievements of this world. There is only One who, free and untrammelled as the great albatross of our southern seas, is over and above all the limitations of earth.

May God will that the United States, by the application of the Christian standard, may free a world mortally sick of injustice and hatred, and that its women and educators, as they form the new generation, may, like the hands of God Himself, bring about this great transformation.

The brilliant session was brought to a close by the national hymn rendered by the United States military band, the audience leaving the *Salon de Honor* by the stately marble stairs which lead directly to the Aztec gardens where, on the terrace, bathed in the golden light of one of May's few sunny days, the tea tables laden with delicious refreshments provided by Ambassador and Madame Mathieu awaited them.

No account of this occasion which from the purely intellectual and spiritual point of view constitutes one of the most significant manifestations of inter-American confraternity in the history of Washington, would be complete which failed to mention Gabriela Mistral's pilgrimage to Mount Vernon the following day. There, beside the tomb of the great dead, upon which she had laid a wreath of bay and palm, the distinguished visitor, in the presence of a small group of the devoted gentlewomen to whom the safekeeping of this sacred spot has been intrusted, rendered silent homage, a silence broken at length by the following invocation:

May the spirit of Washington be a living presence among his countrymen! May war, for the United States, never be other than it was to Washington—the last and most grievous resource! May the spirit of Washington be our advocate, inspiring his people to deal justly with us! As our defensor we regard him; as the Great Dead who unceasingly speaks in our behalf.

[*¡Que el espíritu de Jorge Washington sea presencia viva siempre para su pueblo! ¡Que la guerra no sea nunca para Estados Unidos sino lo que fué para Washington: el último y más afligido recurso! Que él trabaje por nosotros dentro de su pueblo, dictando justicia para nosotros. Así como Defensor le miramos; es el gran Muerto que habla en nuestro favor perennemente.*]

As the culminating point of the visit of this distinguished Chilean she was received at the White House, May 14, where, presented by the Chilean Ambassador, she was granted a special audience by President Coolidge.

GUESTS AT LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF GABRIELA MISTRAL

On Wednesday, May 14, a luncheon in honor of the distinguished Chilean poet was given by the Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. L. S. Rowe, at the Pan American Annex. *Front row*, from left to right: Mme. Elizalde, Mme. Mathieu, Señor Don Beltrán Mathieu, Ambassador of Chile; Gabriela Mistral, Señor Dr. Rafael H. Elizalde, Minister of Ecuador. *Second row:* Miss Isabel K. Macdermott, Managing Editor of Bulletin of the Pan American Union; Mrs. M. C. Migel, Miss Julia Espinosa, Miss Charl O. Williams, Field Secretary, National Education Association; Mrs. H. A. Colman, President, National League of American Pen Women; Mme. Gil Borges, Miss Grace Abbott, Chief, Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor. *Third row:* Señor Don Benjamin Cohen of the Chilean Special Diplomatic Mission to Washington; Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union; Dr. Gil Borges, Assistant Director, Pan American Union; Señor Don Octavio Mendez of the Chilean Special Diplomatic Mission



II

BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Lucila Godoy, or Gabriela Mistral, as she prefers to be called, was born in April, 1889, in the small town of Vicuña, Chile, receiving her education in the Lyceum of that town and later in the Pedagogical College in Santiago, the capital. Of a strongly marked temperament and a retiring disposition, she elected on the completion of her studies to leave the city and in some quiet country spot devote herself to teaching and the writing of verse.

From 1905 until 1918 she had charge of the girls' school at Los Andes, at the foot of the Cordillera, whose wild and majestic scenery has inspired some of her best verse and endowed it with much of its unusual quality and charm. In 1915 she won the highest award in the national Floral Contest of Santiago with her *Sonetos de la Muerte* (Sonnets to Death). In 1918 she was appointed director of the school at Punta Arenas, the southernmost city in the world, in which, until about two years ago, she continued her poetical and prose contributions not only to the press of Chile and Latin America in general, but to *Mundial*, the periodical founded in Paris by the great Nicaraguan poet, Rubén Darío. Many of her poems have been translated into French verse and published.

In the emotional power and grace of form of her lyric work, Gabriela Mistral is considered by many competent critics the foremost among living women poets in Spanish America. The best known of her poems are the series of sonnets already mentioned, *Preguntas* (Questionings), *Rondas Para Niños* (Songs for Children), *Nocturno*, and *In Memoriam*, in memory of Amado Nervo, the greatest of Mexican poets, the last named reaching a very high level. The volume of her selected poems published in New York a year or two ago under the auspices of the Instituto de las Españas with the title of *Desolación* (Desolation), and the collection of songs for children published last year by the Government of Mexico are the most available of her works.

An important part of Gabriela Mistral's work are her prose poems, of an apostolic simplicity, beauty, and strength which remind one of Tagore at his best, but with a simplicity of style and a directness of appeal which are all their own.

Gabriela Mistral is primarily a mystic, and temperamentally akin to the two great feminine prototypes of Mysticism: the Spanish Santa Teresa, and the Mexican Juana Inéz of the Cross. But hers is not the mysticism of quietism and seclusion, but rather that practical mysticism which expresses itself in a protest against formalism and literalism and in which the gloom and austerity of the prototypes are entirely lacking. Nor does her creed, "I am

a part of everything and everything is a part of me," brook limitations. And it is from this creed, quickened by the passion of a soul luminously Latin, has sprung a state of mind permeated with simple human piety and sympathy, which distinguishes the fundamental things of life—above all the child, the mother, the workman, the chief forces of conservation and progress.

Gabriela Mistral is, however, not only a distinguished educator and literary figure, but that much rarer thing—an internationally-minded woman who has a veritable passion for humanistic ideals. And it was doubtless this fact which chiefly led the Mexican Ministry of Public Instruction under Doctor Vasconcelos to invite her to that country to deliver a notable series of lectures on Hispanic-American literature and educational subjects in general. And it may be confidently asserted that in the two years devoted to this mission, Gabriela Mistral has made an enduring contribution to the stupendous task undertaken by the Obregón government of educating and nationalizing the Mexican people, the significance of which can hardly be overestimated. Nor can it for one moment be doubted that during this period she herself has obtained a sympathetic comprehension of the spiritual and intellectual inheritance, with respect to both the psychology and the cultural aptitudes of this greatest of the indigenous peoples of America, rarely, if ever, attained in the past by a non-Mexican, with the single exception of Fray de las Casas. It is of interest to note that among the signal honors bestowed upon Gabriela Mistral by the Mexican Government was the giving of her name to one of the many new school buildings going up under the Obregón régime, as, also, to one of the new educational library buildings. Moreover, Mexico's greatest composer set a number of her "Rondas" for children to music, which are now sung in the public schools and in the open-air children's choirs which are everywhere being established in that Republic.

And who can doubt that this new comprehension, this enriched envisagement of the aspirations and ideals of a whole nation, will find expression on the gifted lips of Gabriela Mistral as a new chapter of that gospel of inter-American good will, to echo and reecho in the minds and hearts of the American peoples?

III

SELECTIONS FROM GABRIELA MISTRAL'S WORK

Translated by Isabel K. MacDermott

MY EARTHEN PITCHER

O my earthen pitcher, dark colored as are my cheeks, how thou dost lend thyself to my thirst!

Even better than thou is the lip of the spring, in the hollow of the hill; but the spring is far distant, and in this short summer night I can not reach it.

Every morning I fill thee slowly. The water sings as it falls, and when the song dies into silence, I kiss thy quivering lip in payment of thy kindness.

Thou art strong and full of grace, my dark earthen pitcher. Thou art like the rustic woman who nursed me when I left my mother's breast. Looking at thee, I remember her, and I touch with tenderness thy contours. . . .

Seest thou my parched lips? They are lips which have suffered many thirsts: The thirst for God, the thirst for beauty, the thirst for love. None of these things were like thee, simple and docile, and my poor lips are still parched by the three.

How I love thee, my earthen pitcher! Never do I put a cup beside thee; I drink from thy lip, holding thee the while in the curve of my arm. If in the silence thou dost dream of an embrace, then is thy dream fulfilled in me.

I have been dull in many tasks, but always I have yearned to be *la dulce dueña*, the gentle mistress, she who handles things kindly, lest peradventure they feel, understand, and suffer, even as doth she.

On the morrow, I go to the green fields where I shall gather sweet-smelling herbs to place in thee. And thou wilt sense the verdant meadows in the fragrance of my hands.

Oh my earthen pitcher, thou art better to me than those who pledged themselves!

May all earth's poor find, as I have, a cool earthen pitcher to assuage the thirst of their embittered lips in the hot noontide of life!

MY LAMP

Blessed art thou, my lamp! Thou dost not belittle me as doth the ardent sunlight, for thine is a humanized light, a light that is all softness and gentleness. There thou dost shine in the middle of my room; thou art its soul. In thy light my tears gleam but faintly, thy light is too dim to see them falling on my breast.

Thy flame doth change with the mood of my heart. In my prayers thou dost burn with a blue flame and, straightway, my room becomes as the somber valley depths. . . . In my hours of sadness thy flame is violet, and in that light all things mourn with me.

My lamp knows more of me than the mother's breast on which I was lulled. It is alive with the contacts of many long nights. It burns with the mild ardor of my dearest grief, which, to endure the more, has become gentle and no longer overwhelms me.

It may be, at nightfall, that the unseeing dead return to find sight in the eyes of the lamps. What is this spirit that regards me with such steady sweetness? Were it human, it would tire before grief like mine, or else, moved by pity, it would abide with me even through the hours of merciful sleep.

My lamp's circle of light is wide enough, for it illumines the face of my mother and the open book. Take from me, if needs be, all I possess, but leave, oh leave me that upon which my lamp shines!

I pray God that no unhappy soul shall this night fail of a lamp, in whose soft light he may quench his tears!

THE PRAYER OF THE TEACHER

Lord, Thou who didst teach, forgive that I also teach, that I bear the name teacher, the name which Thou didst bear upon the earth!

Give me a singleness of love for my school, a love which not even the ardent vision of beauty itself can for one moment rob of its tenderness.

Grant, Master, that my devotion may be enduring and my discouragement but for the moment. Take from me this desire for justice by which I am still moved,

this petty spirit of protest which rises within me when I am wounded. May neither the lack of understanding, nor the forgetfulness of those I teach, sadden me.

Grant that I may be more mother than is the mother herself in my love and defense of those who are not flesh of my flesh. May my pupils be my most perfect verse, and may I leave in them my most melodious song, against that day when my lips no longer sing.

Lord, fulfill Thy Gospel in my time, that I may not falter in the daily and hourly struggle. Upon my lowly school make to shine the splendor which fell upon Thy group of barefoot little ones.

Make me strong, strong even in my weakness as woman and poor woman; enable me to despise all power that is not from Thee, all pressure but that of Thine ardent will.

Divine Friend, accompany me and sustain me! Often there will be none but Thee at my side. When my teaching is most pure, and the truths I proclaim most searching, then shall I walk alone; but Thou, who didst suffer all loneliness and grief, wilt press me to Thy breast, and in Thy sight shall I find the sweetness of approval.

Grant me simplicity and depth of feeling in my daily lesson. Give me strength each morning, as I enter my school, to forget my own grief and sorrow; let not my own material affairs, my own petty troubles find place at my schoolroom worktable.

Grant that my hand may ever be light to punish, and soft to cherish and caress.

May my humble school of brick and stone be transformed into a temple of the Spirit! May the flame of my enthusiasm envelop its lowly atrium and fill its bare room! May my heart and my endeavor be to it a more abiding support than the strongest pillars or the finest gold of the schools of the lofty!

Remind me, from the dim pallor of Velázquez's canvas, that to teach greatly and to love greatly in this our earth, is to bear to the end the lance of Longinus in the ardent breast of love.

CHARITY

We call it charity when we drop a copper coin in the outstretched hand, or extend the meed of a hospital bed. Not so, thou, Francisco. When thou givest, thou dost give thyself. Thou hast known the leper and hast spent long hours seated beside him washing his sores. Verily, it was as if thou, thyself, wert the water, and the oil and the bandage!

With the luscious fruit which thou didst put in the mouth of the fever-stricken, thou gavest thyself. Thou art patient, too, with the Brotherhood. Very talkative are they, and high-chested with pride, so that thou dost need an exceeding great patience. And when thou didst give to eat to the wolf of Gubbio thou didst give of thyself in the caress thou didst lay upon its neck.

And this, Francisco, is why thou art thin and worn, as is the moon in its waning. Thou art become the merest shadow of flesh, still speaking, but of lean throat. Thy hands are worn to transparency, like unto the willow leaves when about to fall. Thy flesh is but the shadow of the strength that was thine; thy spirit hath more life than thy poor body. Thou hast become so merged in the color and texture of earth that thou canst scarcely be discerned, like the moon in its late waning.

Thou hast discovered a hidden truth; a truth which, rightly, can only be told each to himself. All other things are of the earth, earthy.

When we are regaled with the fruits of harvest, it is the generous furrow which bestows; and when we regale ourselves with new garments, it is the tired weaver who provides. But when we give ourselves, then we, indeed, do give.

We are so replete, Francisco, that at times our armful of rich sheaves of life is almost too heavy to bear. The golden sacks overflow, and we yield rather than stoop to recover what has fallen. Thou hast, indeed, given, Francisco, for thou gavest thyself, even *thyself*! (From the unpublished work, *Francisco de Asís.*)

LITTLE HANDS

O little hands of children,
O little asking hands!
Thine are the world's green valleys,
Thine are its golden strands!

O little hands of children
Molded so satin fine,
The golden sheaves bend lowly
To touch thy dimpled lines.

O little anxious hands
Under the trees upstretched,
The reddening fruit, the swelling buds
Are thine, are thine, all thine!

Thine are the golden combs,
Dripping with honey sweet!
And man? Alas! he passes
Nor sees, nor understands.

O little pleading hands,
Hands of earth's humble and lowly!
Blessed are they who fill thee!
Blessed are they and holy!

And blessed, oh blessed art thou
Who hearing and heeding their plea
Restore to their asking hands
The world of their heritage.

IN MEMORIAM

Amado Nervo of the gentle profile, of the smiling lips,
Amado Nervo, pen and heart alike are still;
As I write thee, the stone lies heavy on thy brow;
Thy shroud dips deep in the eternal chill;
Thy face is set in the great whiteness of death. . . .

To think that thy incomparable sweetness is quenched;
That among so many tongues of hatred, thine
Which ever spoke the language of peace, is silenced;
That the song which lulled the bitterest heart is now forever stilled;
That there will still be sorrow and thou not here to comfort.

Where thou didst sing, there was my day-spring,
With thy verse a hundred nights have I slept in peace;
Because I had thee, I was strong to suffer and endure;
On the confusion of life thy splendor did fall;
And now thou sayest nothing, thou art dust, thou art not!

I never saw thee nor ever shall. My God hath done this.
Who folded thy dead hands? Who beside thy bed in broken voice
Raised the prayer for the dying?
Who glimpsed in thine eyes the wonder of God? . . .

Weary marches still await me under the sun.
When shall I behold thee, when my grief unburden?
There, where luminous burns the Southern Cross,
Or, space beyond, where Time's drear winds in silence fall,
Where, all impure, this heart may not attain?

Remember me! remember this unhappy dust and ashes!
In sapphire deeps of the ecstatic realm,
In the shadow of God, speak what thou knowest:
That we are orphans—that we journey alone—that thou hast seen us,
That all flesh, in anguish, pleads for death!

PORTO RICO: AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT

By Jaime Bagué, V. M. D.

Sub-Commissioner, Department of Agriculture and Labor, Porto Rico

THE last and most valuable gem of the Spanish crown is, to-day, the only ground in America ever trod by the great Discoverer that is under the flag of the United States of America. The island of Porto Rico embraces an area of 3,435 square miles. The fourth in size of the Greater Antilles, it occupies the central place in the arc of islands that extend from North America to South America, forming a barrier between the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea. The breezes from these waters greatly temper the tropic heat, converting the island into a Garden of Eden where the variations in temperature are moderate and agreeable. The healthfulness of the country is immediately evident when one considers that in 1899 the population was 953,243; in 1910, 1,118,012; and in 1920 (a census is taken every 10 years) it reached 1,299,809, or an average of 378.4 persons per square mile.

BRIEF HISTORICAL REVIEW

On his second trip to America Columbus discovered the island on November 17, 1493. Off the shore in the neighborhood of Aguada he anchored his caravels to take possession of the land discovered and to take on a supply of water. The great navigator encountered here "Indians of the Aruaco nation, coming from South America, organized in tribes, living a patriarchal life, and ruled by a chief to whom they gave the name of *Cacique*."

Until the year 1506 when the King of Spain conceded rights of colonization to Capt. Yánez Pinzán, one of Columbus's pilots, no efforts were made to implant in *Boriquén*, the original name of Porto Rico, the principles and ideals of Christian civilization. Yánez Pinzón, interested in other enterprises, abandoned the idea, and then Juan Ponce de León, in 1508, came to the island and established Villa de Caparra in the territory named Pueblo Viejo, to the south of the present capital and within the confines of its bay. The colony led a languid life, because Spain for well-known reasons then paid more attention to developments in the empires of the Incas and the Aztecs.



Courtesy of U. S. Bureau of Insular Affairs

THE MALECÓN, SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO



Courtesy of U. S. Bureau of Insular Affairs

PANORAMA OF S

The lack of progress which was noted throughout the district of the former territory of Agüeybana did not hinder Sir John Hawkins and Admiral Drake, commanding the English forces, from invading our country in 1595. Three years later Clifford repeated the attack and was repulsed, as his fellow countryman Drake had previously been. The island suffered two other invasions: One by the Dutch in 1625 under command of Captain Enrico; the other by the English in 1797, commanded by Abercromby, when the capital had already become the second most important stronghold in America and was defended by an army composed almost entirely of Porto Ricans under the command of Capt. Gen. Ramón de Castro.

In the eighteenth century, greater activity is noticed in the colonization movement; but its zenith was reached in the nineteenth century, which began with an island population of 150,426 and ended with one of 953,000. Imperishable memories of this century are engraved in our political annals. In the year 1873 the slaves were freed without bloodshed, and we were again represented in the Cortes as in the years 1812 and 1820; in 1897 we were granted autonomy, always the aspiration of our country, and its concession also served to confirm Luis Muñoz Rivera as parliamentarist, politician, and patriot. This governmental measure was granted by a simple ministerial decree, which was linked and adapted to the governmental and religious exigencies of the monarchy which conceded it. Thus Porto Rico was permitted to elect a representative assembly and an administrative



AN, PORTO RICO

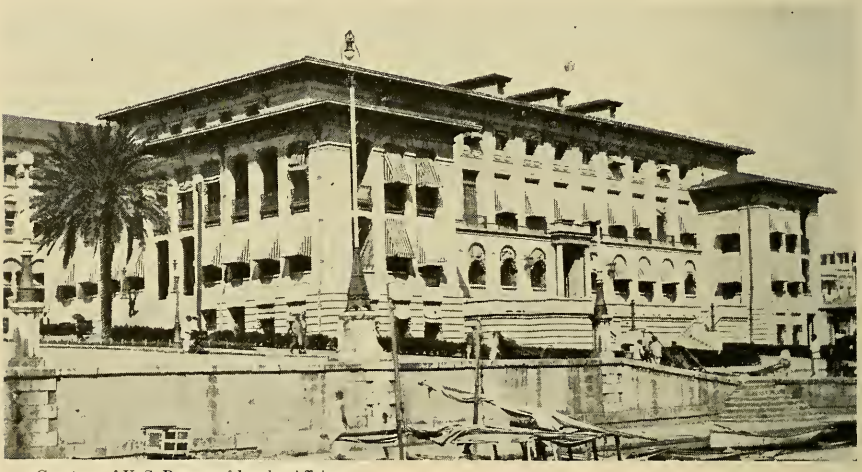
council (or a kind of senate); but it was only natural that the crown should be represented—as it was—by the captain general who functioned as civil governor and who appointed the secretaries in charge of the different departments.

The country was preparing to enjoy the prerogatives of autonomy granted by the Queen of Spain, when, on May 12, 1898, the cannon of the United States fleet, under the command of Admiral Sampson, awoke the inhabitants of San Juan, announcing that the American high command had decided to bring the war to our shores. Two months later, July 25, 1898, a division of the United States Army under Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles disembarked at Guánica, a port situated on the south coast of the island. Spain, already at the end of her power, undermined by her political chiefs, could do very little with the handful of men that she had. In spite of the best of wills, before the inevitableness of disaster (already Cavite, in the Philippines, had fallen, and Cervera had lost his squadron in Santiago, Cuba) discipline broke down, discouragement made the soldiers powerless, and the American bayonets were victorious, because wielded by an army of young men, strong, and fired with enthusiasm for victory. The mother nation had withdrawn its confidence as soon as the Porto Rican patriots began their propaganda for greater political liberties, and since it considered us a suspicious element, discharged all the armed forces composed of natives of the country. In the invasion of 1898 we Porto Ricans were limited to being witnesses of the disaster

to Spanish colonization which brought us, as a result, a new flag and new ideals under the spirit of the North American democracy.

The year 1898 is an important one in the international history of the American continent. The Spanish flag, with the respect and admiration it merits, was withdrawn from our seas; the flag of the United States, carried forward by the expansionist ideas of McKinley, was unfurled as the symbol of liberty in a foreign land.

From this point of view the period of time between 1898 and 1924 is full of interest, not only for Porto Rico but for all the American nations. For 25 years we have been the field of action of two nations of different complexion, physically, morally, and intellectually. We shall study the development and changes in the island during the



Courtesy of U. S. Bureau of Insular Affairs

FEDERAL PALACE, SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO

period with which we are concerned, and shall allow the reader, in the light of the facts presented, to arrive at the conclusions.

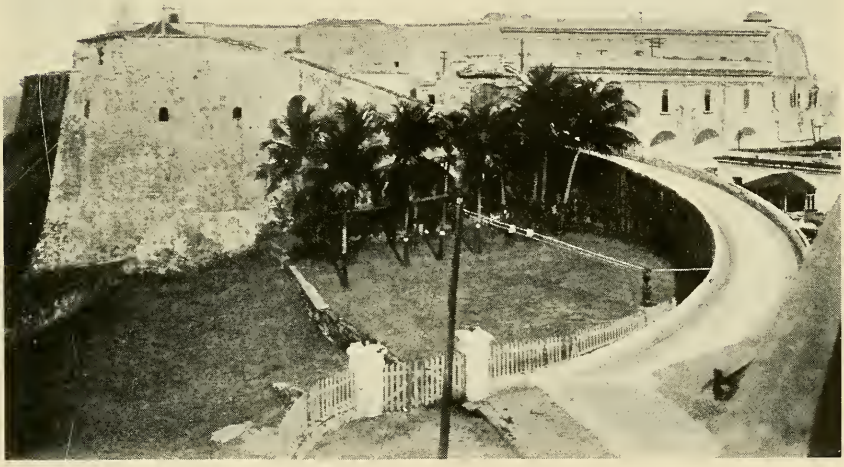
MILITARY GOVERNMENT

From October 18, 1898, the date of the withdrawal of the Spanish troops, until April 30, 1900, Porto Rico was under the control of a military governor—one year and six months. This was a period of transition in which events followed one another with vertiginous rapidity. General Brooke abolished the Provincial Congress, and three months later, his successor, Henry, by means of a general order abolishing the secretaryships, organized departments of state, justice, finance, and public works. On May 9, 1899, General Davis, the new governor, abolished the departments, organizing instead executive boards for the Federal Government of municipal affairs, finance, and

agriculture, a judicial board and, also, boards of beneficence, hygiene, prisons, police, and a civil secretaryship of the military governor. On the 31st of the same month he gave instructions to put into force the right of *habeas corpus*, and the following month he established trial by jury in the courts of justice. This plan of organization proved both wise and economical.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT

The struggle to obtain greater liberty which the Porto Rican people had waged against Spain, inevitably began again. This time the standard bearers of public opinion had to cope with two great dis-



Courtesy of U. S. Bureau of Insular Affairs

SAN CRISTOBAL FORTRESS, SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO

advantages: a new language and entire ignorance of American politics. The efforts in this new controversy were crowned with success in the establishment of a civil government on May 1, 1900. On turning over the administration of the island, the United States troops withdrew from Porto Rico and a regiment of native Porto Ricans was recruited. It is a matter of great pride to our people that from that time onward the principal part of the army has been made up of native Porto Ricans.

FORAKER ACT

The law of Congress, popularly known as the Foraker Act, although it gave us the right to establish a civil government, suffered from

grave defects. The new law, in spite of the fact that, economically, it was superior to the charter of autonomy of 1897, contained political restrictions of considerable importance. The executive power was in the hands of a governor and six departmental chiefs (state, finance, education, interior, judiciary, and attorney general) appointed by the President with the consent of the United States Senate. The six departmental chiefs with five others, Porto Ricans, also appointed by the President, formed the Executive Council or higher chamber of the legislature, the lower chamber of which was composed of 35 delegates, elected by the people. The country elected one representative to the United States Congress, who was permitted to address Congress but who had no vote. This law was of a new kind, and was in every way contrary to the governmental principles hitherto known in Porto Rico. The anomaly lay in the fact that the independence of each branch of the government was far from complete, even to the extent that the departmental chiefs superintended the execution of the laws which they, as legislators, had enacted. Actually and concretely all power was centralized in the Executive Council, which besides being an executive body was also a legislative body, and since the majority lay with the six departmental chiefs, all natives of continental United States, this majority controlled all the public interests.

True to its Constitution, the United States paid for the administration of Porto Rico, the navy, lighthouse service, port improvements, marine quarantine, postal service, and the agricultural experiment station at Mayagüez. All these, plus the clergy, gratuity fund, and retirement pensions, had been borne during the Spanish régime by the Island treasury. By the Foraker Act the internal revenues and revenues from the customhouses of Porto Rico were paid into our treasury instead of, as is customary, into the National Treasury at Washington. The funds thus acquired were expended in accordance with provisions of the legislature, constituted as explained above.

Since the country had glimpsed something better in the way of government than the law we have just explained, it continued its struggle for greater democratization. Efforts in this direction were many, and the islanders were confronted with many difficulties because of the personal egoisms of a few North American adventurers who, proposing to civilize a people already civilized, did their best to perpetuate for their own advantage the existing state of affairs. The high percentage of illiterates was the weapon wielded by our opponents outside and within the United States Congress. Convinced by the official census figures of the high percentage of illiterates which we actually possessed, we ourselves undertook to establish schools, prepare teachers, and disseminate knowledge.

To-day, in carrying out this design, we spend, out of an insular budget of $11,841,249.90, the sum of $4,730,516.25 in the Department of Education. It should, however, be made clear that in this sum is not included the $200,000, destined for education, in the budgets of the 75 municipal corporations into which the island is divided. With this sum we maintain 2,400 graded schools in rural districts, 1,700 graded schools, 40 principal schools, 45 continuation schools, 15 high schools, and a university with faculties of pharmacy, law, letters, engineering, and agriculture, and a school of tropical



Courtesy of U. S. Bureau of Insular Affairs

RAILROAD STATION IN SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO

medicine in connection with Columbia University now in preparation. The total number of pupils in the schools is 225,000.

Already in 1917 the results of the work done and of the propaganda carried on by the country were apparent. In that year the President appointed two Porto Ricans to fill the vacancies as chiefs of departments, and, later, when Congress heard our demands, there was a radical change, the Jones Act was passed, and we were granted American citizenship.

THE JONES ACT

The constitution which is in force today in Porto Rico is the most liberal law that we have had in all our life as a nation, and this also

we owe to the tenacity and energy of the patriot, Luis Muñoz Rivera, who, at the age of 50, learned English, so that he could speak in the capitol at Washington in his capacity of Resident Commissioner of Porto Rico. This new constitutional charter brought with it citizenship in the United States, and with few exceptions placed in the hands of Porto Ricans the entire responsibility for the government of the country. Along with the satisfaction of boasting the title of citizen of the United States goes the right to enjoy the full protection afforded by that nation, equally with any other citizen born within the confines of continental United States.

This law is exceedingly liberal in spirit. Each of the three principal branches of the government is confined to its own sphere, and although a natural contact exists, there is, nevertheless, no interference of one branch with another. The governor is appointed by the President



CONDADO HOTEL, IN THE SUBURBS OF THE CAPITAL

of the United States with the advice and consent of the Federal Senate. The Legislative Assembly is composed of a senate and lower house, both elected by the people. For a project to become a law, it must be approved by both branches of the legislature and signed by the governor. In the event that the governor wishes to make any change in a bill, he returns it to the legislature with a memorandum of his objections. If the legislature does not agree with the changes suggested by the governor and the original project is again approved by a two-thirds vote of each house, the chief executive is obliged to forward it to the President of the United States for him to approve or reject. This procedure has never been necessary, because in the few cases in which there has been a disagreement between the governor and the legislature, the difficulties have been smoothed over and agreement has been reached. The departmental chiefs who form the

governor's cabinet are, with the exception of two, appointed by the governor, with the counsel and consent of the Porto Rican Senate. The two secretaries excepted by law are appointed by the President of the United States; but it is only fair to state that at the present time one of them is a Porto Rican. The departments of justice (presidential appointment), finance, interior, education (presidential appointment), agriculture and labor, and health, each one under the control of a chief or secretary, are charged with enforcing the legislation passed by the Legislative Assembly in its regular and special sessions. Another important section of our governmental machinery is the public service commission, which is composed of the departmental chiefs and two commissioners elected by the people. Every concession of franchise of whatever kind it may be and the regulation of public-service corporations come under the jurisdiction of this body.

Our judicial system is simple and just. The basis of the organization is the Justice of the Peace, followed by the municipal courts. The district courts, from the decisions of which appeal may be made to the supreme court, deal with serious transgressions of the law and civil matters of great importance. In these district courts judgment is by jury, and the prosecutor can not present in court any accusation without indictment by a grand jury. The supreme court is our court of last appeal, although in certain cases appeal may be made to the circuit court of Boston and the Supreme Court at Washington.

Under the Jones Act we conserve all our former concessions and are granted others too numerous to mention in full; but liberty of speech, the right of *habeas corpus*, personal protection, and others are prerogatives included in the declaration of rights, as approved by the Congress of the United States. Internal revenues and customs revenues also are credited to the island. These sums, together with others that the National Government grants us, amount to $10,000,000 per year.

The practical results of the Jones Act have been admirably summarized in the following paragraph taken from the speech made by Dr. Antonio R. Barceló, President of the Senate and of the majority party, at a hearing of the Committee on Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives of the United States, on February 13th of the present year:

> Great progress was made by our island during the years from 1898 to 1917, but the extraordinary advance that has been made from 1917 to the present under the system of government provided by the Jones Act is immeasurably greater. The annual reports of our governors are the best proof of this. It is sufficient to state that from 1898 to 1917 our budget, gradually increasing from year to year, amounted in 1917 to less than $6,000,000, a figure that has been doubled in these last six years, and this fact signifies double service, double activity, double efficiency, greater enthusiasm, more faith, and more confidence in our spirits, animated by the fact that we find ourselves treated in a more

dignified way, and that we know the results we accomplish are our own, the consequence of our own initiative and for our own glory, in the way of demonstrating our entire capacity to control our own affairs, protected by your sovereignty and with your powerful aid.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY

Up to this point we have been presenting the political progress of Porto Rico, and we shall now permit ourselves, before the close of our work, to review the salient features of the economic development of the country. We do not intend, because of lack of space, to enter fully into all the activities of Porto Rican life; but we wish to



LA GUITARRA—A SHARP TURN IN THE BARRANQUITAS ROAD, PORTO RICO

convey some impression of our activities as a civilized people, cultured and active.

A study of the table that follows will give the reader an idea of the movement of our island budget from 1901 to the present. We have included only the principal departments in order to avoid giving too many dry figures; but the important fact should not pass unnoticed that our budget of expenditures has multiplied during this period. It is only right that the reader should know that in this case, as in others in which figures are cited, we have not chosen those that are most favorable to us, but those that represent a just and equitable average.

Budget of the Executive Departments of the Government of Porto Rico

Economic year	Total budget	Office of the governor	Executive secretary	Justice	Finance	Interior	Education	Agriculture and labor	Health
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
1901–2	2, 126, 204. 71	12, 740	29, 620. 00	315, 062. 21	148, 660. 00	378, 942. 00	501, 000. 00	.....	[1] 16, 148
1910–11	3, 499, 217. 33	14, 460	26, 520. 00	445, 800. 00	240, 070. 00	509, 440. 00	936, 385. 00	.....	[2] 439, 568
1920–21	8, 187, 700. 09	34, 875	114, 491. 00	820, 687. 50	536, 399. 00	1, 180, 340. 50	2, 481, 853. 25	199, 511	606, 656
1923–24	12,459,704. 24	49, 150	144, 204. 20	1, 118, 408. 16	731, 878. 50	1, 871, 117. 65	4, 853, 241. 25	495, 807	1, 256, 539

[1] Junta Superior de Sanidad.
[2] Departamento de Sanidad, Beneficencia, y Correcciones.

Our budget of public works in 1906 was half a million dollars, and in 1922 it reached seven times this sum. It is also a fact that we have constructed 1,334 kilometers of road with the respective bridges, which unite all the towns of the island. Other important accomplishments of the department of the interior are the construction of buildings for schools, of which 550 exist today; in work on aqueducts, of which we have 42; the completion of the Insular Sanitarium, and the preparation of plans and the execution of works in the Insular Capitol, the model penitentiary, the district hospital, the new insane asylum, and a modern hospital for lepers.

In the realm of sanitation we have struggled energetically and in payment of our efforts we have seen epidemics disappear, such as smallpox, yellow fever, and bubonic plague; we have lowered the mortality from 30 per 1,000, less than 10 years ago, to 20 per 1,000. We are still fighting tuberculosis and hookworm, but the dissemination of a knowledge of hygiene and constant vigilance have converted ours into a sanitary nation.

Agriculture, our principal source of wealth, is receiving the attention it requires. The department of agriculture and labor spends at the present time $497,807 in maintaining an agricultural experiment station; four demonstration farms, which at the same time function as breeding stations; an institution for the development of fishing; a laboratory for the developing of new industries; a zootechnical and veterinary service; a farm for the raising of seed; a forest service; a plant quarantine service; and a personnel of agriculturists with agents (80 in all) scattered throughout the island. Our bureau of labor, founded nine years ago, cares for the labor legislation that since 1902 has been swelling the codes of Porto Rico. The regulation of hours of labor, the authorization of the sale of public lands to workers, the establishments of the rights of owners in cases of strike, the establishment of proceedings in claims of agricultural workers, the limiting of the age of minors in occupations, the regulation of emigration, and the requiring of each factory or shop to have a doctor and apothecary in its plant, these are some of the

28 or 30 provisions in force, the most recent being the establishment of an official employment agency, which brings together employers and employees.

Individual initiative has not been lacking, and in the country there exist 46 sugar mills, many tobacco factories, and other industries, the volume of whose trade is shown in the tables that follow:

Table showing the exportation of the principal agricultural products of Porto Rico

Year	Sugar (tons)	Cigars	Oranges	Pine-apples	Coconuts	Grape-fruit	Other fruits	Coffee (pounds)
1901	68, 909	11, 831, 000	$84, 475		$8, 334		$16, 992	12, 157, 240
1910	284, 522	149, 746, 000	582, 716	$555, 044	218, 870	$162, 749	9, 851	45, 209, 792
1920	419, 388	227, 027, 000	833, 575	479, 461	1, 142, 412	1, 332, 742	13, 568	32, 776, 754
1923	355, 423	184, 625, 596	1, 750, 641	726, 091	583, 931	1, 384, 201	17, 689	16, 821, 939

Table of comparison of the movements of exportation and importation

Year	Importation	Exportation	Total
1901	$8, 918, 136	$8, 583, 967	$17, 502, 103
1905	16, 536, 259	18, 709, 565	35, 245, 824
1910	30, 834, 855	37, 960, 219	68, 595, 074
1915	33, 884, 296	49, 356, 907	83, 241, 203
1920	96, 388, 534	150, 811, 449	247, 199, 983
1923	71, 944, 505	82, 293, 050	154, 237, 555

Our commerce, our agriculture, and our industries are developing freely. Our economic position in the future will be even more sound and stable than it is to-day.

Our political situation will grow better; because at this moment there has just returned from Washington a joint committee from our legislature, in which the three political parties of the island are represented, which appeared before the Congress of the United States to ask that the country be granted the right of electing its governor. We already know that the project has been favorably indorsed by the committee concerned.

Our future has been painted in bright colors by Mr. Antonio R. Barceló, President of the Senate and President of the Union Party of Porto Rico, and Mr. José Tous Soto, Senator and President of the Republican Party, in their manifesto of the 2d of this month, addressed to the people of Porto Rico, to which we have not hesitated to give publicity in this article, copying the following paragraphs from this notable document:

Let us form in the Caribbean Sea a democratic community, free and prosperous, pacific and progressive, which shall do homage to the great ideals of fraternity and justice; nourished from its birth with the generous milk of the discovering nation, educated in the democratic school of the emancipating nation, molded in the heat of its own initiative, forged on the anvil of sacrifice and effort, and redeemed by work and study. Let us strive to give to our nation the instru-

ments that are indispensable to it for fulfilling its providential mission to America—the cultivation and consecration of our historic speech and the acquisition and diffusion of the language that is indispensable in our relations with the United States. Let us speak to the two Americas in their own tongues and let us offer them our soil as a place where the two races and the two civilizations which people the world of Columbus may meet in a brotherly way, carrying in their hands the palm branch and the olive branch, symbols of peace and progress.

Before this prospect our political struggles pale, and the issues of parties shrink and disappear as does the indecisive line of the horizon between the blue immensity of the sky and the infinite blue of the sea.



PUBLIC SQUARE IN THE CITY OF HUMACAO, SHOWING A PLAZA TYPICAL OF THE SMALLER TOWNS OF PORTO RICO

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SAVING THE BABIES OF BUENOS AIRES[1]

By Ann Hillery

Ask not of an unfortunate: "Of what country are you, and what is your religion?" Say to him: "You suffer and that is enough. You belong to me and I will help you."—Pasteur.

WHEN an individual makes provision in his last will and testament of a million of something, whether pounds sterling, United States dollars, pesos nacionales, or anything else, save, perhaps, marks, that fact alone speaks volumes for the legatee, so that when the announcement was made recently that the late Don José María Bustos, of Buenos Aires, had left 1,000,000 pesos to a charity known as the Cantinas Maternales, the question "What are the Cantinas Maternales and what do they do? was a natural sequence. An institution or organization must be a remarkable one, indeed, and must be accomplishing a worthy and noble purpose so to have enlisted the sympathy and practical support of one person, and to find out the nature of it, a call was made upon its founder and president, Señora Julia Elena Acevedo de Martínez de Hoz. At first thought the American is apt to think of a charity which perhaps most American cities support—the kindergartens where widows or poor mothers who must work to support their families may leave their little ones while they are away from home all day in employment; but Señora Martínez de Hoz hastened to correct that impression. "This is not that," she said; "other charities here look after those cases. This is something quite different and indeed unique. I believe there is not just the same thing anywhere else."

What then might it be? I wanted to know.

And Señora Martínez de Hoz proceeded to answer the question.

During several visits to the large cities of Europe, Señora Martínez de Hoz had occasion to note the various charitable institutions for the care of poor mothers and babies, but when the first Cantina Maternal was opened it was along original lines, more suited to conditions as they exist in Buenos Aires.

On July 23, 1915, a quiet little meeting of close friends and relatives took place in the home of Señora Martínez de Hoz, who explained

[1] *The American Weekly*, Buenos Aires, Vol. I, No. 26, Dec. 29, 1923.



Courtesy Child Health Magazine

A RECENTLY ESTABLISHED BABY CLINIC

A careful survey of the neighborhood health liabilities and assets disclosed the urgent need of such a station in this particular locality of the city

the object of an undertaking which she was about to initiate and which was to be called Las Cantinas Maternales. Since that day the work has grown considerably and now the organization is on a sound and business-like basis; there is a constitution and by-laws, an annual report is issued, and in every way the utmost order obtains. The institution is recognized by the national Government, which has voted a subsidy toward its support, and each year handsome contributions are made by the municipality of the capital and by the Jockey Club.

The first canteen was opened at Calle Catamarca 1884; now there are five of them dotted throughout the city, and how like veritable oases in a desert they must seem to the poor mother, who might but for them have to bear the tragic experience of having her baby die in her arms because she herself was undernourished or had not the means of providing food and medical attention for her little one. Now there is a refuge where the latchstring is always out, where she is made welcome, where kindly sympathy and affectionate care are offered her, and all this done simply and sincerely and without the annoyance which the red tape, so often accompanying charities, occasions. That she be a nursing mother or a woman about to give to the world a new little life is all that she need demonstrate. No questions are asked her; her nationality, race, religion are of no consequence; she need not even produce a marriage certificate. That she is a mother or about to become one is the only appeal she needs. The door of the canteen is opened wide to her and she is told that she is *at home*. She may come twice a day for a warm, nourishing meal; she is provided with a beautiful, though simple, little layette for the baby, with toilet necessities, with clean, warm bedding. A doctor and nurse are in attendance who make daily rounds of the five canteens, and she has what medical attention she requires. In the case of the expectant mother, she is given food, clothing, should she require it, and the physician's care; and after the arrival of the baby she is taught how to care for it properly, to bathe it, and keep it comfortable. She is visited daily for 10 days by the nurse, who upon each call brings her a peso for the purchase of food and who assists the family in the preparation of the meals, so that the mother need have no worry and may therefore remain tranquil for the necessary length of time. After 10 days or 2 weeks the mother may come to the canteen nearest her home for two meals a day until her child is 2 years of age. What medical attention either she or the child may need is given, and all the children under the care of the canteens are given a physical examination every week. In this way their general health is looked after, they are well nourished and hygienically cared for, and thus they are given a foundation for health and strength.

"You have no idea what a difference there is in both mothers and children after they have been under our care for even a few weeks," exclaimed Señora Martínez de Hoz. And after a visit to one of the canteens it was easy to believe. Furnished simply but in good taste, everything was immaculately clean and scrupulously kept. Here was a pleasant-faced, kindly matron and the capable nurse, and about the whole place an atmosphere of wholesomeness and cheer. So pronounced was the latter fact that I could not but remark it. "Oh, yes," said the matron, "it is always bright and cheerful here—nothing sad."



Courtesy of Child Health Magazine

AN INFANT WELFARE STATION

A recently established station in one of the poorer quarters of the city where the infant mortality rate was previously very high

Whatever may be the individual opinion upon the subject of public charity; whatever may be the argument of the sociologist as to giving charity and thereby making more dependents, or of withholding it and providing the basis for revolutions; or of helping to the end of promoting self-help; whatever conclusion may be arrived at on these ever-present and vexing questions, one thing is and always will remain sure—the appeal of the needy child, the innocent being who is in no way responsible for his existence, but finds himself a member of the human family, albeit a burden upon the national economy,

through no fault of his. That he is born under a handicap is unquestioned. Whether that handicap shall be for him throughout his life a bond under which he apathetically sinks, or a spur from which he rises to gallant achievement, is beside the point in the activities of the Cantinas Maternales. That to them is not the issue. But that innocent babies and tiny children should lack that primal need of every living thing—sustenance; that they should suffer and that the diminutive flame of their lives should flicker out from sheer hunger is unthinkable. Against that evil Señora Martínez de Hoz battles steadfastly to the end that in Buenos Aires it shall not exist. Against the gaunt giant who among other terrors stalks the regions of the poor and who is well-known in all cities by the name infant mortality she wages an efficient warfare; and that she has effectively reduced the amount of his yearly reapings in Buenos Aires is to her a source of grateful satisfaction.

Here is a great lady, born in the lap of luxury, who has never known a need, but who works at her self-imposed task with greater assiduity, perhaps, than many wage earners work for their livelihood, Señora Martínez de Hoz is not only the wife of a member of one of the wealthiest families in the Republic, the owner of the very fine and very famous estancia at Mar del Plata, but she is herself a member of one of the oldest and proudest of Argentine families. Over 200 years ago an ancestor of hers, a Spanish nobleman, was sent to Argentina by his king on an important mission. He married the daughter of one of the Spanish viceroys and remained here. And here to-day one of his granddaughters, realizing the responsibility of possessions, place, and power, worthily carries on the traditions of a proud name. In a little, simply furnished office in her home she directs the beneficent work of which she was not only the originator and founder, but of which she remains the guiding and moving spirit. Interested in many other charities to which she contributes liberally, it is to the Cantinas Maternales that she devotes practically all her time and for which she labors untiringly. In addition to the work she accomplishes in her office, with the assistance of a secretary, she constantly visits the canteens and also the homes of the poor persons whom she aids. She thus not only gives of her large means, which is perhaps the easiest manner of dispensing charity, but she gives of herself—her time, her keen intelligence, her executive ability, and her social position.

Since the initiation of the canteens in 1915 their scope has been extended so that now any poor child between the ages of 6 and 12 years whose family is unable to provide wholesome food for him, may, upon presentation of a card from his teacher in school to that effect, come to the canteens for his noon meal. He is also given medical attention, a tonic or other medicine, if it is needed, and clothing.

A pathetic little story lies back of the initiation of this part of the work. Upon visiting a mother and baby one day, Señora Martínez de Hoz found a boy of some 9 or 10 years sitting idly in a corner of the poor room which was the woman's home. "Why is that boy not in school?" she asked.

"Oh, Señora," replied the woman, "I could not give him his lunch and I can not send him to school hungry."

"How terrible!" thought Señora Martínez de Hoz. Here was a little boy who should be hard at his studies and playing about with his chums, and instead he was actually suffering hunger and in no condi-



Courtesy of Child Health Magazine

A CHILD HEALTH CENTER

As the demarcation between the pre-school and baby clinics is not strict, vaccinations of children form a part of the station's activities

tion to be in school. She at once made arrangements for the care of such cases.

I was interested to know how Señor Bustos, who has just bequeathed the handsome sum of 1,000,000 pesos to this charity, became interested in the work. "He had heard of the cantinas," said Señora Martínez de Hoz, "and one day while walking in the street he was accosted by a woman with a young child in her arms, who begged alms to buy food. 'Why do you not go to the Cantinas Maternales?' he asked. 'I do not know where they are, Señor,' replied the woman. 'Ah, well then, come to my house and I will give you a card which will

direct you where to go,' he said. And after that so many cases that he sent were taken care of that he was impressed with the great measure of good which the cantinas accomplished."

His magnificent legacy will be invested for the cantinas and kept as a permanent fund, from the income of which the life of the institution will be permanently assured, "because," said Señora Martínez de Hoz, "I want to be sure that the cantinas will live after I am no longer here."

THE MONTEVIDEO SCHOOL FOR MUNICIPAL NURSES[1]

By Leontine Adami-Roussel[2]

IN 1912 the Montevideo municipal authorities, justly alarmed at the state of the auxiliary services for the care of the sick in the hospitals of the capital and in the country, resolved to found a nursing school on model lines.

Dr. Carlos Nery, who was then in London and who had studied the admirable organization of English hospitals, offered to bring back with him five sister tutors trained in the best methods of the English schools. In January, 1913, therefore, the Montevideo municipal authorities were able to open the first professional school in South America for teaching girls the science and art of nursing the sick, according to the system which Florence Nightingale had taught 50 years earlier.

In order to attract girls of the best families—that is to say, belonging to a class of women of high character—the school was designated by the English word "Nurses," which could have no connection with the uneducated personnel of doubtful reputation at that time working in the hospitals.

The nurses' school is situated in the outskirts of the town of Montevideo, in the midst of a fine garden. It consists of two wings, each containing 45 beds for women's and children's medical and surgical cases, a dispensary, operating theater, out-patients' department, etc.

The teaching staff consists of the "Sisters" and the matron (*directrice*), Mlle. Maria M. Veiga. The 25 probationers live in a separate home close to the hospital. The nurses' home is a fine building, and the bedrooms, each containing two beds, have big

[1] From *The World's Health*, Vol. V, No. 3, March, 1924.

[2] Miss Leontine Adami-Roussel is at present following the Fourth International Public Health Nursing Course organized by the League of Red Cross Societies at Bedford College, London.



Courtesy of The World's Health

STAFF AND PUPILS OF THE MONTEVIDEO NURSING SCHOOL



THE NATIONAL INSANE ASYLUM



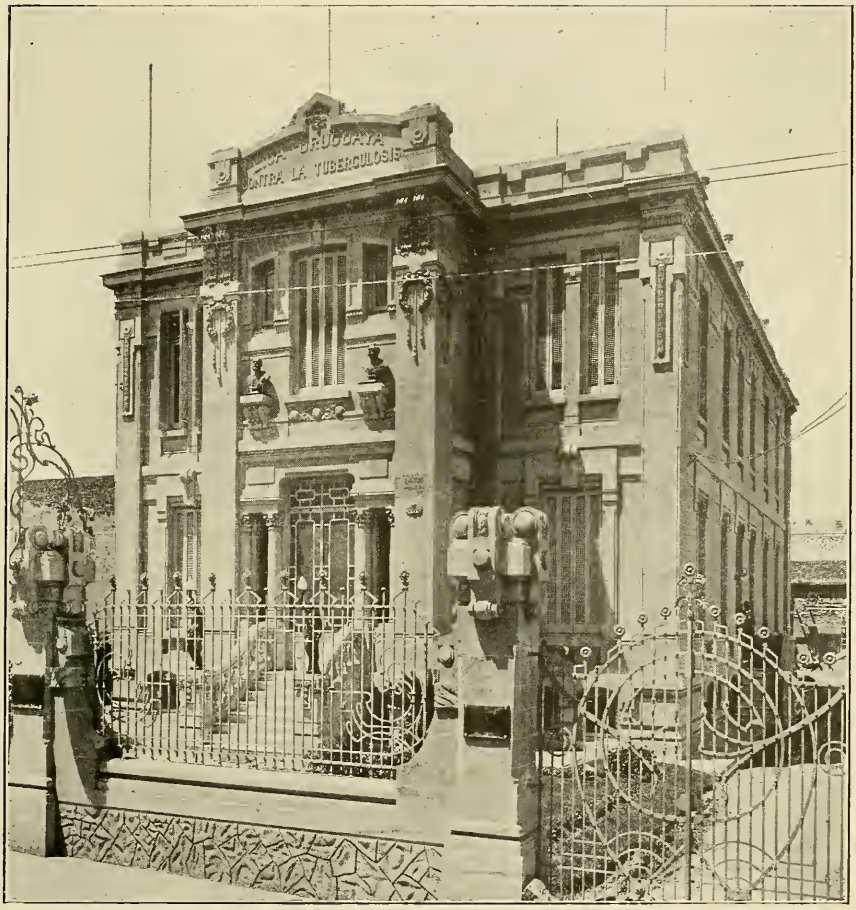
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PATIO OF THE ITALIAN HOSPITAL, MONTEVIDEO

In addition to the various hospitals under Government direction there are in Montevideo a number of fine private hospitals, including the Italian Hospital, which is considered one of the most artistic buildings in the city

windows overlooking the garden. The sisters have separate rooms, and Mlle. Veiga has also an office where she does her accounts and keeps her books in order.

The teaching staff is completed by Dr. C. Nery, formerly professor of the faculty of medicine, and member of the Royal Society of London, who acts as director of the school and senior surgeon.



THE URUGUAYAN LEAGUE AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

This building, in Montevideo, is the headquarters of the league organized to fight the ravages of tuberculosis in Uruguay

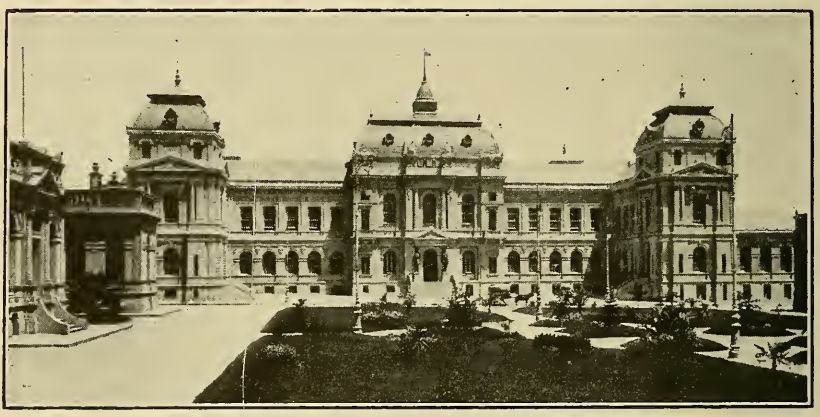
The teaching follows strictly the main lines of the Florence Nightingale system; that is, the personnel work of the probationers is depended upon to supply the educational and moral basis for forming the nurse's character. Technical instruction also is given by means of practical work under the critical eye of the ward sister. This occupies nine-tenths of the time; the other tenth is taken up by theory and by lessons in elementary anatomy and physiology. In addition, the cases furnish subjects for scientific talks, and talks on

moral standards, which are of the utmost value in the training of nurses.

The whole work of the operating theater, including sterilization and general anæsthesia, is carried out by the probationers under the supervision of the sister tutors. Among thousands of operations under a general anæsthetic, no serious accidents have ever occurred.

The preparation of medicines is also done by the probationers, who are instructed by a sister in the elements of dispensing. Prescriptions requiring specialized knowledge are sent to the dispensary of a neighboring hospital to be made up.

During the first few years the attendance at the out-patients department reached more than 20,000 visits annually, with about 10,000 dressings, and it has had to be restricted to those coming, later, as in-patients because of serious illness or operation. The number of



MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MONTEVIDEO

The various departments of the university are housed in separate buildings especially adap ted to each

major operations performed is about 350 per annum, of which the majority are abdominal and gynecological.

The complete course for the probationer involves residence at the school for two years and three months. At the end of the first three months she has to pass a preliminary examination as to her physical, moral, and intellectual capability. If this is successfully passed, she starts on her course of work and study for the first year. The school year extends from January to January, the examinations, both theoretical and practical, taking place at the end of December. Probationers who have successfully passed the three annual examinations are entitled to a diploma signed by the municipal authorities and vacant posts in the hospitals are reserved for them.

The probationer nurses work 8 hours a day, and 12 hours on night duty. They have half an hour for lunch, three-quarters for dinner in the evening, and fifteen minutes for breakfast and for tea

at 5 o'clock. Each nurse is allowed a half day off a week, not counting *fete* days, and three weeks holiday in the year.

Since 1913 the school has trained about one hundred nurses in the Florence Nightingale hospital system. A few have left because of illness or marriage; two have died; one or two have left the municipal service to work in private hospitals, but not one, to our knowledge, has changed her profession.

The probationers receive 12 piasters (£2) a month for the first year's training and 15 piasters (£2.10) for the second year. Posts in the hospitals are paid at the rate of 30 piasters (£5) a month.

The certificated nurses have formed a National Nurses' Association which has for its object the raising of the nursing profession to a greater degree of dignity than it has hitherto attained in the minds



UNIVERSITY OF MONTEVIDEO

Faculty of enseñanza secondaria, or academic department, conferring the degree of Bachelor of Science and Letters

of the Uruguayan physicians and people. It is making an effort to draw the attention of the responsible authorities to the necessity of improving the nurses' quarters in hospitals, which, in spite of the magnificent new buildings, are still considered of minor importance.

Finally, the Nurses' Association is emphasizing the necessity of establishing new nursing schools in the hospitals, making use for this purpose of the personnel trained in the mother school. It has also pointed out the moral credit and prestige won by the Uruguayan women in hospital work and their aptitude for teaching. The patients in the Pereira Rossell Hospital, one of the largest in Uruguay, containing 300 beds, are nursed entirely by certificated nurses from this school. The Central Military Hospital (200 beds) has for the last six years had a nurse superintendent trained in the school and she is helped in her organization and nursing duties by 12 certificated nurses who supervise the work of the military nurses.

BRAZILIAN FOREST POLICY[1]

By Roy Nash

WHAT magnificent whiskers men grew when the world was young! What luxuriant beards adorned the blond heads of the Barbarians, impenetrable jungles of hair that swept their chests as they chatted and caught the crumbs as they fell. We can only faintly imagine their luxuriance from the few examples that have come down into modern times. Then man looked in the mirror. And he shaved. And he trimmed his long locks. But his eyebrows and the hair of his head he did not shave. And the problem confronting the unresting bipeds who are spinning the world on its axis just now is: Shall man continue the devastation and destroy the hair of his head and eyebrows, or shall he keep a certain portion of his globe permanently producing pelage as a contrast to the smoothness of his face?

I think I am the first scientist to point out that this problem hinges entirely upon the subsidiary and seemingly unimportant question of what man decides to do with the forests. For it is easily demonstrable that the hairiness of the whisker-growing branch of the human race is lessening *pari passu* with the deforestation of the globe. So even for men who never have been within a forest in their lives—and that is probably true of over half the race—a discussion of forest policy has an intimate, fireside interest.

THE WORLD SITUATION

When the world was young—and not so much younger either—the forests were as luxuriant as the whiskers of the Barbarians. Softwood forests of conifers balked the bitterness of the north wind from Alaska to Labrador. Towering Douglas fir and the ancient redwoods extended down the Pacific coast to below San Francisco, linking the crucifixion of 1914 to the crucifixion of Christ in memories already stored with the events of 2,000 years when Jesus walked in the flesh. Various pines formed a loin-clout of richest fabrication about the buttocks of the Sierras and Rockies. East of the Great Plains the conifers reappeared in the white-pine forests of our north-

[1] From a volume shortly to be published, *The Conquest of Brazil.*



Photograph by Roy Nash

THE EVERGREEN HARDWOOD FOREST, RIO DOCE, ESPIRITO SANTO

This shows well the density of the under story

ern boundary from the Great Lakes to New England as a monument marking the last stand of the continental glaciers. And a wreath of conifers, too, garlanded the continent from Texas to New Jersey. Across the Atlantic the coniferous forests swept with scarcely a break from the Scandinavian Peninsula through Finland, European Russia, and Siberia to the shores of the Pacific, arguing ever with Nordic and Mongol and the migrants in between that the East and the West are one.

Marching with the conifers on the south the temperate hardwoods occupied a better class of soils, but were nowhere so extensive; light-hearted, temperamental, feminine forests which changed their raiment three times in the day of their year. When spring called them from their winter's sleep, they decked themselves in all the delicacies of green and blossom that an indulgent mother could contrive. Their midday gown, a full, easy leafage for the shade and sunshine of the idle summer. But as the dinner hour of fall approached what a riot of color, what slim bare arms against the harvest moon, how surpassingly beautiful they made themselves! Gay forests that laughed at the stern solemnity of their northern brother with his one frugal suit of green.

Tropical hardwoods formed the third great belt, a sacrament of silence that revealed the inward and spiritual grace of Asia from the foothills of the Himalayas to the point of the Malay Peninsula and on into Sumatra, Borneo, and the Philippines. Richer, in the intricate variegations of ten thousand species, than the costliest canopy of oriental prince, the hardwoods of the low latitudes shaded a large part of the peninsula of India. In Africa sorrowful as the stunted spruce of the Arctics and weeping the tears denied Sahara, the evergreens of the Tropics reached dejectedly from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic in Angola, writhed above the wickedness of the Belgian Congo, and reaching thence through French Equatorial Africa and along the Guinea coast to the Gambia, shrouded in oblivion deeds too dark to bear the light of day. But the greatest extent of tropical hardwoods was, and is, in South America, particularly in Brazil. The Amazon forest, with the contiguous timber in the Guianas and Venezuela, covers not less than fifteen hundred million acres and carries at the minimum five thousand billion board feet of timber.[2]

"Incredible, inexhaustible, illimitable" were the forests which clothed our bearded earth when the world was young.

It is hoped that the world will wag along some years more. Neither does human society seem about to perish; an organism with such superabundant energy that it can squirt thirty million men into a carnival of slaughter is surely going strong. Yet none

[2] H. N. Whitford, *The Forests of Brazil* (in preparation).

but a fool would nowadays speak of the world's forest wealth as inexhaustible, illimitable. Only four countries of Europe any longer possess more than enough timber to supply their own present needs: Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Soviet Russia. Most of China has been trimmed as bare as a newborn babe. Spain, Italy, and Greece have shaved their eyebrows with no marked improvement in looks. What happened about the Mediterranean is aptly summed up in an interview with Prof. Patrick Geddes:[3]

> I have been specially interested in the history of the Mediterranean lands and peoples—*e. g.* in the association of the decline of ancient Rome and of modern Spain and Turkey with the gradual deterioration of their soil.
>
> In what way?
>
> Chiefly by the cutting down of trees, which has altered not only the soil, but even the climate, of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. It is everybody's obvious interest to cut down trees, so for the sake of immediate gain the interest of the future is sacrificed. Under the great maritime civilizations, from the Phoenician to the Venetian, the country was recklessly stripped of its forests. The peasant, too, did it to make a clearing, the shepherd to find grass. Then came the torrential rains of every autumn and spring, the soil was washed away, and the slopes were completely denuded, so that now we find barren rock where once was fertile soil.
>
> At this point the Professor showed me a number of very curious photographs of Cyprus, showing how by the destruction of forests the rocks have gradually been laid bare. The work of afforestation in Cyprus or the East generally will be, of course, a slow affair, but, so he says, a holy war, a war lasting over centuries, but one which, as it goes on, will bring back wealth, health, and happiness to the impoverished and degenerate Eastern races.

The forest maps of Canada and Siberia look limitless in their splash of green, but when you realize that all those far northern stands in the interior of the continent are very light and that it takes three or four hundred years to grow a decent tree up there, the deep green pales to a greenish-gray. The delusion that the United States can lean indefinitely upon her northern neighbor is a dream from which the wood-pulp industry is already awaking.

In short, the two northern forest belts have been so reduced that today the combined acreage of conifers and temperate hardwoods scarce equals that of the tropical hardwoods, which are still fairly intact.[4] The world situation is such that in the western hemisphere within half a century the center of hardwood production passes inevitably from the United States to Brazil. Brazil has the goods. She has more timber which can easily be dumped on the deck of an ocean-going steamship than any other region in the world. She may be sure the lumbermen of North America like wolves on the flank of the caribou herd will be after it the minute they have cleaned the carcasses of the remaining redwoods, Douglas fir, and southern

[3] British Weekly, July 8, 1897.

[4] Zon and Sparhawk, *Forest Resources of the World*, Vol. I, 14.

pine. What then will Brazil do? The time to draw up battle orders is before men go over the top.

FORESTRY VERSUS CAPITALISTIC EXPLOITATION

There are two ways of playing this game. One way is to play it according to the rules of her great sister of the North, the United States of America. Treat the forest as a mine and not as a continuing crop. Accept the frontiersman's hatred of forests as a national philosophy. Regard the forest simply as an enemy of



Photograph by Roy Nash

RIO DOCE EVERGREEN HARDWOOD FOREST

Note the profusion of lianas in this forest

farmers, herdsmen, and cities; a thing to be destroyed by fire if it can not be hacked down with an ax. Deny that society as a continuing concern has any rights or interests which conflict with those of profits from private property. Grant a timber concession in the public lands to every politician who hops on the winning band wagon. Alienate the nation's title to a basic source of raw material until all the heavy stands of desirable saw-timber are in the hands of the lumber barons. Then set aside the bare tops of Rocky Mountains and the rocky ranges where the sheep pasture as "National Forests." When you finally find yourself with your remaining timber supply from 1,000 to 3,000 miles from the great markets, and lumber getting

so costly that housebuilding is seriously curtailed, begin buying back the burned over, abandoned lands of the lumbermen and at colossal cost to the community undertake the century-long task of bringing back a forest cover upon lands that never should have been stripped.

Then will you be able to make such proud report as that of the Chief Forester of the United States: [5] That having shaved off two-thirds of the forest growth which covered the United States when Columbus dropped anchor, and standing on the brink of a timber famine, we are eating into our forest capital for three-fourths of our annual cut; that 52,000 forest fires in 1922 swept over 8,000,000 acres of forest land; that for every private owner of timber land who has attempted reforestation, hundreds butcher and burn in the good old ways of their forbears; that while government in the last few years has bought back some 4,000,000 acres of land which had been skinned and abandoned by lumbermen in the East, 75,000,000 acres of virgin forest in the South and West have been reduced by said lumbermen to the same worthless condition.

"Wild asses in the wilderness."

The second way of playing the game is based upon altogether different assumptions. It assumes that the teams which will be frolicking on the gridiron a hundred years from now will have a right to find a field in good condition despite the fact that we, in our heavy boots, are kicking the ball about, this particular fine fall day. It assumes that human beings 10,000 years from now—our descendants—will have to depend upon exactly the same sources for the raw materials of life as we—soil that can produce food or forage crops, mines, waters, and forests.

"Why not put all possible land to producing food or forage?" puts in the Scoffer with an ax to grind. "Your descendants can't eat hardwood, or conifers either!"

Even that is no certainty in the light of recent experiments on hydrolized sawdust for dairy cows. But it can't be done; because there is much land in the world so poor that it is of small use to agriculture, which nevertheless will produce fine forests. There is much land which lies so steep that if deforested the devil is to pay. There are watersheds which must be kept permanently under forest or the waters will run away with the soil and in ungovernable floods sweep the very foundation of life from beneath man's feet and carry it out to sea. In the days before man thought of planting crops, he demonstrated that he could live on a densely forested earth, but the agriculturist has not yet been born who could very long feed a densely populated earth shaved clean of forests.

[5] W. B. Greeley, Chief, U. S. Forest Service, *Balancing the Forest Ledger*, American Forestry, December, 1923.

So the first forest act of an intelligent nation mildly interested in the future, will be to delimit the "absolute forest soils"; those areas which, in so far as we can see into the future, will always serve society better as forest land than as farming, grazing, or denuded land. If private titles exist within such *protection forests*, they will be quashed, extinguished, wiped equitably out! Items upon which the very existence of the collectivity depends can not be permitted to drift into (or remain in) the category of private property.

A further assumption of the social forest code is that for some time to come it will be desirable to have a steady, abundant, and cheap supply of lumber; wood for industrial uses; and fuel. Pleasant, also, to have a bit of shade in which to sit on a hot afternoon, a solitude into which one may retire when folks became too formidable. Now forests, to serve well these every-day functions, can not be too far away from the places where people live. Small forests located close to cities and scattered through farming communities are far more desirable than vast expanses of forest on the noon—and at the present moment in history, most of the Amazon forest enters no more into the life of our globe than would forests on the silvery satellite. The delimitation of such *production forests* involves an appraisal of social needs for, say, a hundred years ahead, just as a prudent housewife provides for Sunday dinner before the shops close Saturday night. Mistakes in judgment will be made, and there should be a revaluation of the whole matter at least every half century by the light of the wisdom of more mature times. Production forests should be worked in accord with those simple forestry principles which look to the reproduction, as well as the harvesting, of the crop.

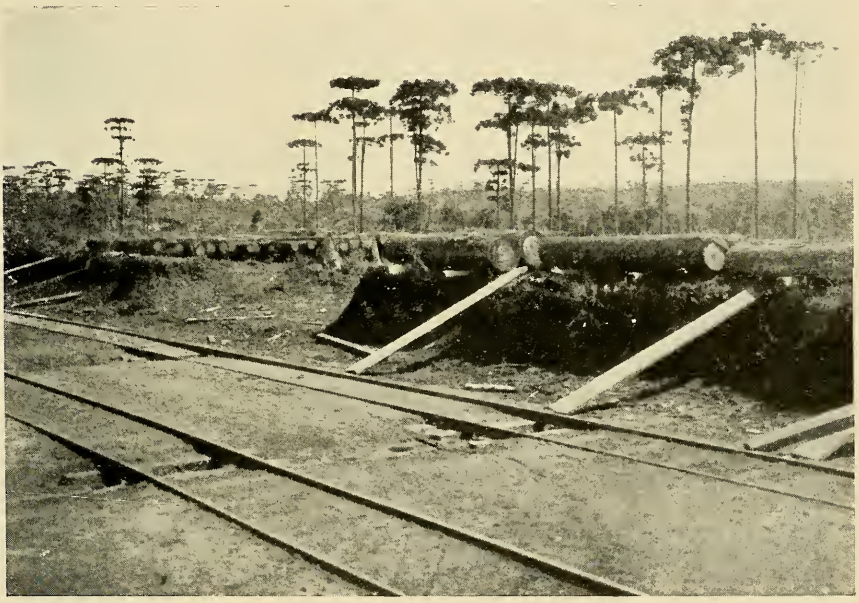
The word "reproduction" spells the essential difference between the forester and the lumberman. At the touch of the one, profit-guided, forests wither and melt away. A certain amount of social passion and love of the medium wherein he works, plus trained intelligence, enables the forester to use and reproduce endlessly what the lumberman rapes but once.

These two categories of protection and production forests handled on forestry principles represent a permanent feature of any sound national organization. As to what proportion of productive soils should be thus kept under forest cover, we can speak only in generalities. France and Germany have the best managed forests in the world. In France the forests occupy 18 per cent of the total land area and in Germany 24 per cent.[6] Neither produces enough wood for its own use and has to import heavily. For a nation like Brazil to contemplate keeping less than one-third of its productive land surface permanently under forest would be sheer folly. That

[6] Zon and Sparhawk, *Forest Resources of the World*, Vol. I, p. 4.

would leave 60 per cent for crops and pastures, and 7 per cent for the unproductive occupation of the soil.

With these permanent production forests, as with protection forests, the first question to decide is—Who shall own them? My answer to that is as unhesitating in the second case as in the first: The nation, the States, the cities, the towns. There is no possible common ground upon which to compose the diametrically opposed interests of private property in forests versus social interests. If I owned a private forest (and I hope to get a concession in Brazil before she adopts these suggestions), I should be converting it into



Photograph by Roy Nash

PARANÁ PINE TYPE OF FOREST, SANTA CATHARINA

Note the straight, clean boles and the umbrella-like crowns

round American dollars just as fast as it could be shoved through the mill, like every other sensible American lumberman. What interest have I, an individual, in growing a second crop that I am not going to live to see harvested? If the history of the United States proves anything, it proves that for government to alienate its title to forest lands is *to sign the death warrant of the forests.* Brazil can much better afford to take Canada as a model in this respect.

In Brazil, after setting aside these two categories of permanent forests, there will still remain a great area of forest on land which ultimately will come under the plow and produce food. Here, if anywhere, is the place for the politician to locate his concessions and treat

his friends to something soft on the inside; this is the land to sell to the North American lumbermen; here let the nomads of shifting agriculture hack and burn at pleasure during the two or three generations it will take to lull the nefarious institution into a deep, deep sleep. But Brazil should be very sure the forests she wants to hold for the community are well staked down before the high wind of capitalistic exploitation strikes her.

WHAT BRAZIL HAS DONE

So much for the forester's faith. What steps has Brazil already taken? Where is she to look for further light and leading? What is the next move in the game?

Brazil has taken three tottering steps in the direction of a sound forest policy. The first was in 1735 when Gomes Freyre de Andrada tried to guarantee a continuing source of timber for the placer mines of Minas Gerães against the wishes of the complacent miners who were working havoc with the forests west of the Mantiqueira.[7] The miners won and the forests went. The second step was taken in 1911 when the Geologic Survey published a forest map which tries to discriminate the land which was originally forested from that which never appears to have been. The last step was the passage, in December, 1921, of a Federal forest law looking to the establishment of a Brazilian Forest Service and outlining its job. My information is (1923) that this law is still "but a scrap of paper." The Brazilian Government has not yet done anything that would bring a forester and the forests face to face. Brazil then, at the moment, stands exactly where British India stood 60 years ago when the Governor-General in Council called Dietrich Brandis to organize the Indian Forest Service.

And it is toward India that I would direct Brazil's opening eyes for light and leading. No other country holds such pertinent lessons for Brazilian forestry.

THE INDIAN FOREST SERVICE

In 1805 the King's Navy waked up to the fact that oak in England would soon exist only in the ancient ballads. The King asked India if he might depend upon the Malabar Coast for a permanent supply of teak. As a result, a captain of the police was appointed the first Conservator of Forests in India, and within a couple of years he had quashed all private rights of the natives in the forests of Malabar-Travancore by assuming their nonexistence.[8] Then began a half

[7] Southey, *History of Brazil*, Vol. III, p. 825.

[8] B. Ribbentrop, Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India, *Forestry in British India* (Calcutta, 1900), p. 65.

century dominated by the idea that society can attain its ends through money-making lumbermen. If, without going through the experience, Brazil can learn what England learned by that half century of exploitation *a la* Police, she will save herself 200 years of grief. What England learned in that era has been confessed by a British official of large experience in India:[9]

> Followed the period of leasing forests and allowing them to be worked by private enterprise, a plan which failed both in Madras, Burma, and the Central Provinces in the case of teak, in the accessible sâl forests of the Northwestern Provinces, and in the Himalayan forests with deodar. Areas of forest of enormous value were cut out by timber traders, who cared nothing for the future of the forest, while the government did not receive adequate value for the produce extracted. Instances of this nature had been plentiful in the history of many forests in Europe, but India failed to profit by these examples, and for many years Government authorities pinned their faith to the ruinous method of leasing out forests to capitalists in the hope that the latter would so work the areas as to insure a future crop of young trees taking the place of the mature, and often immature, ones felled. The hope proved as elusive in India as it has elsewhere in the world. *The method meant, and will always mean, reckless waste and inevitable ruin.*

In 1852 Pegu was annexed. Teak had always been a royal monopoly in Lower Burma and a principal export from Rangoon, so it was easy to declare all forests public property as soon as the British took over. Annexation meant a kill for capital. Public property was synonymous with meat for all the carnivora. Immediately the timber wolves began to harry the flanks of the herd. Capitalistic exploitation soon littered the road to Mandalay with so many stinking carcasses of butchered forests that Lord Dalhousie was forced to define a forest policy which would protect public interests.

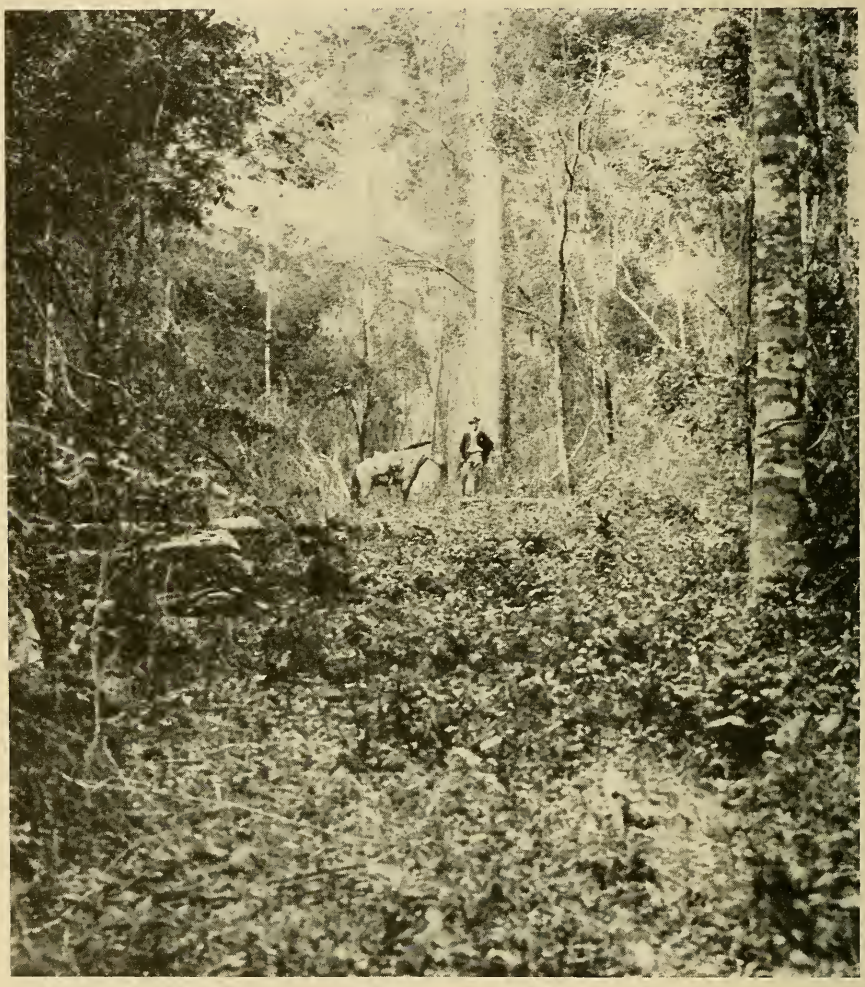
So it was not because hard-headed old England had a leaning toward communism and was given to indulging the Empire in Utopian philosophies that she came to the conclusion that private ownership, or private exploitation, of forests spells death to the forest. She arrived at that conclusion only after the trials and errors of over half a century during which she tried to reconcile her faith in *laissez faire* with the continuity of Imperial raw materials.

When she did put her hand to the job of setting her house in order, she did it in thoroughgoing, hard-headed English fashion. The dispatch of the Governor-General in Council to the Secretary of State, dated November 1, 1862, is good reading for Brazil—and, in my judgment, has even more meaning for the United States:

> In the first place, we may express our belief that under no conceivable circumstances is it possible that personal interests can be made compatible with public interests in the working of forests, otherwise than under a system of

[9] E. P. Stebbing, *The Forests of India* (London, 1920), Vol. II, p. 511.

such stringent supervision as would, in fact, reduce those working under it to the position of mere agents of the administration. . . . We think that the idea of giving a proprietary right in forest to any individual should be abandoned, as the possession of such a right is almost certain to lead to the destruction of the forest; personal interests, in short, under existing conditions and in this respect, are not only incompatible with public interests, but they are absolutely antagonistic.



Photograph by Roy Nash

THE EVERGREEN HARDWOOD IN WESTERN SÃO PAULO

Practically all the coffee culture has been on land which originally produced this type of forest

We consider also that all Government forests should be strictly set apart, and made unalienable; of course, where private rights already exist, or where in the case of the forests of Burma certain rights have been conferred on private parties for a limited time, they must be respected, though it might be good policy to extinguish such rights on equitable terms whenever it be found possible to do so. . . .

Of course it can not be said that any forest which is now thought to be necessary, or worth preserving, will be held to be so for all time, but the facilities for the destruction of forest are so great, the difficulty of reproducing it so insurmountable, and the general tendency in this country to accept as truth the fallacy that the clearance of forest is of itself necessarily an improvement so common, that it will be important to record forest boundaries and so set forest land apart in a very strict and formal manner. . . .

Having thus secured, as far as possible, that the boundaries of those forests which it is intended to preserve shall be respected, and having obtained maps and surveys of the whole of them, a solid basis would be got on which to establish an efficient forest administration, the great end of which should be to obtain the largest possible quantity of produce from the forests, consistent with their permanent usefulness. . . . The forests, when set aside as such, should be made to assume a distinct plan of their own in the departments producing revenue, and the success or failure of the administration should be made at once apparent from the state of the balance on the forest budget.

After some obvious remarks on the necessity of a trained personnel, the dispatch concludes:

Organization to be of real and permanent value must not be essentially, or even mainly, dependent on extraordinary personal acquirements or activity; the machinery should be such as will work with average men under the direction of the best of their class. And this is peculiarly the case as regards the administration of forests. Results will be so long in coming, and ruin is so easily and so immediately brought about by the neglect of first principles by a single individual, that as little as possible should be left open to the local executive authorities in this respect.

O wise old England, with the long look ahead! Sitting at the desk of the Secretary of State in London town was a statesman who not only could see the cogency of such argument, but who could see more clearly than they in India that at the beginning of forest management there would be expenditures which would not always be covered by returns in the same year, land purchases, plantations to make, roads to build and streams to improve, which should be looked upon as just so sound a capital investment as the building of a great irrigation dam.

In reply to the above proposal to found the Indian Forest Service, the Secretary of State said:

It requires the stability of a settled administration to prevent the present destruction of forests, and hand them down in such quantity and conditions as to leave a due supply for future generations. A permanent government only can be expected to wait long enough to reap the profit obtainable from an article which it takes eighty or a hundred years to bring to maturity. Permanency, as far as it can be obtained, is, therefore, of the highest importance in any arrangement for the due administration of forests. And Her Majesty's Government, therefore, entirely approve of your proposal to make a separate department at Calcutta.

Nor did England balk at a complete reversal of her economic policy and a denial of the dominant economic thought of the nineteenth century.

It is very satisfactory to me to learn that you have come to the same conclusion as Her Majesty's Government, that individuals can not be relied upon for due care in the management of forests, inasmuch as private interests must be opposed, in this instance, to the public interests. . . .

While alluding to financial considerations, I will observe that, although it is of course to be hoped, and although I firmly believe that a considerable profit will be derived from the forests, when permanently placed under experienced and careful management; still, profit is not the only object to be kept in view, and in the state in which many of the forests now are it may not be possible at once to obtain a revenue from them. An outlay, even, may now be necessary in many instances, and, when necessary, should, I think, be incurred. And it is another advantage of a permanent administration that it will look forward with certainty to the repayment of such an outlay in future years. I may add, too, that the superintendents should be supplied with a sufficient staff, or it will be impossible for them, and particularly at first, to enforce the rules and give efficient protection to the forests under their charge.[10]

Thus England bestowed her blessing upon forestry and government ownership of forests in India. That there was no cause to worry about the ability to make it pay will become evident directly.

The first concern was for men to breathe life into this radical determination of policy. When Lord Dalhousie tried to halt the spoliation of Pegu, he cast about for some one who knew forests and how to manage them scientifically. At that time there was not one forester in the whole British Empire. England was deterred by no false pride. Without hesitation she turned to Germany for help, and in 1856 sent out Dietrich Brandis, a highly trained German forester, to be the first superintendent of forests in Pegu, Tenasserim, and Martaban. His eight years' work in Lower Burma revealed him a scientist, forester, and administrator rolled into one; and Brandis was summoned to Calcutta to become first inspector general of forests. His immediate problem was a staff and how to create it, the question Brazil faces at the present moment. Brandis went back to Europe and sent out two young foresters trained for the German forest service, Schlich and Ribbentrop, both of whom later filled the post of inspector general. At the same time, before he made his initial move in the field, Brandis provided for a constant, if small, stream of technical foresters by sending selected probationers from British universities to the forest schools in France and Germany. A man without a technical education is no more able to formulate a working plan for a forest—one that will work—than a policeman to calculate the stresses for a Brooklyn Bridge. On the other hand, a forest properly handled will with each rotation show fewer weeds and a higher percentage of valuable species, and will put on wood faster than in a state of nature. He is a poor forester who can not beat the methods of a virgin forest. Tropical forests, in particular, are so complex that if managed by persons ignorant of their profes-

[10] Stebbing, *The Forests of India*, Vol. I, pp. 526–530.

sion, ruin would be almost as inevitable as if left to the mercies of the lumbermen. England saw it. For many years she trained her foresters at Nancy, in France. Then Schlich was called from the inspector generalship to organize the forest school in the Royal



Photograph by Roy Nash

WASTED TIMBER

Nine-tenths of the coffee, cacao, and fattening pastures in Brazil represent the burning, not utilizing, of timber like this

Engineering College at Coopers Hill, now transferred to Oxford University.

Having thus provided for a supply of brains, the next question was to get some eyes and ears and arms, men for the subordinate executive positions. After some floundering about, trying to work with untrained men, the Imperial Forest School for native rangers was

opened at Dehra in the Dun in 1878. For deputy rangers a two years' course was given in Hindustani at Dehra Dun, a similar course in Burmese at Tharrawaddy, and a one year's course at the Madras school in English. For the last 20 years it has been an accepted dictum of the Indian Forest Service that even the forest guard can not remain an untutored man of the woods if he is to be of any real use. Every grade between him and the inspector general now receives a forestry training suited to his needs and intelligence.

The Indian Forest Service so organized has proven itself from every point of view. If it had not proven itself financially it would have been scrapped long ago in all probability. During the first 5 years of its organization, when no revenue at all should have been expected, Brandis made it pay an annual net surplus of £90,000. When Schlich succeeded to the inspector generalship, the net surplus in 1884–85 was £207,000. When Ribbentrop, the last of the German Inspectors General, retired in 1900, he had brought the annual net surplus up to £600,000. And by 1920 the British foresters who have guided the Indian Forest Service in the twentieth century could show an annual net surplus of £1,584,000.[11]

The system of government-owned and government-worked forests adopted by the Indian Forest Service has proven itself by the total failure of the opposite system of private exploitation. Brandis in the early days was so violently attacked by the predatory interests that the Pegu forests were again thrown open to lessees. The Tharrawaddy forests alongside remained subject to government control and were worked by departmental contractors. Result: in the Pegu forests the State incurred heavy financial losses, whereas the Tharrawaddy forests have always turned in a large and regular income.[12]

The Indian Forest Service has proven its ability to keep the markets stocked with timber. And while thus functioning at a profit, the foresters of India have reproduced the areas lumbered and can show a forest property, to-day, in every way more productive and serviceable to man than it was when Brandis took the helm in 1864.

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[11] At the present juncture attention may be drawn to one point which this history demonstrates beyond possibility of dispute. Each reorganization and each increase of the staff, coupled with enhanced budget grants, made for the development of the forests, was quickly followed by a considerable increase in the gross and net revenues. Had more liberality been exhibited in these matters at an earlier date there seems to be little doubt that the present revenue could have reached a higher figure. For instance, for the quinquennial period 1864–1869 the gross revenue amounted (*annually*) to Rs. 37,40,000; expenditure to Rs. 23,80,000, net surplus to Rs. 13,60,000; for the period 1884–89 the gross revenue was Rs. 116,70,000, expenditure Rs. 74,30,000, net surplus Rs. 42,40,000; for the period 1894–99 the gross revenue was Rs. 172,00,000, expenditure Rs. 98,00,000, net surplus Rs. 79,20,000. By 1919–20 this latter revenue had trebled.—Stebbing, *The Forests of India*, preface to Vol. II, p. vi.

In notifying the retirement of Mr. B. Ribbentrop the Governor-General in Council pointed out that: "During his term of office the gross revenues of the forests have risen from 102 lacs of rupees in 1884–5 to 190 lacs in 1898–9, and the net surplus from 31 lacs to 90 lacs of rupees."—*Idem*, Vol. II, p. 615.

The lac is 100,000 rupees; and by the law of 1897 the rupee was given a fixed ratio of 15 to the English pound sterling.

[12] Ribbentrop, *Forestry in British India*, p. 74.

A very clever metamorphosis of evil into good was his handling of shifting agriculture. By persuading many of these hereditary vandals to sow teak seed along with their rice, he made a system which had been destroying forest since the childhood of the race



Photograph by Roy Nash

THE FIRST STEP IN MAKING A PLANTED PASTURE OR A COFFEE PLANTATION

The men who burn such timber live in wretched, unhygienic mud houses, and will in a few years have to pay more for lumber than do the sheep herders of interior Australia

produce pure plantations of teak at a cost far below that of the regular plantations.

So well has the Indian Forest Service proven itself that its officers have been called upon to initiate forest management in every forest in which England is interested from Siam to South Africa. They

have solved every one of the major problems Brazil has to face, under conditions entirely similar. That their solutions were to the satisfaction of unsentimental England was made evident when she knighted Sir Dietrich Brandis.

THE NEXT STEP

The next step for Brazil would seem obvious. Do ye likewise. Before she can set aside national forests she must have a thorough reconnaissance of the existing public domain, State and national. That can only be done by trained and experienced tropical foresters. There is to-day no Brazilian with the training and experience which would qualify him to organize a forest service; she must look abroad in the first instance as England did. The Indian, French, Dutch, and Philippine services offer plenty of competent men to draw from.

To assist in the preliminary reconnaissance by experts, there should be appointed young men of good education and physique from all the Brazilian forest States. Those who make good in the field and show a real love for a rough life that is the antithesis of that of the average Brazilian bureaucrat, should be sent to Nancy or Oxford or Yale to be trained as tropical foresters. When these first probationers have brought back to Brazil the forest lore of Europe and North America, if not before, a forest school should be founded in the University of Rio de Janeiro. There should be at least five schools for rangers—in the Paraná pine forest, in the hardwoods of São Paulo, in the maritime forests of the Rio Doce or southern Bahia, in the semiarid northeast, and in the Amazon. With these schools functioning, the States can organize their individual services, with the Federal Forest Service to direct policy and carry on research throughout the Republic.

The place for forestry to sink its first roots into Brazilian soil is not in the Amazon, but in the forests near the centers of civilization—in São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catharina, in the forests of the Rio Doce, and southern Bahia. Minas has already destroyed far too much forest for her own ultimate good. In another quarter century, the way things are now going, São Paulo will not be able to set aside State production forests and there will be scarcely a stick of sawtimber standing between Santos and Bolivia.

The fact that most of the public domain has been turned over to the individual States complicates the problem in Brazil. If, however, the forest States once realize that forestry has been made to pay in dollars and cents, to yield an assured revenue in India, in Java, in the Philippines; if they realize that only by developing their forest resources can they approach a parity of economic power with the great agricultural States; if in forestry they can see the most prom-

ising weapon for winning the lowlands of the Amazon, a decision should be no more difficult for Pará and Amazonas and Matto Grosso than for São Paulo.

THE MILK IN THE COCONUT

The stadium is packed with the élite of the western world. The event, a foot race, one of those dual international matches so popular in North America since Zev ran away from the Derby winner and Dempsey knocked out the Argentine. This one, to determine relative intelligence in utilizing the wealth of forests. The distance, 2 miles, each mile a century; with the take-off at the 1800 post. The



Photograph by Roy Nash

AGRICULTURE BY FIRE: WHAT IS CALLED A GOOD BURN

odds are 10 to 1 on that fine-muscled white chap with "U. S." across his breast. Few believe the brown runner, Brazil, has a chance.

At the crack of the gun they are off, though with such unequal speed that the brown man seems tied to the post. The hyphenated Anglo-Saxon does the first hundred in ten flat, sprints through the back stretch of the nineteenth century with the speed of a frightened doe. At the 1900 post the northerner is so far ahead that the gamblers are making for the booking office to collect. But wait! A catch in the breath of the crowd. There is no runner, born of the wealth of the most prodigal environment, who can carry that pace for the distance. At the 1950 post he is staggering. Then the

crash, the last stick of sound native timber in his overstrained frame exhausted. A shiver runs through the stadium.

"What if the Latin-American should have the intelligence to husband his resources and walk through to a winning?"

Brazil has as easy a proposition as that, if she has the intelligence to run the race as a distance event and not as a sprint.

The milk in the coconut is this:

The coniferous forests and the temperate hardwoods can not much longer supply the world with the timber it wants. The day of the tropical hardwoods is at hand.

India, China, the Mediterranean, the United States should demonstrate to a blind man that there is no bench long enough for capitalistic exploitation and continuity of forest production to sit down together without crowding. Forestry is a function of the collectivity. Lumbering for profit on lands which should be kept permanently under forest is plain economic plunder, for which society in the end pays a terrible price. If you want three weeks of high life, take lumbering for profit and go on a debauch; if you want a marriage that shall endure, pick the other woman. Polygamy will ruin the temper of them both.

If the choice be for out-and-out government ownership and for forestry, protection and production forests, of a total area not less than one-third of Brazil's land surface, should be definitely demarked and intrusted to the management of a trained personnel.

How to develop a trained personnel and handle tropical forests at a profit can be learned from the Indian Forest Service.

Every consideration that makes forestry sound in temperate regions makes it doubly and trebly sound in the Tropics. Whatever the uniform heat and moisture of the wet Tropics may do to man, it certainly offers optimum conditions for forest growth. It is just as easy to grow three crops of mahogany in a century as one crop of oak. Not otherwise shall the conquest of Brazil attain its possible significance for man.



RECENT PUBLICATION BY NOTABLE EDUCATOR OF BRAZIL[1]

By Dr. A. Carneiro Leão

Director General of Public Instruction of Rio de Janeiro

TO SAY that *Os deveres das novas gerações brasileiras* (The Duties of the Younger Brazilian Generation) by Dr. A. Carneiro Leão, Director General of Public Instruction of Rio de Janeiro, is a work of great merit, dealing as it does in a most able manner with the vital problem of Brazilian education, is to repeat, in regard to this last production, what has been said with respect to a lengthy series of excellent books which Doctor Leão has brought out in recent years on the same subject. This new work, however, deserves to be mentioned with particular emphasis both on account of its masterful review of the present-day education situation of Brazil and because of the practical ideas which it outlines for the progress of education in the future.

Within the limited space of a brief notice such as this, a few only of the most important topics discussed by this eminent educator can be mentioned. The opening pages are devoted by Dr. Carneiro Leão to a review of the defects of the existing school system of his country and to the inevitable results attendant upon the illiteracy still to be found among the poorer classes of the Republic. After rendering just tribute to the high educational standards of the cultural classes in the time of the Empire, he proceeds to analyze the democratic trends of the Republic toward a wider diffusion of education throughout the masses of the citizenry. He is not at all sparing of criticism, however, concerning the lack of speed displayed in the attainment of this objective. He insists that the public schools must be increased in number and reorganized with a view to providing the youth of the nation with a mental equipment which will enable them to take up the practical duties of life with every possible advantage.

[1] *Os deveres das novas gerações brasileiras*, by Dr. A. Carneiro Leão. Sociedade Editora de Propaganda dos Paizes Americanos, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. 1923.





AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION IN BRAZIL

Classes in agriculture in a primary school of Rio de Janeiro



AN OPEN AIR SCHOOL



A CLASS IN MANUAL TRAINING

He insists, further, on the lengthening of the course in the primary schools to the end that they may carry the child over the period during which he is forbidden to labor and thus enable him to enter the field of labor from a higher level and without a break in his intellectual training.

Doctor Leão refers to the militaristic idea which has been advanced by some theorists as a means of promoting the education of the masses. He is entirely adverse to such a plan, and emphasizes the fact that Brazil has never in the past been a militaristic country, and that all its expectations of future development lie entirely along the lines of peace. He is no less severe in his condemnation of the extravagant employment of vast sums from the nation's budget in the intensive improvement and embellishment of the cities, the net effect of which is the depopulation of the rural districts, through the abandonment of the farms by their occupants, who flock to the centers of population attracted by the false glamour of city life.

An entire chapter is devoted to the rôle of women as educators, with particular emphasis on the great opportunity afforded the women of Brazil by the present educational movement of the country. Attention is directed to the fact that American nationality is the work of woman rather than of man. In this connection mention is made of the Auxiliary Committee of Women in connection with the Pan American Conferences, the Pan American Session of Women which met in Baltimore in 1922 as a part of the National League of Women Voters, and the important work of the Young Women's Christian Association, which is now exerting its educational activities in Brazil to the great benefit of a large number of Brazilian young women. The author predicts that no less splendid results are to be achieved in the future by the women of Brazil in the upbuilding of the intellectual and social institutions of their country, and the devoted efforts of Doña Bertha Lutz in this direction are mentioned in terms of the highest praise. He lauds, also, the work of the *Bandeirantes,* a Brazilian organization of young girls on the lines of the Girl Guides of England and the Camp Fire Girls of the United States, established through the initiative of that remarkable apostle of the progress of Brazil through the cooperation of her women, Madame Jeronyma de Mesquita.

A considerable portion of the book is devoted to a comparative discussion of the educational conditions in a number of American countries and in America and Europe, followed by the outline of a most interesting plan of general educational advancement. At the close, the author reaffirms the underlying thought—the thought which permeates the entire text—that the great problem which faces





PHYSICAL CULTURE IN SCHOOLS OF THE CAPITAL



PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS ATTENDING A VACATION COURSE, RIO DE JANEIRO



INTER AMERICAN FRATERNITY IN BRAZILIAN SCHOOLS

A meeting in honor of the Argentine Republic. The Ambassador of Argentina to Brazil is shown delivering an address to the assembled teachers and students. At his right is seated the Mayor of the Federal District, Dr. Alaor Prata, and at his left the Director General of Public Instruction of Rio de Janeiro

Brazil is how best to increase the value of its men and women through education.

In *Os deveres das novas gerações*, the American educator will find much food for thought and considerable light from new angles on a number of old, but still unsolved problems. To the student of the international spirit, and to all true Pan Americanists this volume will be a new demonstration of the similarity of human problems, irrespective of race, climate and geography, and of the underlying unity in intellectual progress, everywhere. In this work Dr. Carneiro Leão has made a valuable contribution not only to the pedagogical lore of Brazil, but to that constantly increasing foundation of inter-American intelligence.

OFFICIAL CROP STATISTICS OF ARGENTINA

AREA AND PRODUCTION, 1912-13 TO 1922-23

THE Director General of Statistics and Rural Economy of the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture has made public a table showing area, production, and percentages of cereals in the Argentine Republic and its provinces from 1912–13 to 1922–23, inclusive, which represent about 95 per cent of the agricultural production of Argentine, exclusive of alfalfa. This table was prepared by Leon M. Estabrook, formerly of the United States Department of Agriculture, who, as Special Commissioner of Statistics and Rural Economy, has been in Argentina during the past year, at the invitation of Dr. Tomás Le Bretón, Minister of Agriculture, assisting in the reorganization of the Bureau of Rural Statistics.

The figures contained in the table represent the official crop statistics for Argentina since the 1914 Census to the present crop year and are not subject to change.

The compilation of Mr. Estabrook's table on page 714 shows the area under cultivation and the production of the various cereals for the agricultural year 1922–23, by provinces, and the total area and production of the Republic for the years 1912–13 to 1921–22, inclusive.

Areas under cultivation and production of cereals in Argentina, by Provinces, 1922–23—total area and production for 10 years, 1912–13 to 1921–22

[Tons are metric=2,204.6 pounds]

Provinces and territories	Wheat		Corn		Linseed		Oats		Barley		Rye	
	Area 1,000 hectares	Production 1,000 tons	Area 1,000 hectares	Production 1,000 tons	Area 1,000 hectares	Production 1,000 tons	Area 1,000 hectares	Production 1,000 tons	Area 1,000 hectares	Production 1,000 tons	Area 1,000 hectares	Production 1,000 tons
Buenos Aires	2,198	1,894	1,319	1,789	354	247	795	714	117	127	31	22
Santa Fe	1,115	916	714	1,428	625	456	34	4	21	10	10	6
Cordoba	1,915	1,518	574	550	325	176	64	18	52	11	49	29
Entre Rios	350	171	100	42	378	289	80	39	2	1	1	(1)
La Pampa	860	705	107	10	48	24	63	25	27	19	52	32
All other	140	125	363	654	17	16	23	7	23	----------	5	----------
Total	6,578	5,329	3,177	4,473	1,747	1,208	1,059	807	242	168	148	89
1921–22	5,763	5,199	2,972	4,475	1,575	916	852	444	251	130	98	43
1920–21	6,076	4,249	3,274	5,853	1,930	1,524	834	736	250	80	88	21
1919–20	7,045	5,905	3,312	6,571	1,766	1,267	931	451	271	56	83	22
1918–19	6,870	4,904	3,339	5,696	1,384	782	1,206	490	249	49	111	10
1917–18	7,234	6,391	3,527	4,335	1,309	498	1,295	996	244	42	102	21
1916–17	6,511	2,289	3,630	1,495	1,298	102	1,022	465	157	13	73	1
1915–16	6,645	4,600	4,018	4,093	1,619	895	1,038	1,096	174	72	86	8
1914–15	6,261	4,604	4,203	8,260	1,723	1,144	1,161	717	160	83	93	9
1913–14	6,574	2,850	4,152	6,684	1,834	938	1,249	618	169	86	92	30
1912–13	6,918	5,100	3,830	4,995	1,900	1,130	1,192	1,100	108	24	40	14

[1] 180 tons.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF FOREIGN SERVICE TRAINING

By Glenn Levin Swiggett

Chairman, National Council on Foreign Service Training

THE National Council on Foreign Service Training announces a conference on supervised student travel in foreign countries as an adjunct in foreign service training, to be held in Boston, Wednesday, June 4, in connection with the eleventh annual convention of the National Foreign Trade Council. One or more of the following points: Objectives, variety, and practice, potential and actual value of student travel in foreign lands in the general program of student preparation in the United States will be discussed at the conference by four internationally known speakers, representing business, education, and public life.

The National Council on Foreign Service Training has moreover appointed a subcommittee to consider and recommend some plan acceptable to the colleges and universities for coordinating student travel and study in foreign lands. In view of the value to any nation of foreign travel by its people, particularly by young people, it is difficult to believe that our country as a whole has failed until now to realize the importance of directed student preparation in foreign countries.

The National Council on Foreign Service Training was appointed subsequent to the first public conference on foreign service training held in Washington, December 31, 1915, in connection with the Second Pan American Scientific Congress. The conference was organized by the present chairman in cooperation with the Director General of the Pan American Union, the Director of the Consular Service and the Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and the United States Commissioner of Education.

The purpose of the council, the members of which come from the fields of business, education, and public service is to study the needs of government and business, for trained men and women to engage in foreign service, commercial, governmental, etc.; to prepare, recommend and encourage the adoption by schools and colleges of pertinent types of training which will give to business and to the service of

the government at all times an adequate supply of properly trained personnel; to aid in building an intelligent and informed public opinion on matters relating to foreign relations of our government and our people.

Through the United States Bureau of Education and in cooperation with National, State, and city business and educational associations, the council has been successful in the establishment of foreign-service training courses in schools and colleges; has carried on surveys to determine the extent and character of foreign business in several of our larger cities, the number of people employed and the kind of service rendered by them and whether and in what way the schools and colleges can train men and women for foreign business; and has not only been instrumental in introducing foreign-service training courses in our schools and colleges but has created a sense of group integrity among the teachers of these subjects and has brought them together for two successful conferences.

The council has also aided greatly in the wise establishment of broad fundamental work in our schools and colleges for subsequent foreign-service study, particularly in the field of business education including modern languages and social studies. It has further helped with some success in coordinating the various types and grades of schools offering instruction in these fields; in securing larger opportunities for the study of well-planned sequences in languages, science, and the social studies in order that our future graduates may enter the foreign service of the government and of business with a broad background in addition to the technique which, while essential, is often considered the major if not exclusive aim in foreign-service training.



AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO.—The Ministry of Agriculture in the latter part of 1923 engaged a Canadian expert to advise the Ministry on the best methods of cultivating tobacco. This expert has made a preliminary report on the tobacco raising industry in Tucuman, with recommendations for that and other tobacco-raising regions of the country, especially as to standard varieties, either native or foreign. The Ministry expects to start a tobacco experiment station and provide seed for cultivators.

WHEAT.—The American expert engaged by the Argentine Government to study varieties of Argentine wheat has made his report on the 1923–24 results of the experiment stations at Perdido, Pico, Río Cuarto, Belle Ville, Totoras, and Devoto. From the tests made it was found that the wheats from Canada, the United States, and France were not adaptable to conditions in the province of Córdoba. Some Italian hybrids promised well, as did native crosses. In the Totoras experiment station in Entre Ríos territory the Uruguayan and Italian wheat gave better results than the varieties from northeastern Argentina. The results of the tests seemed to indicate the hybrids of Cervaro and Apulia wheat (Italian) for the south as well as some American wheat.

The Ministry has 12 wheat-grading machines in operation and has again distributed wheat for sowing.

SALADILLO PACKING PLANT.—A cold-storage packing house is to be erected in Rosario by a well-known American firm at an initial cost of 1,500,000 pesos. This packing plant, located in an important cattle-raising region, will doubtless serve as a stimulus to all kinds of business in the vicinity.

RAILROAD OIL SUPPLY.—Two large storage tanks, with a capacity of 1,500 cubic meters each, have been built in Puerto Madryn to supply the Patagonian railways with fuel oil. The Madryn-Dolavón and Trelew-Rawson-Playa Unión sections of the line are now using oil obtained from the national fields of Comodoro Rivadavia. The two new tanks at Madryn do away with the troublesome double shipment from Comodoro Rivadavia to the port of Buenos Aires and from there to Madryn, since the new tanks assure a year's local supply, to be brought in by an oil tanker from Rivadavia. The

construction was handled by national engineers. Other storage tanks are to be built in San Antonio Oeste and Puerto Deseado.

ITALIAN IMMIGRATION.—According to Italian statistics on emigration in 1923, of the 178,000 emigrants who left Italy 89,000 went to Argentina, coming mostly from the Sicilian, Venetian, Calabrian, Piamonte, and Abruzzo regions of the Italian peninsula.

BOLIVIA

NATIONAL HYDROELECTRIC COMPANY.—This new stock company has been organized in La Paz with national capital amounting to 3,200,000 bolivianos for the purpose of developing important public utilities, such as the telephone service, the street car system, and electric light and power.

TAX ON REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.—See page 731.

BRAZIL

SÃO PAULO STATE ROADS.—In spite of the enormous cost, requests continue to come to the Government of São Paulo for more roads; cities are improving their own roads; land owners, following this example, are bettering theirs. Property has increased in value. Good roads attract inhabitants.

"Sitios" recently valued at 3 contos are valued to-day at 60. A square meter of ground has risen in price from 5 reis to 2$000. "Mattos" sold at Rs. 200$000 an "alqueire" are now selling at 1 conto. Such are the results of good roads; new "chacaras" are springing up; traction engines are being used and many autos are now found in the zones of new roads. When distances are made less, products move faster. What was formerly one day's travel from Baruery to Pirapora and return is now only one hour. Good roads attract travelers, and commercial business between the cities has increased. Cigar factories, for example, send fresh products by automobile to the interior towns; water is brought daily from the health springs to the city of São Paulo. The advantages of good roads are innumerable, and what São Paulo has done is much less than what the State still needs to do in the future. (*Brazilian American*, February 23, 1924.)

BRAZILIAN COAL.—A recent law permits the Federal Government to expend 200,000 milreis for apparatus to test national coal with a view to its total or partial substitution for imported coal in the manufacture of illuminating gas in accordance with the contract of the Societé Anonyme du Gaz. Technicians of the departments of the Ministry of Agriculture will aid in experiments directed toward the wider utilization of Brazilian coal. Efforts will be made to lower the freight rate from mines to retail markets, while government aid

will be given in the construction of the port of Imbituba and the equipment of the port of Rio de Janeiro for the handling of 3,000 tons every 24 hours. The President has signed a legislative resolution which authorizes the government to aid coal and iron mining.

Congress of agricultural and popular credit associations.—This Congress, which was held in Rio de Janeiro in March, 1924, was attended by directors, agents, and other officials of banks, rural credit associations, agricultural societies and cooperatives, who discussed means for improving the circulation of money in the interior of the country so that labor may be adequately recompensed and agriculture become indeed the foundation of national wealth and strength. The congress was called by the Board of Directors of the Fomento Agricola (the Agricultural League) and the Bank of the Federal District.

Agricultural tools for farmers.—The Department of Agriculture of the State of Minas Geraes maintains in several cities stores of agricultural implements and machinery for sale at cost to the farmers of the surrounding country, to whom they are sent free of charge. This service, begun in 1919 with agricultural machinery and tools supplied from the single city of Oliveira, by 1920 had raised the number of supply points to 25. Since that time the number of cities with agricultural implement supply stations has gradually increased, until in 1923 tools were furnished to 104 commissions, which sold them for 92,158 milreis.

CHILE

Radio station in Santiago.—The Compañía Radio Chilena has erected in Santiago a new 600-watt broadcasting station, which is successfully transmitting daily programs of stock quotations and other commercial statistics in the morning and literary and musical programs in the evening.

Transandine railroad via Lonquimay.—On April 4 of this year the Council of Public Works met to decide the route on the Chilean side for the transandine railroad via Lonquimay. The President of the Republic, for the second time in history, presided at the session of the council, the first instance having been the attendance of President Balmaceda in 1888, when the gauge of the Chilean State Railways was under consideration. The council voted to adopt the Lolén-Curacautín-Temuco-Puerto Saavedra route, which will traverse a richly forested zone whose products are much in demand in Argentina. The line will also be connected with the port of Lebu, center of the Chilean coal industry. Since it had already been determined at a previous session of the council that the Andes should be crossed at Larco, the council will now proceed to a definite survey for the new railroad.

Railway electrification.—On March 30 last the work of electrifying the railroad between Valparaíso and Santiago, including the erection of the great power plant at Maitenes and the five substations at Quilicura, Rungue, Llay-Llay, San Pedro, and Viña del Mar, and the placing of the towers for the transmission line was practically complete. The expenditure will reach the sum of $6,290,808 and 2,334,195 pesos national currency, this amount covering not only the work of electrification but also the electric locomotives, changes in the telegraph and telephone lines, and repairs and machinery for the railroad shops. It will be recalled that the contract for the electrification of the railroad was awarded an American firm.

Fruit cannery.—The fruit cannery installed on the experiment farm near Santiago by Don Francisco Rojas Huneeus, Director of Agricultural Service, as mentioned in previous issues of the Bulletin, was visited in March by President Alessandri of Chile, who was greatly interested in the process of canning peaches by American machinery, under the direction of an American expert.

There are also to be seen at the experiment farm a factory for making boxes used in shipping fruit, a refrigerating plant, a grape-juice factory, and a model orchard, containing trees bearing fruit for preserving or drying.

COLOMBIA

National reservations.—In March of the present year the Government passed a resolution designating the public lands in the banana zone of the Department of the Magdalena national reserves to be used for the cultivation of certain products. A commission was also appointed to measure, map, and mark the boundary of these Government lands.

International Coffee Congress.—According to a Government resolution issued March 15, the International Coffee Congress, which was to have met in Cartagena May 1, 1924, has been indefinitely postponed.

Commercial aviation.—During the last six months of 1923 the Colombian-German Aerial Transport Co. operating between Girardot and Barranquilla made the following record for passengers and mail: Hours flown, 1,080; distance covered, 147,792 kilometers; weight of mail carried, 4,311 kilos; passengers, 620; and baggage, 52,149 kilos. Throughout the entire route the service was excellent, and no accidents were suffered by the aircraft in that time. Two new air lines are soon to be started, one from Bucaramanga to Puerto Wilches, for which all-metal Dorniel-Komet airplanes have been obtained. The landing fields and hangars for this line are now completed. The other line now being organized for service between Manizales, Cartago, and Calí will be inaugurated shortly, using

Fokker airplanes. The aviator in charge of the technical direction has been designated, and the hangars and landing fields have been finished.

COSTA RICA

LOANS ON COFFEE FUTURES.—The Banco Internacional de Costa Rica has established a new loan department known as the New Coffee Plantation Section. Persons who have land suitable for coffee growing will be able to borrow money at 8 per cent annual interest from the bank to cover their weekly expenses. After the fifth year amortization begins, running for a number of years at a moderate rate.

REPAIRS ON RAILROAD TO PACIFIC.—The Government has given 100,000 colones to the Ferrocarril al Pacífico in addition to the previous appropriation in the national budget, to pay for clearing and repairing the roadbed of the railway at points damaged by the earthquake.

HOUSING SITUATION.—See page 746.

CUBA

HIGHWAY FROM HABANA TO BATABANÓ.—In accordance with the Department of Public Works policy of keeping the public highways in good condition, an appropriation of $232,066.28 has been made for repairs on the road from Habana to Batabanó.

TRADE COMMISSION.—In March of the present year a Trade Commission organized by the Southern Commercial Congress left Washington, D. C., for Habana, arriving there on the 8th. The commission was under the honorary chairmanship of Col. William Jennings Bryan, and under the active direction of Dr. Clarence J. Owens, president of the Southern Commercial Congress. During the two-weeks' stay of the commission in Cuba opportunities were offered for an extensive survey of the educational, economic, commercial, and financial conditions of the island, and for the establishment and extension of direct ties of trade and finance between the commercial centers of the United States and Cuba. The visitors traveled through many parts of the Republic, making, under expert direction, inspections of the agricultural, industrial, and commercial advantages and the port facilities of Cuba.

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH CUBA IN 1923.—The trade of the United States with Cuba in 1923 reached a total of $568,880,474 compared with $395,709,988 in 1922. Imports to the United States from Cuba in 1923 were valued at $376,442,581, of which sugar imports accounted for $331,925,712. Imports in 1922 were valued at $267,836,803, of which $227,257,590 represents sugar. Exports to Cuba in 1923 amounted to $192,437,893, against $127,873,185 in 1922.

As a market for American goods Cuba in 1923 held sixth place among all countries, being outranked only by Great Britain, Canada, Germany, France, and Japan.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

EXPORTS OF LIVESTOCK.—During the year 1923, 4,165 head of cattle were exported from the Dominican Republic to Haiti through the frontier customhouse of Comendador. The exports of cattle in January and February of the present year amounted to 630 head. According to estimates it is believed that the total annual exports of livestock to Haiti through the frontier Provinces of Barahona, Azua, and Montecristy amount to 10,000 head of cattle.

NEW ROAD.—On March 19 of the present year the new road between Baní and Azua was formally opened to traffic. This highway is now completed from Santo Domingo to Azua, a distance of 121 kilometers, and rapid progress is being made on the section from Azua to the Haitian border, where it will join a road now under construction, and near completion, from the border to Port-au-Prince. When this road is finished the distance between the capitals of these two islands may be covered, it is estimated, in 10 hours by automobile.

COMMERCE, 1923.—The total value of exports from the Dominican Republic during 1923 was $26,042,821, compared with $15,231,355 in 1922, $9,192,172 of the increase being due to the enhanced value of sugar. The total amount of imports during 1923 was $18,245,082, compared with $14,317,497 in 1922. The increases were well distributed among the various items, the most important being in textiles, which gained $1,200,000.

ECUADOR

TAGUA NUT INDUSTRY.—The Government of Ecuador recently signed a contract authorizing the establishment of factories in Manabí and Esmeralda for manufacturing buttons of tagua, or vegetable ivory, nuts, and the importation practically duty-free of the machinery necessary for shelling, cleaning, and cutting the nuts. The contract, which is for a period of 10 years, stipulates that three-fourths of the employees in the factories shall be Ecuadoreans and that the work shall commence at the latest within a year.

DRINKING WATER FOR QUITO.—According to news received lately from Quito the water from "El Sena" is now being brought to that city for drinking purposes by means of electric pumps. This great improvement for the city, due to the municipality, will provide the capital with an adequate supply of good drinking water.

TEXTILE FACTORY.—The Industrial Cotton Company has under construction a fine modern building for housing the new textile factory shortly to be established in Otavalo.

CLASSES IN WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.—The Quito Radio Club is going to install a wireless station in the new building which the club has recently purchased, where classes in wireless telegraphy will be given.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.—In the Province of León, near the city of Latacunga, the Cantonal Board of Agricultural Development has established an agricultural school, the main purpose of which is to instruct farm superintendents in the cultivation of cereals suitable to the inter-Andine zone. This school will be under the management of the Technical Advisor of the General Agronomic Board.

PANAMA HATS EXPORTED FROM ECUADOR.—Exports of Panama hats from Ecuador during March of the present year were 6,000 dozen, all of which were of the cheaper grades.

EXPORTS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY.—During the month of January last 3,429,089 kilograms of cacao were exported, the greater part going to New York and Hamburg; of the 309,039 kilograms of cotton exported practically all was sent to Liverpool; 331,171 kilograms of sugar were exported, the greater part going to Chile; 393,264 kilograms of rice were exported, mostly to Colombia; and 54,403 hides were shipped to different ports of Europe.

GUATEMALA

WOOLEN MILL.—An Italian is to establish a factory for woolen goods in Guatemala City, importing machinery from Belgium and Italy and bringing expert Italian weavers. The mill, which will probably be in operation by the end of the year, is expected to supply woolen goods as fine as those now imported.

SOLOLÁ ELECTRIC LIGHT.—On March 29, 1924, the electric lighting system recently installed in the town of Sololá was inaugurated in the presence of the President of the Republic, the Minister of Government, and the Director of Public Works, who made a special trip from Guatemala City to be present. On the President's return journey through the town of Tecpam he was cordially welcomed by all the inhabitants of the surrounding country. He visited the 1,800 meters completed on the new road from Tecpam to Sololá, which will reduce the distance between the two places 28 kilometers, avoiding many hills over which the old road leads.

CHANGES IN THE HYDROCARBON LAW.—See page 731.

HAITI

TECHNICAL BUREAU OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—This bureau, for the support of which an appropriation of $170,000 has just been made, is now being organized. The bureau will have under its management a central institution for the preparation of

technically trained men for Government and other service, and of teachers for agricultural schools. There will also be a central experimental station and branch experimental and demonstration farms will be organized in localities especially adapted to coffee and cotton production and cattle raising. The bureau will inaugurate work in forestry and the conservation of forest products, particularly valuable dyewoods.

American Chamber of Commerce.—In response to a questionnaire sent by the Haitian Chamber of Commerce to the American Chamber of Commerce in Haiti concerning means of improving both agricultural and industrial conditions in the island, and thus helping the financial situation of the country, the latter made the following suggestions: Encourage the farmers to increase the production of their farms by means of prizes offered for every acre cultivated; improve and facilitate transportation of farm products by building local roads leading to the main highways; and reestablish the law of 1883, by which any person who has had Government lands under cultivation for a certain number of years acquires permanent title of ownership to said lands.

Irrigation works.—The irrigation of the Cul-de-Sac plain by means of the water from the Blanche River, and of the Quartier-Morin, by the water of the Plaine du Nord River, will commence very shortly.

Labor Day exhibition.—The local authorities of Port-au-Prince made great preparations to celebrate this holiday on May 1. An exhibition was held at which farmers and manufacturers exhibited their products. Appropriations were made by the Communal Council, and the Government also contributed to make the event a success.

MEXICO

Homesteads.—The Department of Statistics has given out the following figures regarding seven months' distribution of homesteads, under the decree of August 2, 1923 (see the Bulletin for December, 1923):

Total number of hectares allotted, 725,822, of which 46,435 hectares are situated in Coahuila, 76,460 hectares in Chiapas, 55,646 hectares in Chihuahua, 77,444 hectares in Durango, 185,793 hectares in Sonora, 43,576 hectares in Tamaulipas, 79,668 hectares in Lower California, and lesser amounts in other states; total number of homestead applications, 4,351, of which 4,227 were granted.

New port.—It is stated by *El Universal* of Mexico City for March 27, 1924, that the Bethlehem Steel Corporation has bought a rich iron mine, called Las Truchas, 17 kilometers from Petatalco Bay in the State of Guerrero, this mine being hitherto little developed on

account of lack of transportation facilities. It is further reported that the Department of Communications has granted the corporation a concession for constructing a public port on the aforementioned bay capable of handling a minimum of 1,000 tons of metal a day.

NICARAGUA

COFFEE AND SUGAR CROP ESTIMATES.—United States Consul Harold Playter in Corinto reports the Nicaraguan coffee crop estimates as follows:

> Estimates of the Nicaraguan coffee crop total 350,000 quintals (17,500 short tons)—50,000 quintals greater than the bumper crop of 1923. Approximately 4,442 short tons of coffee have already been shipped, about one-half of this total going to San Francisco, and practically all of the remainder to Europe, with the Netherlands a heavy buyer. Prices during February were uniformly higher than at the same time in 1923. The sugar crop suffered on account of early droughts, but the prices are high. France has taken about 25 per cent of the total shipments thus far, which have amounted to 3,776 short tons. The crop is estimated at 9,500 short tons. (*Commerce Reports*, April 28, 1924.)

BUILDING INCREASING.—United States Consul Harold Playter in Corinto reports increased activity in building. A new post office and a new club house are being constructed in Managua and work on the Managua-Matagalpa highway is progressing. (*Commerce Reports*, April 28, 1924.)

PANAMA

LAND DEVELOPMENT IN CHIRIQUÍ PROVINCE.—A company which bought for $150,000, 25,000 hectares of land in El Volcán, Chiriquí Province, is engaged in subdividing and colonizing a large tract of land of which twenty-three 100-hectare lots have already been sold to colonists from California. The chief crops to be raised are coffee, sugar cane, bananas, and other fruit products. As 50 persons are already located it is hoped that the Government will soon begin construction on the road from La Concepción to El Volcán, where the climate, the richness of the region, the expected prolongation of the Chiriquí railroad, the new saw mill, and the building of a hydroelectric plant will all contribute to the making of a thriving community.

PARAGUAY

FOREIGN COMMERCE AND CUSTOMHOUSE COLLECTIONS.—According to the message read before Congress on April 1, 1924, by the Provisional President of the Republic, the foreign commerce of 1923 amounted to 21,042,777 gold pesos, of which 12,471,556 pesos represent exports and 8,571,221 pesos imports. The total for 1922 was 15,580,672 gold pesos, imports and exports being respectively 9,895,883 pesos and 5,684,789 pesos.

The customs duties and internal revenue collected in 1923 reached the sum of 94,666,092 pesos legal currency, against 751,449 gold pesos and 76,348,756 pesos legal currency paid in 1922.

The figures on Paraguayan foreign commerce published in the May issue of the BULLETIN, taken from the *Revista de Comercio* of Asunción, were reported by that magazine as covering the year 1923, whereas in reality they were for 11 months only.

PERU

ORGANIZATION OF MINING STATISTICS.—In view of the necessity of obtaining statistics of the industrial development of the country, the Executive issued a decree on March 28, by virtue of which all owners or superintendents of mines and plants for the extraction of metal are obliged to present to the Bureau of Mines of the Department of Public Works, on July 15 and on January 15 of every year, a report on the production of the mines or plants during the six months ending June 30 and December 31. The report must give the production in metric tons and state the amount of metal exported during the six months covered; also the name of the mine or plant, number of claims of which the mine is composed, and the number of employees and workmen. The mine owner who fails to present this report at the proper time will be fined 10 Peruvian pounds for the first offense, 20 pounds for the second, and 40 pounds for the third, and in the event of further violation of the law the mine or office will be closed temporarily.

WIRELESS STATION.—The Postal and Telegraph Department has been authorized to construct a high-power wireless transmitting station on the outskirts of Miraflores, in the Province of Lima, and also a receiving station in the vicinity of La Magdalena, of the same Province.

NEW HIGHWAY.—In order to increase the agricultural and commercial development of the Camaná and Majes region the Executive has authorized the construction of a highway connecting the two valleys named. The work will be done by local residents in accordance with the law requiring a certain amount of work per year from able-bodied men, and the expenditures will be made from the highway appropriation of the Province of Camaná.

FREE IMPORTATION OF OIL.—A recent Executive resolution authorizes the importation of mineral oils, naphtha or gasoline, and gas oil free of duties.

SALVADOR

FIRST NATIONAL EXPOSITIONS CONVENTION.—On March 9, 1924, the President of the Republic formally opened the First National Expositions Convention in San Salvador. Officers of the convention

were elected, representatives of each branch of national business and social improvement being included in the honorary committee. A project for the organization of expositions and sample fairs was read at the opening session.

BRICKYARD.—A new brickyard and factory for cement blocks established in the city of Quezaltepeque is meeting with success.

URUGUAY

OFFICIAL SEED COMMISSION.—The activities of the Official Seed Commission, which furnishes to farmers mechanically selected seed for the most important crops of the country, were in 1923 the most extensive in its history, since by a law of April 17, 1923, the sum of 300,000 pesos was appropriated for credits in seed guaranteed by the State and in addition the Bank of the Republic increased to 200,000 pesos the amount which it annually sets aside for similar credits without guarantee. Statistics for the year follow:

Seeds	Orders	Kilos	Value (pesos)
Wheat	3,781	3,003,830	291,022.76
Oats	1,011	543,440	42,213.72
Linseed	290	273,500	28,229.80
Alfalfa	170	8,468	6,766.40
Potatoes	275	54,000	5,400.00
Total	5,527	3,883,238	373,632.68

WOOL EXPORTS DUTY FREE.—Exports of washed wool up to 1,000,000 kilos a year are exempt from import duty for six years, beginning December 1, 1923. All exports over this amount will pay the duties previously in force.

PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE.—The message presented by the National Council of Administration to the General Assembly in March, 1924, gave the following report of the work of the Commission for the Promotion of Agriculture during 1923:

In order to comply with the demands made by agriculturists, the work of the commission was considerably increased during the year, its chief activities being the following: Inspection of growing crops; treatment of seeds and use of fertilizers; manufacture and sale of insecticides and fungicides; supply of seeds on credit; advisory service; inspection of orchards and vineyards; treatment of diseases; assistance to agricultural colonies; inspection of plant nurseries; organization and inspection of fruit-growing cooperatives; plowing competition; cooperation in agricultural fairs and in the farm and cattle census; plant and seed inspection at ports; fumigation; and campaign against the locust.

Inspectors made 2,446 crop inspections and 4,709 inspections at ports, where 791 lots of plants or seeds were fumigated. One thousand two hundred fifty-two inquiries were answered by the central office, where 186 seed analyses were performed. The work of the supply department increased appreciably, 16,590 kilograms of insecticides and fungicides and 3,878 liters of similar products having been disposed of by agents in all parts of the country.

VENEZUELA

NEW ROAD.—The President of the State of Zulia has ordered the construction of a 22 kilometer road, 6 meters wide, from the town of Bobures to the mountain district of Torondoy. The road will have two bridges and the necessary drainage.

EXHIBITION OF COTTON.—The executive committee of the agricultural magazine *La Hacienda* has resolved to invite growers to send samples of cotton for exhibition in the exposition of coffee and cacao, which this committee is preparing to open in December, 1924, on the Centenary of the Battle of Ayacucho.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

CHILE

INVESTIGATION OF EXCHANGE FLUCTUATIONS.—Early in April Dr. Gregorio Amunátegui, rector of the University of Chile, called a meeting of university professors and other interested persons at which the following committee was appointed to outline plans for investigating the causes of fluctuations in Chilean exchange: Señores Francisco Noguerra, Daniel Martner, Eugenio Puga, and Santiago Maquiavello, professors of economics, and Señores Moisés Poblete Troncoso and Róbinson Hermanssen, professors of sociology. The Minister of Finance has promised his cordial cooperation in the work of this committee.

COLOMBIA

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN COLOMBIA.—In an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury early this year, that official states that the country has recovered from the economic depression caused by the financial crises since 1920, and has now entered upon a sound prosperity. The following is an extract from the above-mentioned interview:

> Due to the marked increase in the price of coffee the producers are now commencing to make sufficient profits, and the revenues from this staple will amount to several million pesos. According to the trade balance an increase is also shown in favor of export trade, and practically all the credits obtained by the merchants due to the financial crisis have been paid. Foreign exchange has also dropped considerably, which produces an increase in the amount of gold brought to the country equal, if not superior, to that of three years ago. The present rate of exchange has placed Colombian money on a footing superior to the American dollar. It is now more advantageous to coin the gold mined in the country than to export it, and also to receive in gold the balance in favor of export trade.

All treasury payments have been met regularly without any increase in taxation. All public services have been paid, as also the foreign debt service up to March 31. As to the internal debt, amortization of 9,516,000 pesos of various issues has been made.

FOREIGN DEBT.—The customhouses of Barranquilla and Cartagena in 1923 remitted £25,000 for payment of the external debt in London, and the National Treasury since January 1, 1924, has also remitted an equal sum for the same purpose. Payment on the Blair loan, negotiated in New York, has also been made with regularity.

REVENUES OF CUNDINAMARCA.—The governor of Cundinamarca in his message to the assembly stated that during the year 1923 the departmental revenues increased by 402,349 pesos, which sum was used for construction of bridges, improving Government buildings, and similar works. In the proposed budget for 1924 a surplus of 258,355 pesos appears, which the governor suggests be used for public works.

CUBA

AMORTIZATION OF BONDS OF THE INTERNAL DEBT.—The law of October 9, 1922, provides that all surplus revenues, after the liquidation of the budget, shall be applied to the amortization of the bonds issued in 1917 to the amount of $30,000,000 at 6 per cent interest. In accordance with the provisions of this law, decree No. 431, of April 2, 1924, authorizes $6,379,300 for the payment of the bonds still pending. Of this sum $875,900 is allotted for the purpose in the present budget, and $5,503,400 will be provided from the surplus revenues. The amortization of these bonds will be obligatory from June 30, 1924, after which date they will cease to draw interest. (*Gaceta Oficial*, April 8, 1924.)

AMERICAN MONEY INVESTED IN CUBA.—The amount of American money invested in Cuba is approximately $1,250,000,000, and stands as follows, according to figures recently published by the Department of Commerce:

Sugar properties	$750, 000, 000
Railroads	110, 000, 000
Public utilities	100, 000, 000
Hotels, office buildings, and other city real estate	80, 000, 000
Miscellaneous factories	40, 000, 000
Tobacco and cigars	50, 000, 000
Miscellaneous agricultural lands other than those devoted to sugar and tobacco	25, 000, 000
Mining	35, 000, 000
Independent docks, warehouses, and terminal facilities	10, 000, 000
Merchandise	30, 000, 000
Banking	20, 000, 000
Total	1, 250, 000, 000

In addition to this amount, United States investors hold about $110,000,000 of Cuban Government bonds.

PARAGUAY

BRANCH OF ARGENTINE BANK.—Paraguayan public opinion has welcomed the news that the board of directors of the Argentine National Bank has decided to open a branch in Asunción, since it is expected that the new bank will aid in promoting commerce between the two neighboring Republics.

SALVADOR

REPORT OF MINISTER OF FINANCE.—In the report of Sr. Ing. don Gustavo Vides, Minister of Finance, presented to the National Assembly on February 28, 1924, the minister says:

> The budget in course of preparation for submission to the Assembly places the estimated revenues for the fiscal year, July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925, at 16,000,000 colones and the estimated expenditures at 15,950,000 colones, leaving a favorable balance of 50,000 colones. The actual expenditures of the calendar year 1923 were 14,865,176.89 colones, and receipts 13,925,206.63 colónes. It is estimated that the revenues for 1924–25 will exceed the actual receipts of 1923 by 1,084,827.11 colones.

URUGUAY

PUBLIC DEBT.—The message of the National Council of Administration to the National Assembly on March 15, 1924, stated the following in regard to the national debt:

> On December 31, 1923, the national debt amounted to 189,332,136.91 pesos a sum more than 10,000,000 pesos greater than the bonds in circulation on December 31, 1922. The debt was increased during the year by the emission of securities of the public works and conversion debt of 1918, legislative palace construction bonds, railway bonds, La Tablada highway construction bonds, bonds for additions and improvements to the Central Military Hospital, rural progress and colonization loan, and bonds of the 1923 public debt at 6.5 per cent. This debt was authorized by a law of November 23, 1923, not to exceed 15,000,000 pesos, bonds being issued for 8,400,000 pesos during 1923, and the balance in 1924.
>
> Bonds paid off during the year include the 5 per cent conversion loan of 1905, amounting to 791,785.75 pesos, the consolidated debt of Uruguay (779,448 pesos), and the colonization loan of 500,000 pesos.

MUNICIPAL SANITATION BONDS.—The Montevideo Departmental Council of Administration has been authorized to issue bonds not to exceed 5,000,000 pesos in series of 1,000,000 pesos, bearing 6.5 annual interest, amortizable in 15 years, the proceeds to be used for sanitary works in the department of Montevideo. The council is also authorized to transfer enough bonds to repay 400,000 pesos advanced from the loan of 1922 to pay for sewers and other sanitary works.

LEGISLATION

BOLIVIA

TAX ON REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.—According to a decree issued February 1 of the present year the tax on the transfer of real estate by purchase, or of securities on same, shall be paid as follows: (*a*) Where the purchase price does not exceed 50,000 bolivianos the tax shall be paid according to the present rate of 1 per cent; (*b*) on transfers where the amount paid is 100,000 bolivianos a tax of 1 per cent shall be paid on the first 50,000, and 1½ per cent on the remainder; and (*c*) where the sum involved in the transfer is over 100,000 bolivianos, 2 per cent shall be paid on everything above that amount, and on the first 100,000 bolivianos according to (*b*).

RECENT LEGISLATION.—Among the most important bills passed by the 1923–24 session of Congress, which closed on February 28 last, was the electoral law. This law not only guarantees freedom of suffrage, making government intervention impossible and punishing coaction, bribery, and fraud, but also provides for the representation of minorities.

Owing to lack of time discussion of the proposed press law was postponed for the following session of Congress, to open August next, when said bill will be given early consideration.

BRAZIL

PERMANENT BRAZILIAN COMMISSION TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—A decree signed by the President of Brazil on March 13, 1924, establishes in Geneva a permanent office to have charge of Brazilian matters connected with the League of Nations. The mission will be composed of a representative with the rank of ambassador, a minister adjoint, first and second secretaries, and the technical advisors now in service in Geneva. (*Diario Official*, March 15, 1924.)

COSTA RICA

TEMPORARY RENT LAW.—The President issued a decree on March 22, 1924, effective for six months, prohibiting the raising of rents for dwellings, shops, or offices above the rentals of March 1 (before the earthquake), except in the case of new houses. Differences between landlords and tenants are to be decided by the local authority at once.

GUATEMALA

CHANGES IN THE HYDROCARBON LAW.—A presidential decree issued on February 25, 1924, changed the law on hydrocarbons passed

by the National Assembly on May 25, 1922, in articles 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 20, 28, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42, 43, 50, 51, 54, 56, 57, and 68. The text of the decree is published in the *Guatemalteco* of February 28, 1924.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES.—By a decree of the Legislative Assembly the following justices of the Supreme Court were appointed for the term March 15, 1924, to March 15, 1928: Chief Justice, Licenciado Rodolfo E. Sandoval; justices, Licienciados Quirino Flores y Flores, José Serrano Muñóz, Abel Paredes, and Juan Francisco Rodríguez Castillejo.

PERU

NATIONAL DEFENSE FUND.—A recent law, No. 4936, establishes the National Defense Fund, and creates several new taxes to provide the necessary revenues for this purpose. The receipts from these new taxes will be used annually for the development of the military and naval defense plan. Five per cent of the revenues created by this law will be utilized for promoting and developing target practice among civilians.

ARMY AIR SERVICE ESTABLISHED.—Law No. 4935 authorizes the President to create an army air service and to issue the regulations governing this branch, determining the duties and privileges of the officers belonging to the flying corps in regard to promotions, retirement fund, and in the event of their death pensions for their widows and children.

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

BRAZIL

UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION.—On February 20, 1924, the President of Brazil signed a decree promulgating the Universal Postal Convention, final protocol, regulation for the execution of the Universal Postal Convention and final protocol of the same; arrangement concerning letters and packages with declared value, final protocol, and regulations; and Parcels Post Convention, final protocol, and regulations for execution. These were signed by Brazilian representatives in Madrid in October, 1920, and sanctioned by the Brazilian Congress on January 14, 1922, the ratification having been deposited with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Spain on January 30, 1924.

COLOMBIA-PANAMÁ

ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.—Diplomatic relations have been established between Colombia and Panama.

By Article III of the Treaty between the United States and Colombia of April 6, 1914, which came into force in March, 1922, Colombia recognized Panama as an independent nation and agreed, in accordance with the Colombian Law of June 9, 1855, that the boundary with Panama should be "from Cape Tiburón to the headwaters of the Río de la Miel and following the mountain chain by the ridge of Gandi to the Sierra de Chugargún and that of Mali going down by the ridges of Nigue to the heights of Aspave and from thence to a point on the Pacific half way between Cocalito and La Ardita." Panama was not a party to this Treaty, however, and regular diplomatic relations had never been established. At the invitation of the Secretary of State of the United States a meeting was held on May 8, 1924, at the Department of State in Washington between the Secretary of State and the Ministers of Colombia and Panama in the United States. The Colombian Minister on behalf of his Government informed the Panaman Minister that Colombia recognizes Panama as an independent nation and would be pleased to receive a duly accredited agent from Panama to negotiate and conclude a boundary convention and a treaty of peace and friendship and to adjust all questions of pecuniary liability between the two countries in accordance with recognized principles of law and precedents. He added that Colombia would be pleased to accredit a Minister to Panama. The Panaman Minister replied that he was authorized by his Government to express gratification at the recognition of Panama by Colombia as an independent nation and added that his Government would despatch a duly accredited agent for the above-mentioned purposes. Panama would also be pleased to receive a Minister accredited by Colombia.

The Secretary stated that he would be glad to serve as a medium for the request of the agreement of the Ministers to be accredited by Colombia and Panama, respectively, if Messrs. Olaya and Alfaro had instructions on this subject. The Panaman Minister stated that he was authorized to inquire whether Mr. Nicolás Victoria J. would be persona grata to the Colombian Government. The Colombian Minister replied in the affirmative and inquired whether Doctor José María González Valencia would be persona grata to Panama. The Panaman Minister answered in the affirmative. The Secretary then stated that he understood that both Governments earnestly desired the establishment of regular diplomatic relations as soon as possible and it might be agreeable to both Governments to set a date for the appointment of their respective Ministers, and, if so, he would suggest May 15 as a suitable date, it being mutually agreed that both representatives would then proceed forthwith to their respective posts. This was accepted by both Ministers. A procès verbal of the meeting was drawn up in triplicate in English and Spanish and signed by the Secretary of State and the Ministers of Colombia and Panama.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC-HAITI

BOUNDARY COMMISSION.—The President of Haiti has appointed as delegates from that country to discuss the boundary protocol with the delegates from the Dominican Republic M. Camilo Léon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Félix Magloire, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs. This question is to be submitted to His Holiness Pope Pius XI for arbitration.

MEXICO-SPAIN

LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC PROPERTY RIGHTS.—A treaty between Mexico and Spain, designed to safeguard the literary, scientific, and artistic property rights of the nationals of the two countries, was signed March 31, 1924. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, April 9, 1924.)

MEXICO-UNITED STATES

THIRD MEMBERS OF UNITED STATES-MEXICAN CLAIMS COMMISSIONS.—Dr. Rodrigo Octavio, legal adviser to the Brazilian Government, has accepted the joint invitation of Mexico and the United States to serve as the third member of the special claims commission constituted by a convention ratified February 19, 1924. The commission will hold its sessions in Mexico City, and will undertake the adjustment of claims originating from 1910 to 1920.

Dr. Octavio is permanent legal adviser of the Brazilian Federal Government. He also was legal adviser of the Brazilian peace commission at Paris in 1918, and later was appointed undersecretary of state and attorney general of Brazil. He is a member of the faculty of juridical and social science of the University of Rio de Janeiro.

Mr. C. Van Vollenhoven, professor in the University of Leyden and representative of the Netherlands to the Permanent Court of Arbitration of The Hague, will be the third member of the General Claims Commission. Ratifications of the convention between Mexico and the United States establishing this convention were exchanged March 1, 1924.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA

SCHOOL FOR SUBNORMAL CHILDREN.—On March 17, 1924, a special school for subnormal or retarded children was opened under the patronage of the faculty of medical science of Rosario.

LA PLATA UNIVERSITY COURSES.—The faculty of chemistry and pharmacy of La Plata reopened its courses on March 17. The faculty of engineering is provided with a new hydraulic experiment station which has a water pressure pump capable of lifting 300 liters a second for 6 feet to supply water for experiments on models of canals and rivers constructed in the grounds of the experiment station.

CHILE

University courses for women.—The Catholic University of Santiago is adding to its curriculum courses for women, which will include the following subjects: Philosophy, history, art, literature, foreign languages, accounting, law, economics, pedagogy, child study, and hygiene.

Gift to the University of Chile.—Sra. Paulina Bernard de Newman has presented to the University of Chile the valuable scientific instruments and library of her late husband, Sr. Carlos Newman, a gift valued at more than 200,000 pesos, and the donation of greatest consequence thus far received by the university.

Instruction against alcoholism.—The Minister of Public Instruction has placed at the disposal of the rector of the University of Chile the sum of 50,000 pesos to be expended in teaching material, lectures, and courses showing the evil effects of alcoholism and tending to form a strong sentiment against this evil. The Director of Primary Education will receive 250,000 pesos for similar instruction.

Foreign lecturers.—Prof. Paul Hazard, of Paris, has been engaged by the University of Chile to give a course of lectures on French literature during the present academic year, some of which will be open to the public. It is hoped that Dr. René Sand, secretary of the League of Red Cross Societies and eminent specialist in social hygiene, will also come to the university next spring.

Free evening high school.—A free evening high school, open to both men and women, has been established in Valdivia. The following subjects are taught: Spanish, including special courses for foreigners; theory of chemistry, especially for drug clerks and industrial employees; mathematics; physics; botany; zoology; French, German, and English; industrial drawing; and history.

COLOMBIA

Scholarships in Chile for Colombian students.—Juan de la Cruz Guerra and Efraím Salazar S. have been named by the Minister of Public Instruction to hold the scholarships which the Chilean Government granted to Colombia in the vocational school of Santiago.

Schools in Cundinamarca and Cauca.—The school attendance in the department of Cundinamarca was increased in 1922 by the registration of 2,315 pupils. During the year 1923 there were 725 city and country schools in operation in this department, with an enrollment of 39,000 pupils. In proportion to the number of inhabitants the school attendance is 4.5 per cent of the population. A project, approved by the Council of Public Instruction, has been presented to the Assembly of Cundinamarca, proposing the establish-

ment of summer courses for country teachers, to be given in Bogotá every year during December and January. Each teacher would be provided with a small allowance for maintenance during the course.

In the department of Cauca there are 172 schools with an attendance of 15,740 pupils, or 7 per cent of the population, an increase over the previous year of 23 schools and 1,882 pupils.

ECUADOR

ECUADORIAN ELECTED PRESIDENT OF PAN AMERICAN STUDENT LEAGUE.—Sr. Luis A. Buendía, a graduate of the Instituto Mejía, the Normal School, and the School of Engineering of Quito, now of Columbia University, has been elected president of the Pan American Student League to succeed Mr. Philip Leonard Green. Sr. Buendía, who was formerly superintendent of the Panama Electric Company in Panama, is an associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. In his new office he intends to organize a Pan American campaign for the exchange of students.

GUATEMALA

ARBOR DAY.—Arbor Day has been fixed by presidential decree as May 15, to be celebrated annually in all schools in every town and rural community. The heads of departmental governments and municipal authorities will see that a large number of ornamental and useful trees is planted on that day with appropriate public exercises emphasizing the benefits of trees.

MEXICO

IBERO-AMERICAN LIBRARY.—The Ibero-American library and Hall of Flags of Spanish-speaking Nations in Mexico City, formerly the Church of the Incarnation, were dedicated on April 25 last by Sr. José Vasconcelos, secretary of education, in a noteworthy address. The Beethoven Choral Club sang three selections, which were much applauded.

CULTURAL MISSION.—As reported in the BULLETIN for December, 1923, Srta. Elena Torres suggested to the Department of Education the formation of a cultural mission to go to the State of Morelos and put cooperative principles into practice in education. Such a mission, headed by Srta. Torres, assisted by a carpenter, a baker, a teacher of small trades, and a graduate nurse, spent somewhat more than six months in the town of San José, State of Morelos, where, at a cost of 1,120 pesos to the Government, a school and farm center was established. It consists of classrooms, living quarters for teachers, accommodations for health work, a vegetable garden, and grounds

for raising other crops and for breeding domestic animals. The land was the gift of the village authorities, while all the residents shared in the work. They were easily won over to the program of education, and were devoted to the teachers, about whom *corridos*, or ballads, were written by local bards.

NICARAGUA

SCHOLARSHIP IN PRINTING.—The Government is sending Fernando Estrada Vanegas to the United States to study linotype printing and photography. He has been granted a monthly stipend of 80 colones until he completes his studies, which must be within two years. He has contracted with the Ministry of Promotion upon his return to teach students selected by the ministry to learn the printer's and photographer's arts.

WOMAN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF EDUCATION.—A new epoch for the advancement of women was opened in Nicaragua by the Presidential appointment of Señorita Juana Molina to the post of Assistant Secretary of Public Instruction. Señorita Molina, who is now under teaching contract in a university in the United States, is endeavoring to secure her release from the contract in order to return to her country, there to take up the first governmental post given to a woman.

GERMAN SCIENTIST AT UNIVERSITY OF LEÓN.—Karl Sapper, an eminent German scientist representing the universities and higher technical schools of Germany, lectured March 10 at the University of León, after a reception tendered to him by the faculties of medicine, surgery, law, and the notary school. Professor Sapper's lecture was on the causes, actions, and results of volcanic action, with classification of the different kinds of volcanic formation and illustrations of his points by reference to neighboring mountains of Central America.

PANAMA

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—The agricultural school to be conducted by Mr. J. Staten on his property at Alanje, Chiriquí, in accordance with a contract with the Government, was opened on April 15, 1924. The Government is paying for the instruction of 18 Panamanians, 2 from each Province, in modern farming, dairy methods, and cattle raising.

END OF TEACHERS' SUMMER COURSE.—The summer course for teachers organized by Doctor Méndez Pereira, Secretary of Public Instruction, and held in the National Institute, closed on March 26, 1924, with an evening program of music, addresses, and a discourse delivered over the radio by President Porras from his palace.

PARAGUAY

INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL IN THE REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA SCHOOL.—On March 24 last a festival was held in the Republic of Argentina School in Asunción to celebrate the presentation of a gift made to the school by the Argentine Council of Education. This gift consisted of schoolbooks, illustrated posters, and a great variety of other school material, valued at 3,000 Argentine pesos. In addition, a similar gift was made by the special committee formed in Asunción under the auspices of the Argentine Association, which also offered four money prizes to pupils of the school excelling in work and conduct.

PERU

SCHOLARSHIP IN UNIVERSITY OF SAN MARCOS.—With the object of helping the members who have large families and in order to stimulate the development of intellectual culture, the Association of Commercial Employees has resolved to maintain a scholarship in the University of San Marcos, to be awarded to any member's son who fills the required qualifications.

SALVADOR

SCHOOL FACTS.—The President in his message to the Nationa Assembly on February 15, 1924, gave the following school facts:

During the year the Department of Public Primary Education had 733 schools, attended by an average of 28,605 pupils, registration showing 36,570 children. In order to facilitate the work of the local board of education in townships the number of non-official members was extended to six, three places being given to women or men of high standing in the locality, early beneficial results showing in increased attendance of pupils.

By a legislative decree of May 8, 1923 (see the BULLETIN for September, 1923), the Special Public Instruction Treasury was created to collect the education appropriations from various sources and invest them in much-needed school buildings and supplies. The building section has thus erected schoolhouses in Soyapango, Zaragoza, Chinameca, and the port of La Libertad, rebuilt the vocational school of Santa Ana, enlarged the San Sebastián school, and done other construction work. The Patronato Escolar Salvadoreño (see the BULLETIN for August, 1923) is engaged in welfare work in connection with the public schools. In San Salvador the escuela técnico-práctica for young women learning professions and trades, and the practice school, as well as the girls' normal school in its new building, all gave satisfactory results. Two German educators are shortly arriving to reorganize the boys' normal school.

NEW SCHOOLS.—The city of San Vicente now has a night school for women.

On February 15 an industrial school was opened in San Salvador, in which trades and minor industries are taught to girls without means of support.

URUGUAY

PUBLIC PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.—In the school year of 1923 there were in the Republic 1,045 public primary schools, taught by 2,800 teachers, the total registration being 120,583 pupils and the average attendance 93,974. There were also 65 evening courses for adults, taught by 238 teachers; the registration was 6,678 and the average attendance 4,372. Primary instruction was also given in two normal schools, two schools for the deaf and dumb, three open-air schools, a kindergarten, and a class for subnormal children. There were 22 traveling teachers. Gymnasium work, singing, modeling, sloyd, sewing, commercial subjects, drawing, foreign languages, and stereopticon lectures were part of the curriculum of both day and evening schools. School libraries and dental clinics were also at the service of the children.

For some years the educational authorities have endeavored to foster harmonious cooperation between parents and teachers, and it is a matter for congratulation that in 1923 this mutual helpfulness was augmented to a marked extent under nonofficial auspices, thanks to the great increase in the number of School Protective Associations, one of which exists in almost every school. These associations are of special assistance to poor children, furnishing them food, clothing, medicine, and school books.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.—The National Commission of Physical Education reports that during 1923 the following number participated in various games and sports on the athletic fields under the supervision of the commission: Directed games, 439,646; free games, 630,724; gymnasium exercises, 78,285; football, 62,714; basket ball, 165,584; volley ball, 177,437; baseball, 30,998; sports, 275,462; tennis, 35,477; tug-of-war, 2,483; boxing, 7,742; captain ball, 4,747; fencing, 1,723; push ball, 13,059; croquet, 607; dancing, 829; efficiency tests, 10,146; maneuvers, 3,756; hand ball, 3,967; athletics, 99,209; indoor baseball, 4,226; Rugby, 80; giant volley ball, 1,299. The number of small children attending the playgrounds was 114,076; of older children, 686,381; of adults, 275,609; and of mothers, 70,244.

LABOR

BOLIVIA

LIBRARY FOR WORKMEN.—The First of May Philharmonic Society, which has been very active in endeavoring to improve educational

conditions among the laboring classes, has established in La Paz a library for workmen, inaugurated on March 29.

BRAZIL

São Paulo State Labor Bureau.—The *Brazilian American* of March 29 describes the labor bureau of the State of São Paulo, established next to the Immigrant's Hospice, in the city of the same name. This bureau cares for newly arrived foreigners and those who have come from other parts of Brazil to seek work. The bureau supplies information as to the labor market, and also to prospective buyers as to land for sale, situation, area, suitability for various products, distance from the railroad, and approximate price. The Labor Bureau keeps posted on all kinds of information useful to the immigrants and pays expenses for themselves and their families to any part of the State. The quarterly bulletin of this bureau was described in last month's Bulletin.

CHILE

Labor code.—At a meeting on April 1, 1924, of the President, the cabinet ministers, and parliamentary leaders it was decided to include the labor code in the program of preferential legislation for the present Congress and to hasten as much as possible the report of the mixed parliamentary commission engaged in the study of the code. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, April 2, 1924.)

COLOMBIA

Campaign in favor of public education and prohibition.—Seeking to improve conditions among the laboring class, the General Council of Workmen has approved a resolution urging free compulsory education and restriction of alcoholic beverages. The resolution reads as follows:

Be it resolved, That illiteracy being the worst enemy of progress and freedom, popular education shall be one of the prime objects of labor legislation, and, with this purpose in view, all Workmen's Councils are requested to use their influence with legislative bodies to pass a law amending the Constitution to the effect that education in Colombia be free and obligatory.

Be it also resolved, To initiate a campaign against the use of alcoholic beverages, as one of the great patriotic duties undertaken for the benefit of humanity and society in general, insomuch as the excessive use of liquors, apart from causing physical and moral degeneration to the individual, is one of the greatest detriments to the well-being and betterment of the laboring class. Therefore, in order to protect future generations from this evil, it is urged upon all workmen to prohibit the use of alcoholic or fermented beverages in their homes, and, by giving a good example, impress upon their children the principle that moral freedom in the individual consists in not being a slave to his own desires and passions.

OBLIGATORY INSURANCE.—The Department of Industries has recommended that all the provincial governors enforce the existing regulations on obligatory collective insurance for workmen, and has requested detailed information on the companies that have obtained this insurance for their employees and workmen, for the purpose of preparing and keeping in the department a full report on the subject.

GUATEMALA

LABOR INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.—The labor element of Guatemala held an Industrial Exposition on May 1, 1924, the world labor day, awarding prizes amounting to 17,000 pesos national currency. There were over 30 exhibitors of Guatemalan manufactured products.

MEXICO

LAW ON STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.—The Committees on Labor and Social Welfare of the Chamber of Deputies are formulating a proposed law on strikes and lockouts, which would serve to interpret Paragraphs XVIII and XIX of Article 123 of the Constitution. Data which would aid in the preparation of such a bill have been requested from all organizations, such as labor unions and the Federation of Chambers of Commerce, which can supply helpful information concerning labor conflicts or the cost of national production.

It is hoped that the bill may be in shape by August, so that it may be one of the first submitted to the Thirty-first Congress. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, March 31, 1924.)

MINIMUM WAGE.—On March 28, 1924, the municipal council of Mexico City set one peso fifty centavos a day, including Sundays, as the minimum wage for day laborers employed by the Municipality. (*El Universal*, March 29, 1924.)

LABOR ACCIDENTS.—The Bureau of Labor states that the total number of labor accidents reported in 1923 was 17,675, 13,445 of which were slight, 3,761 serious, and 469 fatal. Compensation was paid by employers to the amount of 1,195,865 pesos, divided as follows: Temporary disability, 789,826 pesos; deaths, 373,161 pesos; and permanent partial disability, 32,878 pesos. Statistics for the most important industries were as follows:

Industry	Number of workers employed	Number of workers injured
Mining and metallurgy	72, 527	13, 828
Textile	10, 701	67
Petroleum	9, 525	214
Transportation	3, 092	3, 149
Foodstuffs	1, 935	8

Statistics were obtained in 1923 from firms employing an average of 163,209 workers, while in 1922 figures were reported for only 61,696 workers. The proportion of fatal accidents was less in 1923, the number for the previous year having been 362, thus indicating that both employers and employees are taking added precautions for safety. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, May 13, 1924.)

URUGUAY

National Labor Bureau.—In 1923 the inspectors of this bureau made 40,121 visits to commercial and industrial establishments coming under the provisions of the laws for the eight-hour day, weekly rest, labor accident prevention and compensation, obligatory use of chairs for workers in stores and factories, prohibition of night work in bakeries, and other labor laws. (Message of the National Council of Administration, *Diario Oficial*, March 15, 1924.)

SOCIAL PROGRESS

ARGENTINA

Free maternity service in the home.—A municipal ordinance of the city of Buenos Aires, passed on June 26, 1923, provided for free maternity service in the home. The city is zoned for the efficient execution of this service, which is carried on by maternity hospitals, visiting midwives, and a staff of obstetricians. The maternity hospitals have clinics for the examination and treatment of pregnant women, and care for women whose condition does not permit their being attended in their homes. The maternity hospitals and district offices direct the services to be rendered by the staff of physicians and midwives. The latter visit women during pregnancy, as well as attending them at childbirth and during the period immediately following.

The staff of physicians is composed of specialists attached to the maternity hospitals. They receive a monthly salary, while midwives are paid a fixed sum per case. The sanitary bureau provides free medicine and antiseptic material for births attended in the homes. Funds necessary for the service up to the sum of 60,000 pesos were provided from the section of special ordinances of the municipal budget of 1923, the service being thereafter incorporated as a regular section of future budgets.

The importance of this maternity service in Buenos Aires is great, since approximately 1,811,000 people, nearly one-fifth of the inhabitants of Argentina, live in that city.

BOLIVIA

SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.—With the purpose in view of protecting public morals and maintaining order the Government has ordered that all shops, establishments, or amusement places where liquor is sold shall close at 12.30 at night, with the exception of the three days of carnival, December 24 and 31, and August 5 and 6. This order affects the entire Republic, and proprietors of said establishments who do not comply with the order will be arrested and fined 50 bolivianos for each and every violation.

MARÍA ISABEL HOME.—Under this name a home for women who have no means of support has been founded in La Paz by Señora Sara G. de Sáenz. It was inaugurated in March of the present year.

MIRAFLORES HOSPITAL.—A new ward for pay patients has been finished in the Miraflores hospital of La Paz. A maternity ward will also be completed very shortly.

SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY.—Following the custom established by several commercial houses, the Electric Light and Power Company of La Paz has established a Saturday half holiday the year around, closing its offices at 12 o'clock.

RECENT LEGISLATION.—See page 731.

BRAZIL

JUVENILE COURT.—This new court in the Federal District, which opened on March 3, 1924, had already begun to show good results by the end of the first month, having in that time had before it 112 abandoned children, 10 abnormal ones being sent to the Hospital for the Insane, while 27 were sent to agricultural colonies, and 3 were entered in the "15 of November" School. The remaining children were taken by charitable institutions. It is hoped that before long the Government will use some of the funds provided for charity to establish a school to care for the little vagabonds rescued from the evils of city streets by the juvenile court.

CHILE

WOMEN'S RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.—In April last an association was formed in Santiago to work for the civil, administrative, and political rights of the Chilean woman, in accordance with the principles of the International Suffrage Convention held in Rome last year. Señora Rosa Ester Rodríguez de Alessandri, wife of the President of the Republic, is the honorary president, the statement of organiza-

tion being signed by the presidents of approximately 15 important women's organizations.

Asociación del Trabajo.—Forty-one new firms of manufacturers and merchants, employing approximately 4,000 persons, have joined the Industrial Association, which is extending its usefulness by means of a complete health service, including consultations, treatments, and dental, maternity, and nursing service, created especially for employees and other persons of the middle class. The association already has a legal consultation service, savings bank, and employment bureau, and insurance, information, and investigation departments.

Traveling clinic for social diseases.—As noted in the May, 1924, issue of the Bulletin, Dr. Salas, head of the Experimental Hygiene Section of the Army, accompanied by a corps of assistants, made in February and March of this year a tour of the chief cities and towns of southern Chile in a railroad car fitted up as a traveling clinic. By means of a short parade through each town, in which large signs were displayed and brief talks given, the public was invited to a meeting in a theater and to attend the clinic, where examinations were made, treatments given, and further treatments prescribed. Many pamphlets were distributed in factories, workshops, schools, and homes, as well as at the theater meetings. President Alessandri, on the return of the mission, expressed his warm approval of the work accomplished.

Cornerstone of workers' village.—The cornerstone of the workers' village at the Talcahuano naval base was laid on March 16, in the presence of the President of the Republic and other noted persons. It will be remembered by readers of the Bulletin that this village is to consist of 238 houses, 2 schools, a building for the cooperative store, one for theatrical performances and lectures, and a library.

Red Cross.—In April last the Chilean Red Cross reported clinics and centers for aid to the sick in 82 different places in the Republic. With the hoped-for increase in the May roll call of its previous membership of 30,000, the central organization had under consideration a nation-wide plan for extending its medical services as much as possible so as to afford assistance to sick persons by means of clinics or home visits, especially in places where hospital facilities and dispensaries are lacking.

As an instance of health work the child health center of the Talcahuano chapter may be cited, this center having cared for an average of 52 babies a day during 1923, distributing many feedings for the children, as well as nourishing food for mothers.

Aid to prisoners.—A special committee of the Band of Mercy in Santiago is caring for the families of prisoners and taking charge of

their correspondence. This committee also has a box in the Central Post Office where newspapers and magazines for prisoners may be deposited.

ANOTHER NEW PLAYGROUND IN SANTIAGO.—Early in April a new playground, entered by vine-covered gateways leading to pergolas of roses, was opened in a beautiful location on the Avenida Matta in Santiago. This playground is particularly noteworthy, since its equipment is due to the efforts of one woman, Srta. Yolanda Ugarte Labbé, an officer of the Sociedad de Beneficencia Escolar, who by a recital of poetry raised sufficient funds to provide slides, swings, trapezes, bars, teeters, and flying rings, the latter constructed by the vocational school. The playground, which is divided into three parts—one for boys, another for girls, and the third for tiny children—also has space for games. In the presence of Señor Alessandri, President of the Republic, Sr. Rogelio Ugarte, mayor of Santiago, who has taken an active interest in the establishment of the three playgrounds of the Sociedad de Beneficencia Escolar, and many other persons, this latest one was intrusted to the care of the Boy Scouts of Santiago.

COLOMBIA

PUBLIC CHARITIES IN CUNDINAMARCA.—The new hospital buildings which the Board of Charities of Cundinamarca is constructing near Bogotá in the section of La Hortúa will have accommodations for more than a thousand patients. During 1923 approximately 150,000 pesos were spent for the work on this hospital. Three of the buildings have been completed, each one containing four general and four surgical wards. A large ward for maternity patients is practically finished.

Construction of the country home for children is progressing rapidly, as is also the building of a modern asylum for the insane on the El Tablón plantation.

COSTA RICA

RED CROSS ACTIVITIES.—Mr. John Minor Keith gave to the Costa Rican Red Cross a lot in the Luján section of San José on which a temporary building was erected to accommodate poor families rendered homeless by the earthquake. It was named the American Red Cross Shelter.

The Red Cross of the United States was the first outside of Costa Rica to send money for the relief of earthquake sufferers. Its first remittance of $2,500, sent through the American minister, reached San José on March 8, a second donation of $2,500 arriving two or three days later.

Donations were received by the National Relief Committee, of which the Red Cross is a part. All the foreign colonies in Costa Rica and numerous organizations outside the country sent condo-

lences and many gave money. The Government of Guatemala presented $5,000.

The Red Cross of Costa Rica organized detachments to go to outlying towns and districts to aid earthquake sufferers and opened headquarters for medical and material relief in San José. The Junior Red Cross was useful in taking the census of dwellings in the city and the census of school children.

Housing situation.—A technical commission was appointed by the President of the Republic to examine the houses of San José and declare which were unsafe by reason of damage in the earthquakes of the first week in March.

Doña Adela v. de Jiménez and her sons, who built houses in San José which stood the test of the recent shock, have submitted an offer to the Government for building moderate-priced earthquake-proof dwellings. The plans call for the expenditure of $1,000,000 in three portions in five years. The first portion, $250,000, would be used to construct houses ranging from $1,000 to $2,000 in cost, including the land. The terms of payment would be 8 per cent annual interest and 4 per cent annual amortization.

Construction will be made less expensive due to the six months' exemption from customs duties on building materials. A decree to this effect was signed on March 29. Other building projects are also being presented to Congress. The Temporary Rent Law (see p. 731) bears on the housing situation.

Appropriation for reform school.—A Government appropriation of 200,000 colones is to be given to the Association for the Reform of Minors to use in its work.

CUBA

Rafael de Cárdenas day nursery.—About the end of April of the present year the Rafael de Cárdenas day nursery was officially opened in Habana. This very worthy charity is due to the altruistic efforts of Señora Antonia Culmell Cárdenas, who founded the institution and provided the necessary equipment for carrying on the work. At the present time the asylum is caring for over 400 children of both sexes and a number of infants. All the children are provided with two meals a day, clothes, shoes, medical attention, and medicines when required. The children are also taught domestic science.

International Conference on Emigration and Immigration.—The President of Cuba appointed as delegates to the International Conference on Emigration and Immigration which opened in Rome on May 15 last Dr. Arístides de Agüero y Betancourt, Cuban Minister to Germany; Dr. Carlos de Armenteros y Cárdenas, Cuban Minister to Italy, who acted as head of the delegation; Señor Carlos Loveira, Chief of the International Labor Office of the Department of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce; Doctors Francisco E. Menocal, Com-

missioner of Immigration, and Domingo F. Ramos, professor in the School of Medicine of the National University, and Señora Laura G. de Zayas Bazán, teacher in the Normal School of Habana.

Cuba was also represented at the sixth session of the International Labor Conference at Geneva by Dr. de Agüero and Dr. de Armentero. The technical advisers of the delegation were Señora de Zayas Bazán and Señor Loveira.

ECUADOR

Activities of the Ecuadorian Red Cross.—The General Board of the Ecuadorian Red Cross is preparing a drive for membership to be held from May 19 to 25, in accordance with a resolution passed at the First Pan American Red Cross Conference held in Buenos Aires in November of 1923.

MEXICO

Public health courses.—In April last the Department of Public Health opened registration in its annual public health courses. The courses include general hygiene, epidemiology, sanitary engineering, vital statistics, and other subjects. More advanced courses will be given later.

Association for the Prevention of Blindness in Mexico.—During 1923, this association, which is supported by public-spirited persons throughout the Republic, treated 52,814 persons in its clinics, prescribing the necessary treatment and many times giving the medicine required free of charge. In the association's clinics 136 diseases of the eye have been observed. As gifts of equipment and furniture were made by members of the association and the expert ophthalmologists in charge of the clinics offer their services gratuitously, the expenditure for 1923 was only 8,317 pesos.

Seventh Latin American Medical Congress.—At the meeting of the Sixth Latin American Medical Congress in Habana last year it was decided that the seventh congress should convene in Mexico City in March, 1925. It is proposed that the date for the Eighth National Medical Congress should be deferred from this year until the same time as the Seventh Latin American Congress.

Anthropological investigations, health, and education.—The Bulletin has several times mentioned the work of the Bureau of Anthropology, of which Dr. Manuel Gamio is head, in making a study of the inhabitants of the valley of Teotihuacán in their anthropological and related aspects, as well as an investigation of the archeological remains in that locality, these studies affording a basis for developing the civilization of the people in the light of their ancient cultures.

Since among a population of 8,000 there was not a single physician, the Bureau of Anthropology has sent a doctor to establish a dispensary, others to be opened later. This physician is endeavoring

to improve housing conditions, as present dwellings are damp and insanitary.

Investigations similar to those carried out in Teotihuacán have been begun in Oaxaca. The experts of the bureau will take charge of the preservation of the archeological remains, open a school of native industries for children and adults, establish medical clinics, take a census, and make geographic, geological, biological, ethnographic, and folklore studies.

PANAMA

Women's progress in other republics.—Srta. Clara González, president of the Centro Feminista of Panama City, recently invited the American women of the Canal Zone to attend a meeting addressed by eminent Latin American speakers on problems relating to the home, child welfare, and the civil and political rights and duties of women.

Don Andrés Osuna, a former Minister of Public Instruction of Mexico, spoke on the progress in welfare work by women in Mexico. Don Ruperto Algorta, secretary of the Sociedad de Temperancia of Peru, who is also secretary of the recently formed League of Social Hygiene of that Republic, discussed the social service undertaken by women in Peru. Señor Pablo Barnhart S., secretary general of the Comisión de Templanza y Estudios Sociales of Chile, gave interesting facts concerning women's work in Chile.

Relief fund for Costa Rican earthquake sufferers.—Miss Enriqueta Morales, secretary of the Panaman Red Cross, received as the city of Colon's contribution to the Panama Red Cross fund for Costa Rican earthquake sufferers $1,104, contributed by persons of varying faiths and nationalities.

Santo Tomás Hospital.—The new building being completed for this hospital, which now forms part of the Gorgas Memorial Institute, is to be officially inaugurated on September 1, 1924. Special commemorative medals are to be struck and an illustrated pamphlet printed, containing the history of the hospital from its foundation.

PARAGUAY

Sanitary campaign.—The Rockefeller Foundation is continuing with great activity the campaign against hookworm, commenced early this year, as reported in previous numbers of the Bulletin. Dr. Fred L. Soper is in charge, assisted by 14 inspectors and an expert in analysis, who make house to house visits, gather statistics, and bring in specimens for microscopic examination in the laboratory. In the month of March 437 houses were visited, 4,275 persons included in the census, 1,640 microscopic examinations made, 1,420 persons found to have intestinal parasites, 2,418 persons treated, and 724 patients dismissed as cured.

RED CROSS MEMBERSHIP.—In accordance with a resolution adopted at the Pan American Red Cross Conference held last November in Buenos Aires, a membership campaign was held the first two weeks in May, the results of which have not yet been received at this date. Persons rendering notable aid to the Red Cross will be made honorary members, while those paying monthly dues of 100 pesos legal currency or making a gift of 5,000 pesos to the organization will be called contributing members. Dues for active members are fixed at 20 pesos legal currency a month, and for members of the Junior Red Cross at 50 centavos a month.

SALVADOR

HOOKWORM.—The 1923 report of Doctor don Alfonso Quiñónez Molina, President of the Republic, on the work of the departments of Public Health and Charity, presented to the Assembly on February 29, 1924, gave the following facts:

The Government of Salvador has contributed 30,000 colones annually to the Antihookworm Department with which the Rockefeller Foundation is cooperating, as well as giving that department free use of the mails, telegraph and telephone lines, railroad passes, and free printing in the Official Gazette. The work of constructing sanitary latrines throughout the country has been carried on in spite of opposition from the ignorant.

The preliminary examination of 58,589 persons made by the Antihookworm Department showed 40,883 to be infected, of whom 36,884 received the first treatment, 24,929 the second, 9,500 the third, 2,606 the fourth, 818 the fifth, and 394 six or more treatments. The total number of persons actually cured was 7,749, and of those possibly cured 29,135.

The Rockefeller Foundation presented to the Government for antihookworm work a portable building, a laboratory for food analysis, laboratory equipment, and other aids to efficiency.

URUGUAY

MATERNITY WARD.—Dr. Santiago Bordaberry has given to the board of public medical and surgical aid the sum of 20,000 pesos to pay for the new maternity ward of the Durazno Hospital in Montevideo.

GENERAL NOTES

ARGENTINA

MONUMENT TO ARISTÓBULO DEL VALLE.—A monument has recently been erected in Buenos Aires to the memory of Doctor Aristóbulo del Valle, famous Argentine jurist and publicist, who was born in 1847 and died in 1896. The monument, which is the work of the French sculptor Perrot, bears the inscription *Civi optimo—in vita exemplo—in tribuna maestro.*

BOLIVIA

MOTION-PICTURE COMPETITION.—In honor of the centenary of the independence of Bolivia, to be celebrated in 1925, the Bolivia Film will shortly start a competition among national writers for motion-picture scenarios of an historical and patriotic nature. The one awarded first prize will be filmed and placed on the screen.

BOLIVIAN SCULPTOR.—Sr. Humberto Beltrán de Olivera, a Bolivian artist who has spent many years studying abroad, recently returned to La Paz. Among the works of Sr. Beltrán receiving special mention when shown at the art exhibitions in Rome and Paris are a group entitled *Aurora* and one called the *Bolivian Indian.*

BRAZIL

DEATH OF SR. NILO PEÇANHA.—The death of Senator Nilo Peçanha on March 31 last is deeply mourned. Sr. Peçanha, who as vice president of the Republic became president for two years after the death of President Affonso Penna, also was distinguished as chief executive of the State of Rio de Janeiro for two terms, and as minister of foreign affairs of Brazil during the latter part of the World War.

DR. LAUDELINO FREIRE ENTERS THE ACADEMY.—On March 23, 1924, Dr. Laudelino Freire was installed in the chair of the late Ruy Barbosa in the Academy of Letters of Brazil. The meeting of the Academy, held in the Petit Trianon, was attended by many persons prominent in the intellectual life of Río de Janeiro. Doctor Freire's speech on taking the chair of the late Ruy Barbosa was an eloquent tribute to his illustrious predecessor. The new academician is the author of Proceres da Critica, and his election to the chair last occupied by Brazil's great statesman, jurist, and author is a tribute to his place in Brazil as a man of letters and a patron of science and art.

"OS DEVERES DAS NOVAS GERAÇÕES BRASILEIRAS."—Under this title Dr. A. Carneiro Leão, director of education in the Federal District, has written a brilliant work setting forth the high ideals and purposes which should animate the younger generation in Brazil, ideals which might well actuate the youth of all the American Republics, since they are a call to national and international service. Dr. Carneiro Leão, it will be recalled, instituted the successful vacation courses recently held in Río de Janeiro and attended by 1,200 teachers.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT JIMÉNEZ OREAMUNO.—Due to the lack of a majority for any of the three presidential candidates in the regular elections for the 1924–1928 presidential term, Congress, according to the con-

stitution, elected one of the three candidates, the choice falling on Licenciado Ricardo Jiménez Oreamuno. He was born in Cartago in 1864, the son of a former President of Costa Rica, don Jesús Jiménez, a great figure in the history of national education. The new President, who took the oath of office before Congress on May 8, 1924, has once before—from 1910 to 1914—been the chief executive of the nation, and has also served his country in other important posts. President Jiménez Oreamuno is an agricultural authority and an able lawyer.

PARAGUAY

New President of the Republic.—The resignation of Dr. Eligio Ayala, President of the Republic, having been accepted by Congress, that body on March 17 last elected Dr. Luis A. Riart, Minister of Finance, to serve as provisional president until August 15, 1924, when the next presidential term begins. Doctor Riart is well qualified by ability and experience for the supreme magistracy of the Republic.

PERU

Presentation of airplane to native aviator.—An interesting ceremony took place in Trujillo at the end of March when an airplane, purchased with funds collected in the Province, was presented to the well-known Peruvian aviator, Carlos Martínes de Pinillos, a native of Trujillo.

Literary and art competition.—In commemoration of the centenary of the battle of Ayacucho the Government has started a literary and art competition covering various subjects, to which all Hispano-American poets and artists are invited to contribute. The following prizes will be awarded: For the best history, 300 Peruvian pounds; the best poem, 100 pounds; the best play, 100 pounds; the best historical novel, 300 pounds; the best collection of stories and legends, 50 pounds; for the best painting of the battle of Ayacucho, 200 pounds, and for the best piece of sculpture and musical composition, 50 pounds. Second prizes and honorary mentions may also be awarded. The publication of the literary works receiving prizes, as also the presentation of the play, will be made at the expense of the Government. The painting and statuary awarded prizes will be purchased from the authors and presented to the National Museum.

Pan American Scientific and Standardization Congresses.—The Third Pan American Scientific Congress will assemble on Saturday, December 20, 1924, instead of November 16, 1924, and will adjourn on Tuesday, January 6, 1925.

The Pan American Standardization Conference will be held during the same period.

VENEZUELA

CENTENARY OF THE BATTLE OF AYACUCHO.—The President has issued a decree to the effect that December 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, 1924, will be celebrated as national holidays in commemoration of the centenary of the battle of Ayacucho, the successful turning point for South American emancipation from Spain, the battle being won under General Antonio José de Sucre, Grand Marshal of Ayacucho.

DEATH OF DR. DAVID LOBO.—On April 23, 1924, Dr. David Lobo, an eminent Venezuelan physician, died in Caracas. At the time of his death he was rector of the Universidad Central and President of the Venezuelan Red Cross, both of which offices he filled with distinction. During his brilliant professional and civic career Doctor Lobo gave exceptional service to his country and to humanity.

VENEZUELANS AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES.—The National Government appointed Doctors César Zumeta and José Lereto Arizmendi delegates to the International Immigration Conference held in Rome in May, and also Venezuelan representatives at the celebration in May of the seventh centenary of the Foundation of the Royal University of Naples.

Dr. Francisco J. Duarte has been appointed Venezuelan representative at the second conference on opium to be held in Geneva in November, 1924.



SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO MAY 15, 1924

SUBJECT	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
	1924	
Plans for extensive highway improvements	Mar. 14	Henry H. Morgan, consul general at Buenos Aires.
Construction of port at Goya in Province of Corrientes	do	Do.
Argentine hide situation and cattle slaughtered	Apr. 7	Raleigh A. Gibson, consul at Buenos Aires.
BRAZIL		
Sugar movement at Pernambuco	Mar. 1	E. Verne Richardson, consul at Pernambuco.
The market for radio and electrical apparatus	Mar. 5	Do.
Salt deposits in Rio Grande do Norte	Mar. 9	Do.
Public health activities in Parahyba	do	Do.
Cotton growing in Bahia and Sergipe	Mar. 10	Homer Brett, consul at Bahia.
Prices of cotton lands in northeastern Brazil	Mar. 11	E. Verne Richardson
Hospital project in Ceara, Brazil	do	Do.
Law granting certain privileges to manufacturers of vegetable oils.	do	James H. Roth, vice consul at Manaos.
Law covering new process for the manufacture of rubber	Mar. 12	Do.
Pests affecting plant life in Pernambuco	Mar. 13	E. Verne Richardson.
Submarine cable service, Germany to Pernambuco	Mar. 14	Do.
Current imports at Bahia during January, 1924	do	Homer Brett.
Bahia exports for the year 1923	Mar. 15	Do.
Pernambuco to publish a "Jornal Official"	do	E. Verne Richardson.
New Palace of Justice for Pernambuco	Mar. 17	Do.
Presidential degree to encourage cotton production in Brazil	Mar. 18	Do.
Centennial exhibition in Pernambuco, "Confederation of the Equator."	Mar. 19	Do.
Public health administration in Rio de Janeiro	Mar. 17	A. Gaulin, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Encouraging the cigar industry in Alagoas	Mar. 20	E. Verne Richardson.
Brazilian State grants subvention to German steamship company.	do	Do.
Railway extension in Rio Grande do Norte	Mar. 21	Do.
Brazilian Government takes steps to reduce the cost of living.	do	A. Gaulin.
New hydroelectric establishment in Minas Geraes	do	Do.
Restrictions on exchange transactions	do	Do.
Report on Brazilian manganese	do	Do.
Coal imports into Rio de Janeiro during February, 1924	Mar. 22	Do.
Coal mining in Brazil	Mar. 25	Do.
Lumber industry in Rio Grande do Sul	Mar. 27	Do.
New warehouse project in Pernambuco	do	E. Verne Richardson.
The sale of electrical supplies in Sao Paulo	do	A. T. Haeberle, consul at Sao Paulo.
Review of the beef industry in Rio Grande do Sul	Mar. 24	W. F. Hoffman, vice consul at Porto Alegre.
The rice industry in Rio Grande do Sul	Mar. 28	Do.
Exports to the United States from Manaos for March, 1924	Apr. 3	James H. Roth.
March report on commerce and industries of Pernambuco	do	E. Verne Richardson.
Municipal improvements at Maceio, Brazil	Apr. 7	Do.
Textile manufacturing concession in Alagoas	do	Do.
The Rio Tinto cotton mill in Parahyba	Apr. 10	Do.
Report on Brazilian commerce and industries for March, 1924, and general economic conditions for the year 1923.	Apr. 10	A. Gaulin, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Exports and export taxes of State of Bahia	Apr. 11	Homer Brett, consul at Bahia.
Bahia cocoa movement during February and March	Apr. 12	Do.
Brazil nut shipments and crop prospects for quarter ended Mar. 31, 1924.	Apr. 16	James H. Roth, consul at Manaos.
CHILE		
Importations into Punta Arenas, Chile, in 1923	Feb. 25	George T. Colman, vice consul at Punta Arenas.
Trade and industries of Valdivia, 1920, 1921	Mar. 3	S. Reid Thompson, consul at Concepción.
Marked improvement throughout the Province of Arica in 1923.	Mar. 6	Egmont C. Von Tresckow, consul at Arica.
Foreign competition in sugar at Punta Arenas	Mar. 21	George T. Colman.
Public auction of Government nitrate lands in Province of Tarapaca.	Apr. 11	Ben C. Matthews, vice consul at Iquique.

Reports received to May 15, 1924—Continued.

SUBJECT	Date	Author
COLOMBIA		
Railway coach lighting in Colombia	Feb. 24	Maurice L. Stafford, consul at Barranquilla
March report on general conditions	Apr. 4	Do.
COSTA RICA		
February report on commerce and industries	Mar. 10	Henry S. Waterman, consul at San Jose.
Quarterly report of products exported	Apr. 8	Do.
CUBA		
Passenger traffic at the port of Nuevitas during 1923	Mar. 25	Lawrence P. Briggs, consul at Nuevitas.
Market for radio equipment	Apr. 4	Carlton Bailey Hurst, consul general at Havana.
Imports and exports of Matanzas for 1923	Apr. 11	James V. Whitfield, consul at Matanzas.
Review of commerce and industries for March, 1924	Apr. 14	Carlton Bailey Hurst.
Cuba trade balance continues favorable in 1923	May 1	Do.
HAITI		
Operation of the Haytian pineapple company	Mar. 1	Winthrop R. Scott, consul at Cape Haitian.
Market for toilet articles in northern Haiti	Apr. 1	Do.
HONDURAS		
Economic conditions in La Ceiba, March quarter, 1924	Apr. 12	George P. Waller, consul at La Ceiba.
NICARAGUA		
March report on commerce and industries of Corinto consular district.	Apr. 4	Harold Playter, consul at Corinto.
General information on Bluefields district	Apr. 26	William W. Heard, consul at Bluefields.
Sources of crude rubber and its production in eastern Nicaragua.	do	Do.
PANAMA		
March report on commerce and industries, construction, contracts, etc.	Apr. 15	George Orr, consul at Panama City.
SALVADOR		
February report on commerce and industries	Mar. 10	Lynn W. Franklin, consul at San Salvador.
The soap making industry in El Salvador	Apr. 3	Do.
Agricultural production of El Salvador	Apr. 12	Do.
URUGUAY		
The message to Congress of the President of Uruguay	Mar. 28	Thomas H. Bevan, consul at Montevideo.
New import duties on plants, fruits, and vegetables	Apr. 3	Do.
New import duties on raw materials	Apr. 9	Do.
VENEZUELA		
Sewing machines in Venezuela	Apr. 2	Harry J. Anslinger, vice consul at La Guaira.
Inbound cargoes for La Guaira during 1923	Apr. 3	Do.
Maracaibo coffee report for March, 1924	Apr. 8	Chas. F. Payne, vice consul at Maracaibo.
The railroads of Venezuela	Apr. 9	Thomas W. Voetter, consul at Caracas.
Cheaper gasoline in Venezuela	do	Harry J. Anslinger.
Pianos and player-pianos in Venezuela	Apr. 10	Do.
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended Mar. 31, 1924.	Apr. 16	William P. Garrety, consul at Puerto Cabello.
The culture of cocoa in Venezuela	Apr. 17	Do.

ENTINA · BOLIVIA · BRAZIL · CHILE · COLOMBIA · COSTA RICA · CUBA · DOMINICAN REPUBLIC · ECUADOR · GUATEMALA · HAITI · AMA · NICARAGUA · MEXICO · HONDURAS

GUST · · · · · · · · · · 1924

ODICAL ROOM
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RINGFIELD, MASS.

BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

MUSEUM OF THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA

A BETTER PAN AMERICAN UNDERSTANDING

THE NEW MEXICAN FREE PORTS SERVICE

BENEFITS OF SCIENTIFIC PORT DEVELOPMENT

PACKING FOR LOWEST CUSTOMS CHARGES IN BRAZIL

AUGUST, 1924

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Office of Legation, 36 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

[1]Absent.

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GENERAL HORACIO VÁSQUEZ

President of the Dominican Republic

BULLETIN
OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

VOL. LVIII AUGUST, 1924 No. 8

THE PRESIDENT ELECT OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

THE steamship *Hurón*, conveying General Horacio Vásquez, president elect of the Dominican Republic, who was accompanied by Sr. José del Carmen Ariza, Dominican diplomat Sr. Alfredo Ricart Olivet, mayor of Santo Domingo and Sr. Lic. Federico C. Alvarez, distinguished members of the official committee appointed to escort him, arrived on Thursday, June 19, 1924, in New York Harbor.

Upon landing at one of the wharves of Battery Place, General Vásquez and his companions were cordially welcomed by an official representative of New York City, representatives of the principal banks and business houses, and by a large number of Dominicans and other foreign residents, a band in the station playing the national hymns of the two sister Republics.

On June 20 the Dominican Mission attended a lunch given at the Down Town Association by the Pan American Society, Mr. Severo Mallet Prevost, president of the society presiding, which was attended by Sr. Manuel de J. Camacho, consul of the Dominican Republic in New York; Mr. Henry W. Taft, brother of the ex-President of the United States; Mr. John L. Merrill, president of the All America Cables, representing the National City Bank; Judge Otto Schoenrich; Mr. W. E. Pulliam, general receiver of customs in the Dominican Republic; and other prominent representatives of American commerce and industry.

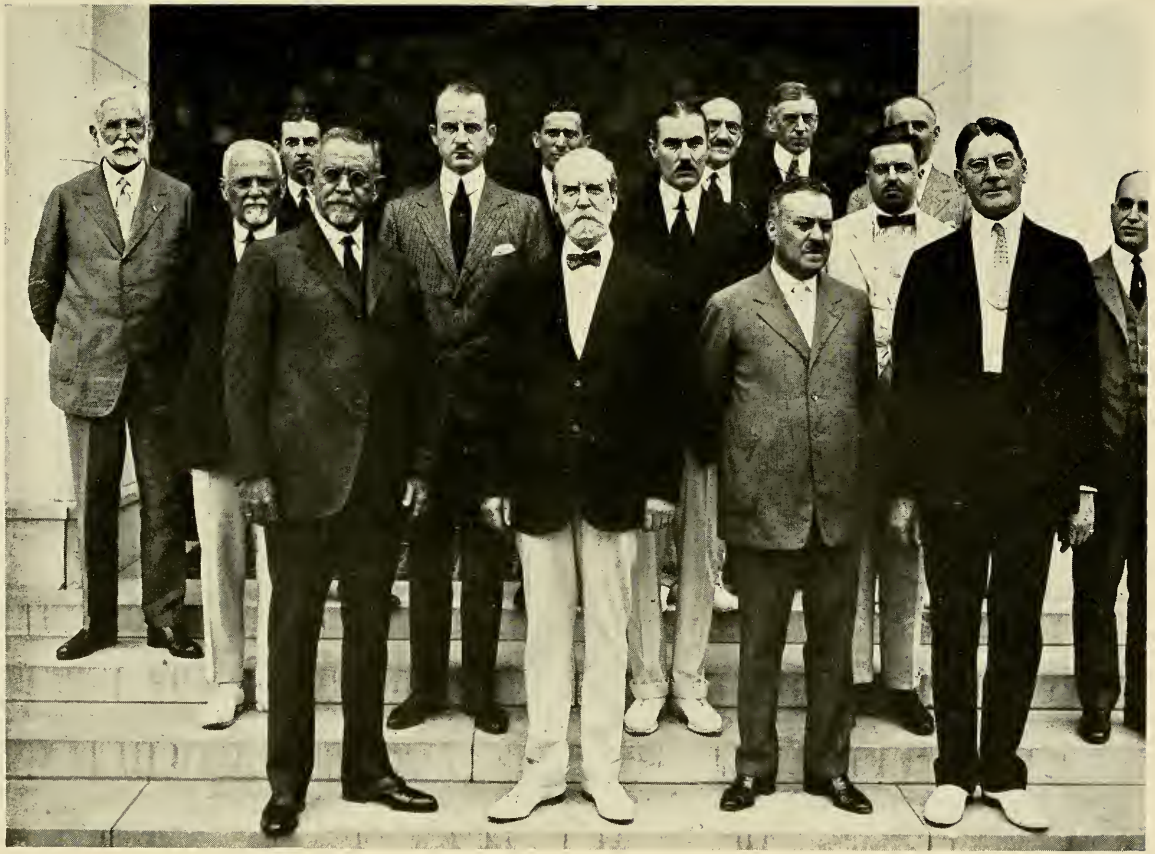
General Vásquez and his suite arrived in Washington on the evening of June 21, being received with great ceremony at Union Station by Government officials and conducted in state by a guard of cavalry to the Hamilton Hotel, where they remained during their visit to the capital. The Army band played the national hymns of the two countries, and at the close of the ceremony a salute of 21 guns was fired by the marines in honor of the distinguished visitor. Among the Government and diplomatic representatives who welcomed the president elect of the Dominican Republic were the Hon. J. Butler Wright, Third Assistant Secretary of State; Admiral Edward W. Eberle, U. S. N.; Brig. Gen. S. B. Rockenbach, representing the War Department; His Excellency Emilio C. Joubert, minister of the Dominican Republic in Washington; Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union; and other prominent members of Washington society, who were divided into four groups in accordance with the official program.

On June 23, at 11.30 a. m., General Vásquez visited the State Department, where he was officially received by the Hon. Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State. On the same date, at 1 p. m., he was the guest of honor at a lunch given by the President of the United States, Mr. Calvin Coolidge, and Mrs. Coolidge, in the state dining room of the White House. Other guests present were the Hon. Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State; Hon. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. John W. Weeks, Secretary of War; Hon. Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy; Hon. Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Hon. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce; Hon. James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor; Hon. Harlan F. Stone, Attorney General; His Excellency Emilio C. Joubert, minister of the Dominican Republic in Washington; Judges Joseph McKenna and James Clark McReynolds, of the Supreme Court; Congressmen John Jacob Rogers and Stephen G. Porter, of the House of Representatives; Admiral Edward W. Eberle, U. S. N.; Maj. Gen. John Lejeune; Maj. Gen. John L. Hines, Hon. J. Butler Wright, Third Assistant Secretary of State; Mr. Sumner Welles, of the Department of State; Brig. Gen. S. B. Rockenbach; Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union; Col. John D. Long; Mr. W. E. Pulliam, receiver general of customs of the Dominican Republic; Mr. Orme Wilson, jr.; Capt. Adolphus Andrews; and Col. Clarence C. Sherrill.

On Tuesday, June 24, at 1 p. m., the President Elect of the Dominican Republic was guest of honor at a luncheon given by Dr. L. S. Rowe at the Pan American Union, which was attended by the Hon. Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State; His Excellency Emilio C. Joubert, minister of the Dominican Republic in Washington; Hon.

GUESTS AT LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF GENERAL HORACIO VÁSQUEZ, PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, AND THE MEMBERS OF HIS PARTY

Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, entertained at luncheon on Tuesday, June 24, in the Annex of the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C., in honor of the distinguished visitors from the Dominican Republic. In the foreground, from left to right: Front row—General Horacio Vásquez, President-elect of the Dominican Republic; Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States; Licdo. Emilio C. Joubert, Minister of the Dominican Republic to the United States; Hon. Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy of the United States. Second row: Señor Don José del Carmen Ariza; Mr. Sumner Welles; Hon. Joseph C. Grew, the Undersecretary of State; Mr. Francis White, Chief of the Latin American Division, Department of State; Señor Don Alfredo Ricart. Third row: Mr. Robert S. Brookings; Mr. Joseph Flack; Dr. Federico Álvarez; Dr. L. S. Rowe; Mr. Charles J. Rhoads, Chairman of the Group Committee of the Dominican Republic of the Inter-American High Commission; and Mr. W. E. Pulliam, Receiver General of the Dominican Republic.



Harlan F. Stone, Attorney General; Hon. Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy; Hon. Joseph C. Grew, Assistant Secretary of State; Mr. Sumner Welles, United States commissioner to the Dominican Republic; Mr. Francis White; Mr. W. E. Pulliam; Mr. Joseph Flack; Dr. Esteban Gil Borges, Assistant Director of the Pan American Union; Sr. José del Carmen Ariza; Sr. Alfredo Ricard Olivet; and Sr. Lic. Federico C. Alvarez, members of the Dominican Mission; Mr. Charles J. Rhoads, president of the Dominican section of the Inter-American High Commission; and Mr. Robert S. Brookings.

On the morning of June 26, General Vásquez left Washington for New York, whence he sailed a few days later for Santo Domingo, there to assume the presidency of that nation on July 12.

THE MUSEUM OF THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA

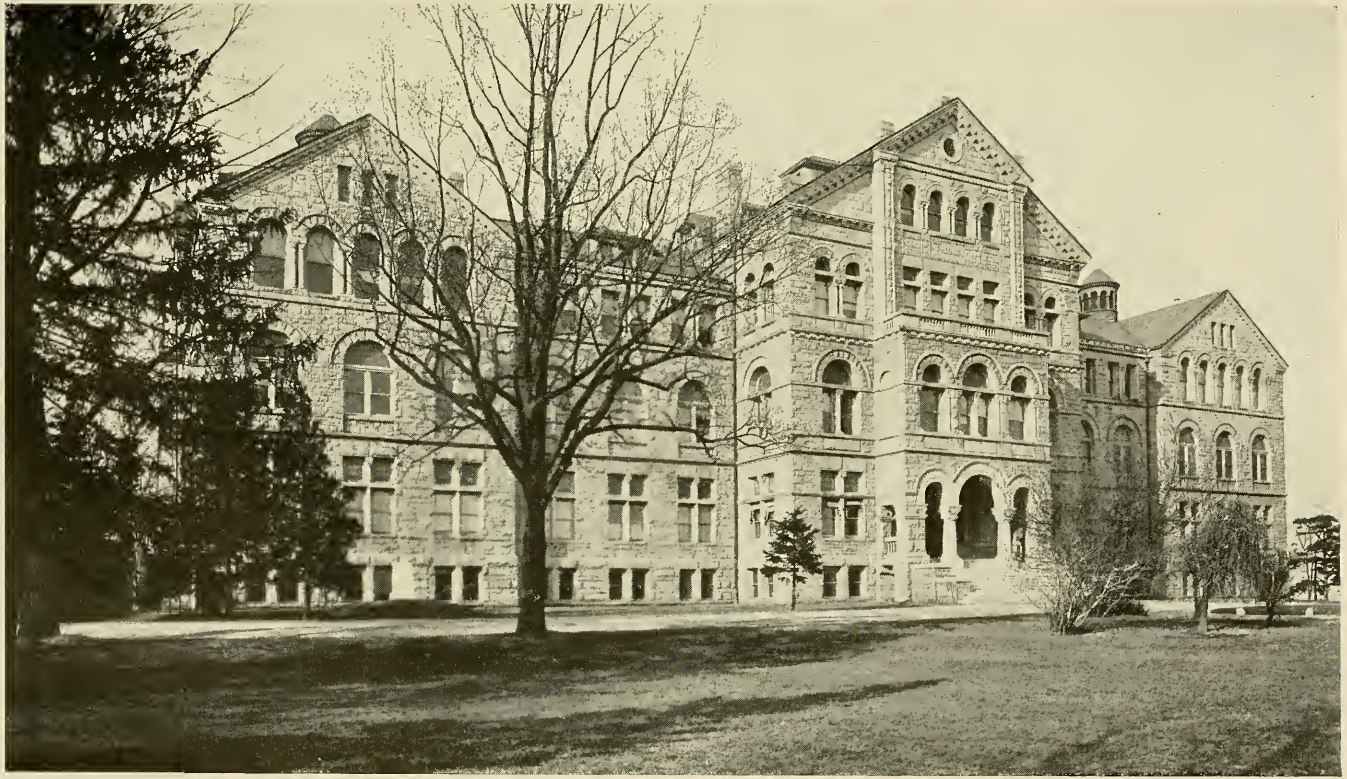
By Dr. R. W. Shufeldt, C. M. Z. S.

Washington, D. C.

TO THOSE who are not familiar with the institution, it may be said that the Catholic University of America is represented by a group of massive stone buildings, of imposing size, situated in the northern environs of Washington, in that section of the District of Columbia long known as Brookland. One of these structures bears the name of McMahon Hall, and the University's Museum occupies its entire second floor, the curator in charge being Father R. Butin, S. M. (fig. 1), who has long held that position. Large windows give ample light, and the specimens in and out of the numerous cases may be studied and examined most conveniently.

Early in February of the present year I visited this museum, and was courteously received by Doctor Butin and his lady assistant. Every facility was extended to me to study the collections and to photograph such as I desired to use in this connection as illustrations. More than this; I was kindly permitted to take to my home valuable specimens for the purposes of examination and photography.

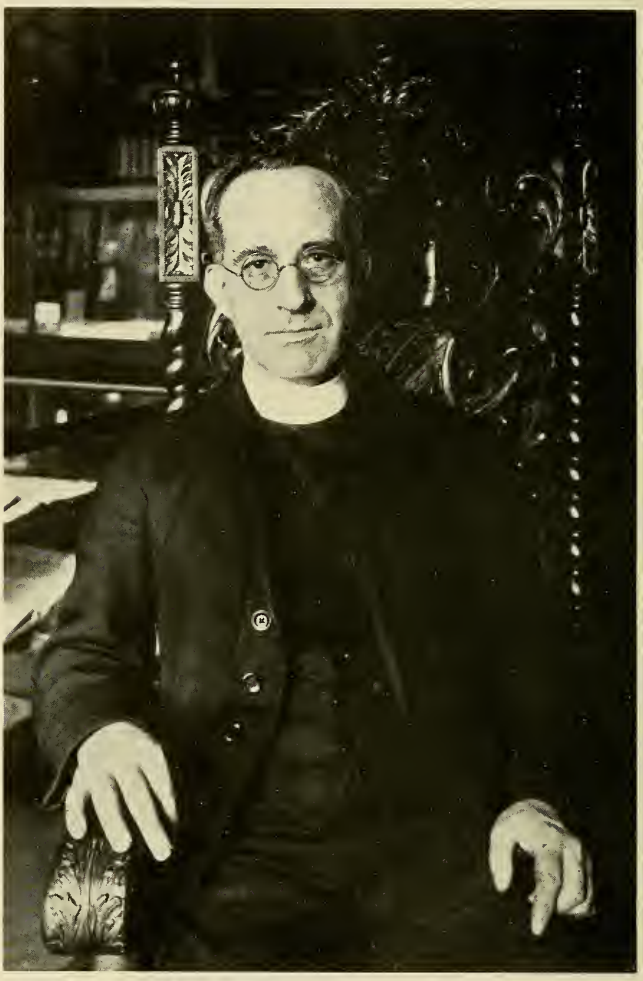
Very few descriptions of the thousands of objects to be seen in this museum have as yet been published; as a consequence, not many



McMAHON HALL, CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The entire second floor of this fine granite structure is given over to the museum of the institution

people have any idea of either their character or their extent. Many of the specimens from foreign lands have been sent in by missionaries serving in those parts, while upon the other hand rich patrons, interested in the growth of the museum, have also contributed their share of desirable material.



Photograph by R. W. Shufeldt

FATHER R. BUTIN

Curator-in-chief of the Museum of the Catholic University of America

Apart from a brief article which I published recently [1] on a few of the specimens, very little has been contributed on the subject; while more than the life span of any single individual, devoting every day to the task, would be required to describe in ordinary detail all these

[1] The Sunday Star of Washington, D. C., March 9, 1924, p. 3.

specimens—and this quite apart from pictorially illustrating them. Many of them are of great age—such as ancient ivories, Egyptian mummies, vases, paintings, and books so old that their histories can now be but surmised.

The starting of this museum dates back to the founding of the university itself—some time toward the latter part of the last century. "The first collection to be publicly exhibited," Doctor Butin tells us, "was the oriental collection of Prof. H. Hyvernat. In 1889 a special room on the ground floor of Caldwell Hall was placed at the disposal of the professor for a museum of biblical archeology, also known as Oriental Museum. It comprised 80 oriental manuscripts; about the same number of cuneiform tablets, ranging between 4,000 and 500 B. C. (the number of these tablets is now 119); about 15 Babylonian seals, oriental coins, Greek and Roman lamps, Egyptian statuettes, and many other subjects very valuable for the history of the East, ancient and modern. Professor Hyvernat used his collection to illustrate his lectures on biblical archaeology."

Unfortunately there are a great many specimens in this museum that carry no history, so that much of their educational value is lost. However, I can readily understand how this happened, as I met with similar experience when collecting Indian and Zuñian specimens among those tribes while serving on the frontier during the late seventies. And, be it known, histories of American Indian relics are far more easily obtained than, for instance, the history of an ivory saint, cut in the north of France in the fourteenth century.

We may now pass to a consideration of such specimens as I carefully examined, and of which I made photographs. One is a totem post from Alaska, carved in wood by an Alaskan native, which has a height of 37.5 centimeters. Upon examination a note was found in its base, the text of which, as kindly furnished by Doctor Butin, reads as follows:

"Haa-at-esh was a very great man among his tribe, who always did good and helped the hungry. One day he was found dead in his hut. They burned his body and buried his ashes. When the salmon season came, the tribe went out to fish. After fishing the whole day and not having any luck, they caught one salmon of great size, who, when the Indians tried to take him out of the net, began to talk and said: 'Oh, my brothers, do you not know me? I am the spirit of Haa-at-esh. Let me go and I will send you plenty of fish for the winter.' "

This effigy is "painted green, black, and red."

Before obtaining these notes from Doctor Butin, I had already commented upon this effigy as follows: "Possibly the god of the fisheries, as that industry means so much to the Alaskans. As among all peoples, the ability to draw or carve varies with the

individual; and this being so, we must not judge the art of any race, nation, or group of peoples by passing upon the work of any single craftsman of that race. What species of fish it was that this Alaskan artisan had in mind when he carved the specimen in question it would be difficult to say—probably a salmon; but that any fish ever had such a tripartite tail as this one is certainly not in accord with our present knowledge of fish anatomy." The effigy was brought



FIG. 2.—A PORTABLE IVORY SHRINE

The center of the shrine represents the coronation of the Virgin. The carvings on the side panels depict Biblical scenes and angels. On the base is carved the Deposition of Christ. Surmounting the shrine on each side of the little niche are two statuettes of saints

from Alaska by the late Dr. Charles Grindall, of Baltimore, and presented to the museum by Mrs. Grindall.

Passing from the consideration of this piece of crude native art work, lacking as it is in any claim of beauty and skill, we may next note what we find in the way of art treasures of downright rarity and value. Among these none can excel and few can equal the exceptionally fine example of a portable shrine, or polyptych, to be found in this museum. At the present time there are but 36 perfect

specimens of such shrines known to those who have described them in detail. In early times doubtless many such shrines were carved—the material used being ivory in nearly all instances. These would have come down to us had not the iconoclasts of the sixteenth century completely destroyed them. Added to this cause of rarity, it should be noted that their elimination was "chiefly due to a law of the Catholic Church which requires the destruction of conse-



FIG. 3.—REVERSE OF SHRINE SHOWN IN FIGURE 2

The shrine, which probably dates from the fifteenth century, was evidently a wedding gift. The panels show the portraits of a girl and a young man, each one under a canopy and accompanied by a patron saint. Above, an angel bears the coat-of-arms of each, while on the central panel the two coats-of-arms are united. The lettering of the base is "Sancta Maria, ora pro nobis."

crated objects no longer needed, in order to prevent their possible desecration."

The detailed description of the portable shrine here shown in Figures 2 and 3 will be given a little further on, it being the one possessed by the museum, and naturally greatly prized there.

From the time of their first appearance up to the thirteenth century these polyptychs, or portable ivory shrines—the genuine ones as well as those carved by imitators—were used in the French

churches, where it was the custom to place them at the side altars during divine service. Subsequently they gradually passed out of use, their places being taken by the massive and more permanent altarpieces. After that they were chiefly used in private oratories and by travelers on their journeys. According to Labaste, these ivory carvings of the French, in the way of portable shrines, during the fourteenth century, have never been excelled; and so highly were they valued that it is not unusual to find them, from time to time, mounted on golden reliquaries.

Of the several ivory shrines in this museum, the one selected for a more detailed description here is shown in Figures 2 and 3—the front and back views respectively. It has a height of some 63.5 centimeters, and is closed by two hinged panels upon either side. Upon comparing it in its entirety with a shrine owned by Miss Alice M. Freeman and accurately described by her in *Art in America* (Vol. VI, No. IV, June, 1918, pp. 177–186, figs. 1, 2, and 7), we find them to be in quite close agreement.

In commenting upon this shrine belonging to the museum, Father Butin says that it is of the northern French school of the fourteenth century. "The center of the shrine is occupied by the coronation of the Virgin. Her mantle is blue with gold trimmings, while the robe is white with gold stars. The garments of the crowning angel are painted red with gold wings; the infant's tunic is violet with gold trimmings, and he holds the orb in his hands. On the two inner side panels, two angels in violet and red with gold wings face the shrine, holding the candles. Under the left angel is carved the 'Flight into Egypt,' and under the one on the right is, apparently, the 'Sacrifice of Abraham.' The outer panels have three compartments each. The two-lots compartments are occupied by an angel. In the middle compartment on the left is the 'Annunciation,' and in the bottom one the 'Nativity of the Virgin.' The middle compartment on the right contains the scene of Solomon crowning his mother, and below, the 'Presentation of the Child in the Temple' (possibly, however, only a scene in the Holy Family). On the base is carved the Deposition of Christ. On each side of the base (not seen in the cut) are the busts of a lady and of a knight, perhaps the ancestors of the one for whom the shrine was originally carved. The whole is on an azure background with gold stars. On top, on each side of the little niche, are two statuettes of saints, one of them a bishop or abbot with crozier and book."

I find Doctor Butin's description to be quite in agreement with my own observation. Turning this shrine about, we find on its back, exquisitely painted on an azure background, several figures, which are all well shown in Figure 3.



FIG. 4.—AN EXHIBIT CASE IN THE MUSEUM

A section of the fine ivory collection, representing French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Japanese workmanship

This shrine is probably of the fifteenth century, and we may be quite certain that it was a gift to a young pair at their wedding. If there were any original paintings on the panels, they must have been covered by a second coat and their places taken by those shown in Figure 3; that is to say, by "the portraits of the girl and young man, each one under a canopy and accompanied by the patron saint."

It will be further noted that upon either side, on a demipanel, is painted an angel, each bearing the coat-of-arms, that of the young man being three azure crescents on a gold field and that of the girl three gold stars on a fesse of gules on a gold field. The initials "A S" are inscribed upon each panel, while on the central one the two coat-of-arms are united and surmounted with a ducal crown and double crest.

On the posterior surface of the base of this shrine there is painted a scroll, upon which occurs, in Old English letters, "Sancta Maria, ora pro nobis."

Father Butin is of the opinion that the "friends or family of the young people, evidently belonging to the nobility, looked around for a suitable gift, and having agreed on this shrine, had it retouched to make the gift more personal. It is a highly artistic piece, and its value will be enhanced when the parties for whom it was made have been identified. It was secured in Venice by the Rt. Rev. Mgr. A. T. Connolly, of Boston, and presented by him to the Museum of the Catholic University."

In Figure 4 we have a case, of the Louis XV style, containing a portion of the ivory collection. Doctor Butin presented me with this photograph, which was made by a friend of his. These ivories here exhibited not only represent French and German workmanship, but also specimens by the Italian, Spanish, and Japanese schools. There are over 80 pieces in this collection, and they belong chiefly to the period of the Renaissance. The university received it as a gift from the Rt. Rev. Mgr. A. T. Connolly, of Boston, Mass.

Among the more remarkable relics possessed by this museum is an unusually fine specimen of the head of an Egyptian mummy. Not long ago Doctor Butin was kind enough to loan me this head for the purposes of photography and description, and it was in my possession for more than a week, during which period I made successful photographs of it, two of which, one *en face* and one *profile*, are reproduced as illustrations to the present article (figs. 5 and 6). The figures are about one-third the size of the original and present all its details in great minuteness. No history accompanied this head—it is only known that "some one" collected it in Egypt; that it dates about 400 B. C., and that it was donated by some one to the museum.

It will be noted that several of the cervical vertebræ, with their mummified muscles, were left attached *in situ*, and these completely

hide the vertebræ. As to the sex, it would be difficult to say; it would appear to be the head of a woman, although it might have belonged to a man of slender proportions. Upon shaking the head the fact is revealed that there is some loose object in the brain cavity; the sound is quite dull, and the thing, whatever it is, may be about the size of a hen's egg.

The hair upon the head of this mummy is short, of a deep reddish color, and appears to have been somewhat curly in life. The left ear is more or less perfect, its posterior moiety being pressed against the mummified tissues behind it. The lobe was apparently free and somewhat rounded; the right ear has been, to a considerable extent, broken off. Zygomata and malar bones are more or less conspicuously in evidence, due to the shrinkage of the overlying soft tissues, muscles, and so on.

In the lateral view of the head (fig. 6) it will be noted that the mandibular articulation and posterior moiety of the zygoma are exposed, owing to the breaking away of the overlying structures. Over much of the parietal region the dried skin has chipped off, exposing the clean skull beneath. The whole occipital portion of the skull is prominent and rounded, much as in the skulls of females of our own time, especially in those noted for the higher qualifications of motherhood and love of home, as pointed out in works of physiognomy (Fowler and Welles).

It will be observed that the forehead of this Egyptian was narrow and receding and not indicative of especially marked intellectuality. The eyebrows and lashes have entirely disappeared; the lids are closed about halfway, and it would seem that the eyeballs have been removed and some fabric or other put in their places (fig. 5). From one inner canthus to the other the distance is 3.5 centimeters. The frontal prominences are low and the nasal bridge broad and rounded.

It almost appears as though the nose had been cut off at the time this ancient personage was mummified, or possibly it had been destroyed by disease. In any event, the underlying soft parts of the structure are exposed, and the subcircular narial openings face forward and downward.

It is well known that the Egyptians, when embalming their dead, removed the brain through the nostrils "by means of a bent iron implement, and in part by the injection of drugs." (See Louis Penicher, "Traité des Embaumements," Paris, 1669.) However, this may be, the nostrils in our subject open very freely into the brain cavity, while the vomerine septum has not been disturbed.

A slit-like aperture shows the mouth partly open, and the thin, drawn lips expose the two upper incisors. Such other teeth as may in part be seen are delicate and small, the whole having more the appearance of the dental armature of a woman than that of a man.

There is absolutely no evidence of hair upon the face anywhere, while the chin is rounded and moderately prominent. The facial angle of Cloquet measures about 64°, it being the angle between the line drawn through the ophryon, the alveolar point, and the auriculo-alveolar line.

Small subcircular perforations are indicative of some sort of insect having perforated the mummified integuments of the scalp and temples, but not of the face.

As the dried muscular structures of the base of this head, together with those surrounding the five cervical vertebræ, completely cover all the osseous characters occurring beneath them, these last can not be observed or described.

Incidentally, it may be stated that the first wrapping covering the head of this individual and used by the embalmers was a rather coarse linen fabric, not very much coarser, however, than some grades of modern linen. Pieces of it still adhere to the head, as on the left side of the forehead; beneath the left orbit, and on and posterior to the left ear. It is of a pale tan color, while the head as a whole is of a deep Vandyke brown. The specimen weighs exactly 3 pounds avoirdupois, and bears the museum catalogue No. 3525. The maximum circumference of the specimen measures 54.5 centimeters, and the intermalar line or breadth of the face 12 centimeters. In a proportionate way other diameters and lines may readily be obtained with comparative accuracy from the accompanying figures.

There is considerable literature extant on the methods of embalming by the ancient Egyptians, which the reader may find in various works, as Rawlinson's "Herodotus" (vol. ii, p. 141); and in 1705 there was published in London "The Art of Embalming," by Thomas Greenhill. As early as 1695 d'Blancard described the process in the *Anatomia Reformata, et de Balsamatione nova methodus.* (Lugd. Bat.). Then, in London, 1834, Pettigrew gave us his "History of Mummies," and Gaunal, four years later, in Paris, his "Traité d'Embaumements."

Great interest has been evinced in all that pertains in any way to this field of inquiry of recent years, more especially very lately on account of the opening up of the tomb and sarcophagus of King Tut-ankh-amen in Egypt—a modern sacrilege too outrageous for words.

A last word on mummies appears in The Evening Star of Washington, D. C., for February 21, 1924, which refers to the making of the famous "mummy brown." This writer states that "it is true that in the past real mummies were used to make the brown pigment known as "mummy brown." Bones and other parts of the mummy were ground up together. A London colorman stated that one Egyptian mummy furnished enough material to satisfy the



HEAD OF AN EGYPTIAN MUMMY

FIG. 5 (at left).—Seen *en face*. Some of the original wrappings still adhere to the face—a piece on the forehead and another on the left cheek just below the eye. It would appear that the eyeballs had been removed and the orbit filled with some material resembling soft tow. FIG. 6 (at right).—Direct right lateral view of the head of the Egyptian mummy shown in *figure 5*. On the forehead and elsewhere there are a few signs of insect attacks. The right ear has been broken off, and through some of the adjacent mummified tissues being lost the zygoma is exposed to view

demands of his customers for 20 years. This pigment was used as an oil paint at least as early as the close of the sixteenth century."

The literature upon this subject is quite extensive, the aim being to so far preserve a dead body that it would not putrify or be attacked by insects. No race carried this art to a higher degree of perfection than the ancient Egyptians, who not only so preserved their own dead, but extended their operations to include numerous animals which were regarded by them as sacred, such as their crocodiles, cats, and the lizards known as ichneumons.

The origin of this art in Egypt is said to have been due to the lack of fuel in that part of the world, thus rendering cremation expensive or out of the question altogether. Usually it was quite impossible to bury their dead on account of the frequent inundations of the Nile; while on the other hand, to deposit the bodies of their dead in open sepulchers would quickly prove a most unsanitary practice.

There are still those among us who utterly discredit these reasons and who claim that the embalming of the dead in Egypt was a religious rite and none other, and rests upon either a sentimental or superstitious doctrine with respect to a life beyond the grave.

Prescott has pointed out for us the fact that the early races of Peru pursued similar practices, and that they did so was entirely referable to their notions as to a life hereafter. Many references to embalming the dead may be found in the world's literature, even Herodotus (ii, 86), gives us in full the three methods that were employed by the ancient Egyptians. The most expensive one cost no less than some two hundred and forty-three pounds and fifteen shillings.

A writer at hand states that "the intestines having been drawn out through an incision in the left side, the abdomen was cleansed with palm-wine, and filled with myrrh, cassia, and other materials, and the opening was sewed up. Subsequently, for no less than 70 days, the body was steeped in a solution of natron from the natron lakes in the desert of Libyon in Upper Egypt, and at El Hegs, natron being a neutral carbonate of soda."

An interesting fact is given us by Diodorus, who is responsible for the account of the treatment of the one employed to cut into the abdomen for the purpose of removing the intestines. The Egyptians held that it was an unforgivable outrage to inflict any wound on the human body, or to do the same a violence, so no sooner was the aforesaid cutter through with his task than the spectators gathered around him commenced to abuse him to the limit, heaping curses on his head, and even stoning the poor man to death, should he be unable to successfully flee and thus save his life.

History goes to show that the Egyptians resorted to many processes when converting their dead into mummies. In some the materials used and the subsequent wrappings employed were very expensive, and only the bodies of the deceased rich came to be preserved through their use. The poor were obliged to be satisfied with much cheaper methods and materials. Asphalt was used in the case of the rich, and, sometimes, though rarely, wax. On the other hand, the bodies of the poor were for 70 days simply immersed in natıon, syrmæa being primarily used to rinse out the abdominal cavity.

Molten bitumen, employed as a bath, was likewise in use at one time by these ancient peoples, while sometimes the body was tanned in a certain way and by this means preservation was insured.

"Occasionally," says a writer on this subject, "the viscera after treatment were in part or wholly replaced in the body, together with wax figures of the four genii of Amenti"; indeed, the various methods, materials, rites, and the rest, associated with the history of the mummification of the ancient Egyptian dead, would require more space to adequately describe than can be allotted in a single article. Many books have been devoted to the subject and read by students the world over; it forms a very lengthy chapter in the history of ancient Egypt, and mummification was still in vogue among them in Saint Augustine's time, when "gabbaræ" was the term used for mummies. It is quite possible, should the art ever be extensively taken up in this country, that through the use of modern processes, materials, and skill, mummies might be prepared that could be kept intact indefinitely and which would in every particular outclass any that the ancient Egyptians succeeded in making. However, it is very much to be doubted that the practice will ever come into vogue among us, as a mummy carries so much with it that would be highly repulsive to the modern mind, as exemplified in the higher races of modern civilization. A moment's thought on the part of the reader will convince him of this. Mummification of the dead seems quite comparable with all that is associated with or formed a part of the cultural standards of the ancient Egyptians; while in these days cremation, as it should, is sure to supplant all other methods in time.

TOWARD A BETTER PAN AMERICAN UNDERSTANDING[1]

A VERY happy international example of intellectual interchange was the recent visit of a distinguished group of Mexican intellectuals to the University of Texas, where, to quote Dr. Charles W. Hackett, associate professor of Latin American history, "certainly not in recent years have there been visitors who have created a better impression or who were more cordially received than Doctor Vasconcelos and his distinguished party." In addition to Doctor Vasconcelos, who is Secretary of Public Instruction under the Obregon administration, the party was composed of Prof. Moises Sáenz, director of the summer school for foreigners of the National University; Professor Peralta, of the department of physical instruction of the National University; Sr. Martínez Ceballos, of the Ministry of Public Instruction; Sr. Andrés Laguna, of the Austin daily *El Universal;* and Señor Baz, of the Mexican Department of State.

The visiting delegation arrived the morning of May 28. After a luncheon at the home of Dr. Max Handman, professor of sociology, University of Texas, and an automobile drive through the city of Austin, followed by a buffet supper at the home of Hon. Dave Harrell, which was attended by the Governor of Texas and other distinguished officials, Doctor Vasconcelos delivered a lecture before the faculty and student body of the university—the text of which is appended—followed by an informal public reception.

The next day a luncheon was given on the roof garden of the Stephen F. Austin Hotel in honor of Doctor Vasconcelos. Among those present, in addition to the Mexican delegation, were Acting Governor Davidson; Mrs. Patrick M. Neff, wife of Governor Neff; President W. S. Sutton, of the University; State Superintendent of Public Instruction Marrs; the Secretary of State and Mrs. Staples; Mayor Yett; various members of the State supreme court, the court of civil appeals, and court of criminal appeals; and enough other university and town people and staff officials to make a total of 300.

[1] The data for the following account, together with the English version of Dr. Vasconcelos' address, are due to the courtesy of Dr. Charles W. Hackett, of the University of Texas.



THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AUSTIN, TEXAS

Doctor Hackett served as toastmaster, after-luncheon talks being given by Acting Governor Davidson, Acting President Sutton, Superintendent Marrs, Prof. Max Handman, and Doctor Vasconcelos.

At 10 o'clock on the morning of May 29, Professor Sáenz lectured to 250 junior and senior students of Spanish at the university. That evening at 4.30 he lectured to the Austin Branch of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish. At 8.30 that evening a film, depicting "Mexican Life and Education," the property of the Mexican Ministry of Education, was presented, preceded by a short lecture by Professor Peralta. A large lawn smoker on the hospitable lawns of Dr. Charles W. Hackett's residence followed, which was attended by about 75 members of the faculty. Doctor Hackett, it should be added, was the chairman of the committee which had in charge the entertainment of the distinguished Mexican educator and the members of his party.

The visitors arrived in a private car, and after leaving Austin went on to Galveston and San Antonio before returning to Mexico.

SOME WAYS WHICH MAKE FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN LATIN AMERICANS AND ANGLOSAXONS

By Dr. José Vasconcelos, *Minister of Public Instruction, Mexico*

It is with great pleasure that I address the students and faculty of this friendly University of Texas; the first university of America that tendered free scholarships to the students of Mexico, also among the first to send its professors to live and study among the Mexican teachers and scholars.

Our students who have come here to take advantage of your fellowships have told us of the cordial greeting, of the kind and attentive daily treatment they were here accorded. Talking with several of them I have discovered that young men learn here, not only the regular subjects of a curriculum, but even more, they learn to love this university, to love it with a devotion that is not due to mere gratitude for the knowledge freely received, but also and principally due to the sincere, loyal affection given them by their fellow students, due also to the kind, earnest teachings of the professors of this institution. All of you in this manner have demonstrated to us in Mexico that you possess the strength of love, the most powerful of all, and with it the secret of the true, wise teacher, which is to win not only the mind but also the heart of the pupil.

We have also had the privilege of receiving as hosts in Mexico City, kind, clever, brilliant emissaries of this faculty. How could I appear in these surroundings without remembering the wise demeanor, the noble thought of your ex-rector, our mutual friend Doctor Vinson? How could I forget the brilliant mind, the broad



DR. JOSÉ VASCONCELOS

Secretary of Public Instruction of Mexico

masterly thought of Professor Handman, or the genial comradeship and clear intelligence of Professor Hackett?

Ladies and gentlemen of this university, we are bound to feel a little at home in your premises. We do not know enough about you, but we wish to learn more. We come to you open-hearted, and as if entering a new sort of temple, a temple of that future in which humanity will become one and the same family.

We feel like the pioneers of a better, happier world, in which earnest endeavor for truth and warm bonds of sympathy shall finally unite us all in the beauty and love of God. Soul differences may subsist as so many resources of being, resources for the search of truth and the increase of life; but political and material differences are bound to diminish. Social privilege has already been banished in free America; economic barriers are being torn down by progress the world over. Even languages, those unhappy barriers of the soul, will have to disappear, not by the use of a common artificial tongue like the unsuccessful Esperanto, but by a certain selection among words, a painstaking selection in which the most beautiful and the most appropriate will combine to form that universal language, of which even now we have a few examples in words that are almost international, such as "hotel," "club," "vista," and so many others. Thus, simplicity, uniformity of pronunciation, and musical rhythm will finally predominate.

In all creation the law of growth is constantly making headway. Human society could not be an exception. The tribe has grown into the state, the state has become a nation, and nations are actually outgrowing themselves into federations of kindred people, like the English-speaking federation whose bonds were drawn closer, during the recent World War, or like the Latin-American federation which is awakening now to its mission in the world of the immediate future.

Growth is the law of life; but modern nations undergo a kind of growth which was unknown or hardly known to the older, probably inferior, types of civilization. Modern nations have ceased to think that the struggle for the soil is the main instrument of aggrandizement. Modern civilization has come to realize that aggrandizement by the soul is broader in scope and richer in wealth. Spiritual growth brings no sorrow and it increases the freedom and happiness of all human beings. The success of a single human soul increases the power of all mankind. Soul wealth becomes larger the more we use it. It is not like money that can be spent and lost. It is like a joyous dawn that becomes brighter the more eyes there are to see it. It is like the music of angel bells—when it rings, even the stones seem to acquire conscience, and tremble.

The law of growth is overrunning our time. The whole world is working together in the common purpose of increasing wealth and

knowledge. Humanity is becoming an organized whole. This has never happened before. In the past we find brilliant civilizations like that of the Greeks, and outside, a series of peoples that were classed as barbarians, not only because they had not assimilated the Greek culture but mainly because they were so different and lived so apart that they could not combine to increase progress. The Greeks and the Hindus developed great civilizations in the same centuries without even knowing each other. The Romans enlarged the old world, but they were practically unaware of Asia, as they were, absolutely, of the important civilizations of the American Continent. Civilization was then a local, a racial phenomenon; it was Hindu, it was Greek, it was Roman.

In modern times we can not say that civilization has been English, or French, or Italian; it has been all that, as well as Spanish, and German, and Russian; it has been European. A larger experiment than that of the old Roman Empire, it overflowed and created this second era of Europeanism of which we of the new world are the inheritors and continuators. But Asia still remained isolated. Then the Portuguese, the French, the Spaniards, and the English went over to awaken Asia, and there are now nations like Japan and India that contribute in invention, in work, and in thought to the shaping of the present world more than many nations of European origin. One can say that there are practically no barbarians in the present day. There are still some savages, but there are no barbarians. Civilization has become a universal fact. It outgrew the tribe, it outgrew the nation and the empire. Now it embraces the world. We ought not to be alarmed therefore when we read about the decadence and the failure of European or occidental civilization. The similarities that Spengler claims to find between the end of the ancient empires and the present status of occidental culture are not real, and are but the dismal fears of a confused mind. Should one nation or a group of nations go down in history, that would not mean anything similar to the breaking down of the Roman Empire. It would only mean the temporary exhaustion of a certain group of beings, and the appearance of younger and stronger elements to continue the same universally organized struggle to conquer nature for the benefit of life. Nothing can take us back to loneliness. Civilization has grown to be universal. It is no longer occidental or oriental. East and west are becoming a common infinite wealth in the joyful comprehension of many souls. In spite of Kipling, the great poet, east and west have already met. It is only the selfish and the prejudiced who do not want to bear witness to this daily increase of the forces that strengthen the brotherhood of men.

Material interests stand in the way, it is true. It is poverty and lack of education on one side and greed and worldly ambition on the

other that bring about conflict and hate. The human soul is naturally inclined to vibrate in sympathy in the presence of another human being, even in the presence of animals, plants, and stones; but strife arises as soon as the appetites rule. Hunger pushes the wolf against the lamb; greed and ambition put swords and guns in the hands of men. The soul hides when brutal needs appear on the threshold of consciousness. Solve fairly the problem of the physical need, and the soul will promptly emerge from its dark animal wrapping. The soul will then look upon everything in joyous amazement! Brief, happy moments when we forget anguish, feel at peace with the world, and drink of its beauty thrilled and enraptured!

In all times the problem of religion has been to liberate the soul. Two opposing systems have always been advocated by the different religions and philosophical schools; two ways, we might say, of getting rid of the body; one is to satisfy its needs, the other is to suppress them. Epicureans, Buddhists, Mussulmans have advocated pleasure in one way or another as a means of attaining bliss or at least of satiating the body in order to free the soul. Christian ascetics, gymnosophists, Thebaidans, Puritans, have advocated abstinence. Present modern societies distinguish themselves from the old type of civilization in the fact that they want to see not only the privileged, the saint, in a position where he can choose, we might say, his way to salvation, but also every man. We wish to see all men saved socially and morally. Liberation of the masses is the cry of modern times. Full liberation, both economical and spiritual. Some narrow-minded, materially inclined writers of sociology have tried to eliminate the religious, the spiritual factor, from social life. This is my main objection to Darwinism, Marxism, and modern Leninism. These systems of thought have been unable to grasp the human problem as a whole. Their whole thesis is upset if we ask what they are going to advise the masses to do after food and comfort are obtained. In that very moment the religious problem reappears bright and overwhelming.

Our period of civilization is a decisive one in history, precisely because it is trying to make it possible for every human being to get food and shelter more easily than before; but the ultimate purpose of this progress is to allow everyone to get leisure in order to develop the soul. To progress in pleasure or in abstinence as everyone may see fit, but always provided everyone has the possibility of choosing his own way.

The old economic world did not allow the serf, the toiler, to make any choice in life; it was only the privileged few who could get time to think. Culture was a luxury. At present we want to see every man in a position to think, philosophize and practice religion. To do this is the intrinsic natural right of every human being. When

organized religion, in alliance with the powerful of the world, attains submission and salvation through sacrifice in hard, cruel, selfish toil, religion has become the instrument of Ariman, the god of wrong. In doing so it has been condemning the souls, not only the bodies of the exploited. In the modern world slavery is still the natural condition of the majority of men. The Chinese coolie, the Hindu peasant, the peon of Latin America, the toilers in many industries of these United States and of Europe: all those that are forced to put a hundred and one per cent, or even an eighty per cent, of their life's energy simply to achieve food and shelter are slaves, no matter how they may be called in the different languages. They are slaves even if they happen to have bank accounts; they are slaves because a slave is not only the man who has a master but also he who lacks leisure to care for his soul. Slaves of their own greed if they are wealthy, doing nothing but work for work's sake, or slaves of a bad social organization. In fact, we very little realize that in many instances modern societies are harder on the soul than the older civilizations. Modern societies for example do not allow anyone to escape from the servitude of work except the rich. Beggary has become a crime. In the old days it was a virtue. The objection to this would not be so strong if our modern artificial industries did not impose on us so many superfluous needs that we have to pay for by sacrificing the soul to the body, in the form of long hours of selfish money-making toil. In a real civilization a modest, clean life should be purchased at the expense of only very few hours of the socially organized sort of work. At present practically nobody is allowed to go naked and free from one end of the world to the other; the police would interfere. Yet the other kind of idling, the useless idling of the satisfied, is not only allowed but held in esteem. But I do not take this last situation tragically; I believe it shows a tendency—the tendency of human nature toward the second of the two solutions I was mentioning for the salvation of the soul. The present-day world chooses the solution of happiness and plenty as opposed to the old ascetic sorrowful way of liberation from life. This would mean that, although at present it is an outrage to allow the rich to go practically idle while others toil until they lose their very souls, the purpose of social development is to allow every man to become more or less idle and free from care so that he may use brain and heart in intellectual and esthetic joy. Civilization has to advance a lot before we can do this without going back to savagery through laziness and misconduct.

Nevertheless, the object of life is to attain freedom through joy and beauty. Life is joy. If we struggle and toil it is only to achieve bliss. Work is a means, not an end. The stupid work to accumulate wealth; the cruel work in order to accumulate power. But the

sanctity of work should be reestablished. Work is necessary because only a few have succeeded in winning leisure for the life of the soul. There are men, we know, who find pleasure only in the toils of business and material aggrandizement. They should be allowed to work as much as they please, provided they do not injure others with pirate activities that deprive them of the benefit of work. Such men, natural born laborers, should not be allowed to become the masters. They should remain where the old Hindu classed them, among the non-commanding, nonruling caste of toilers and merchants. They are useful to the community provided they are not allowed to draw everybody into the mad struggle for more money and more materially devoted effort. As captains of industry, they should be honored, but their surplus should be devoted to social enterprise, not to individual aggrandizement. They should be made to work for the common good and then honored as heroes. But only after they have ceased to strive for mere selfish gain.

We must all work because millions and millions of our fellow beings are sacrificing their souls in hard overwhelming labor in order to feed and support a too-numerous species. We must endeavor to increase wealth so that all mankind may become free to devote itself to the development of soul and the realization of beauty. He that does not work is an enemy of the soul, it is true; but he who accumulates and uses wealth at the expense of the happiness of his fellow beings is not only a hardened enemy of the soul but also an enemy of society.

This is fundamentally what we mean when we in Mexico speak about the atrocities of capital. We have not been a nation; we have been a colony, first of the Spanish conquerors, and now of the wealthy local and foreign exploiters. We know that our land must be worked, we know that our minds must be trained, but we want our riches to increase the wealth of the world for the benefit of mankind, not for the pleasure of a little group of men. We struggle for a fairer distribution of wealth and for a more humane treatment of the Indian and the common toiler. We wish to nationalize natural resources in order to keep them useful for the many. We think there should be a limit to land holdings, that there should be a limit imposed by law to the owning and disposing of wealth by individuals. We undertake the cutting of the wolf's claws in ourselves before we go ahead with ideals and progress. We impose the eight-hour law because thus the toiler shall be able to awaken his soul. We believe in the equality of men, of races, and of peoples. We believe everyone has a right to happiness and a chance of salvation. Among us some call themselves liberals, others call themselves socialists, or laborites, or agrarians, and even communists and reds, but we all have the common deep conviction that every human life ought to be made happier and every soul ought to be saved.

As to the best way out of the tangle, as to the best way of arriving rapidly at this mass salvation, it is you, the university men of the world, who should advise; it is to the thinkers, savants, workers, progressives, that we look. Provided we are sincere, we shall be heard by the people. We have committed, we are committing, serious mistakes. The whole world is making mistakes and correcting them and constantly balancing this dark, protracted struggle. But it is our duty to help, and the help should be accorded not to our most beloved but to the most needy. Progress is a sort of crusade for the salvation of men. But let us not be hypocrites; let us not speak of freedom when we have not been able to free ourselves from the despotism of greed.

Money and wealth should be created and protected but only to be used for the service of the people, for the service of mankind, not for the destruction, not for the humiliation, of mankind. We believe that a proper solution of the economical problem is the most vital business in the present state of civilization. We believe the world can not carry on if social problems are not solved from the point of view of the best interests of humanity and the higher interest of the soul. The endeavor to attain this sort of progress through blunders, violence, and hopes is, in short, the essence of the Mexican revolution.

This will explain to you at the same time why we are not, why we can not be, race haters or racially prejudiced in our generation in Mexico. If we work for humanity and the soul, how can we hold petty grievances, narrow prejudices, against any race or nation? How can we ignore the fact that all men to-day who toil for humanity are linked and bound in their souls above all barriers of nationality and language, in the common universal struggle for truth, comfort, and beauty? The oppressed majorities of all countries must come together, not for revenge and destruction, but to begin the campaign for the freedom of all. No more blind hates, no more race prejudice, no more class bitterness, no more enmity among men. Hate only against unfair organizations, against the forces that make life unhappy through the humiliation of the body and the enslavement of the soul.

In the hands of you, Texans, we deliver our message of love addressed to all the noble souls of America. It is the message of a people who have their own traditions, their own type of civilization, their own personality, and who struggle for a free, independent, happy future. It comes from a people who love life, but who love independence even more; from people who are struggling to conquer, not only political, but also economical freedom. We would not deserve the friendship of the free of America if we were otherwise.

With the good, democratic, honest rules of government of this country we are traditionally allied. Even more so, to-day, when nations have become intimately related in wealth and purpose and

when the enemies of free human souls are common imperialism of power, greed of wealth, despotism of cruelty. Such are the common enemies of the smaller nations and also the enemies of the citizens of the United States, the larger Nation. They are dangerous to all because imperialism has been the enemy of progress and liberty from the days of Alexander of Greece and Caesar of Rome to the present day. Imperialism always becomes oppressive at home before oppressing abroad. And the growth of knowledge, the splendor of thought, the expansion of real culture, stops as soon as a nation uses its power and vision to enslave or exploit its fellow beings. The misfortune of the oppressed reflects its shadow on the face and the soul of the oppressor. This is why the majority, the vast majority, of the inhabitants of this great prosperous, well-meaning country wish to see their banner true to its original purpose of freedom and love; the freedom that could not be found in the old world; the brotherly love that created the Union; the world love that carries in the present day so many of your citizens and so much of your wealth to serve whenever there is a world calamity, and to help wherever human souls clamor for help. Kind, intelligent, millions of souls of noble America, we Mexicans are very few and ill-armed, but we are with you in the fight for liberty and truth! If you hear of hate and sorrow south of your Nation, you can still safely affirm that the smile of welcome is always ready for the kind and the just. You can believe that there is no ill purpose in the heart of any of us. From one end to the other we are seeking friendship and love. We are becoming one with all Latin America, but this coming together of peoples is like the growth of the state into the nation; it is the overflow of the nation into the broader scope of the race. It is a sailing into the ocean of a common language in order to shape and organize what we call a race, or rather a type, of civilization. The union we seek is not aimed at selfish political and international purposes. We wish to enlarge patriotism, taking the love of country as a basis for the loftier love of kinship. We preach loyalty to a certain emotional conception of life. We know that present nations have been shaped by geographical conditions and war; we claim this to be a materialistic arrangement that no free soul can accept as final. We realize that such nations have organized themselves according to material advantages as recognized and ordered by the mind. This intellectualistic arrangement pleases the powerful and fattens the victor, but lacks the assent of the soul. There is however, a third manner of organizing peoples, a manner we have called the ethical as opposed to the materialistic and the intellectualistic manners of organization, a third way in which emotion and beauty will rule among free, intelligent souls. Love, sympathy, and taste will then

be as strong as laws. Personal affinities will then become inevitable; similar races and languages will become closer in order to evolve peculiar types of thought and sentiment. And no nation will want to subdue another because neither will wish to make civilization one-sided by absorbing the other. Far from that, everybody will understand the advantages of a many-sided expression of life. For this we strive; this is the meaning of Ibero-Americanism. But such bliss will not come until all conflicts of interest are submerged in abundance, justice, and love. The whole world is like a marvelous paradise to him who loves. Paradise has never been found in the past, but it may be built in the future. We are far from it, but the uplifting work should be begun. To the south there are limitations—the limitation of language, the limitation of blood, the limitation of conflicting interests—but remember that all these barriers to the human soul have never been torn down but rather built up by war, treachery, and scorn. Remember that love, human, brotherly love, is the only destroyer of geographic limits and hatred. "Love, the liberator and creator!" "Love, the founder of a life that will take its rhythm and its laws from the splendors of nature and from the dance of the stars in heaven!"

THE NEW MEXICAN FREE PORTS SERVICE

By Hector Lazo

Special Agent, U. S. Department of Commerce

WHY "Free ports?" Why this agitation about free ports of transshipment only some 1,500 miles north of the Panama Canal? Is this 10-year-old canal already insufficient?

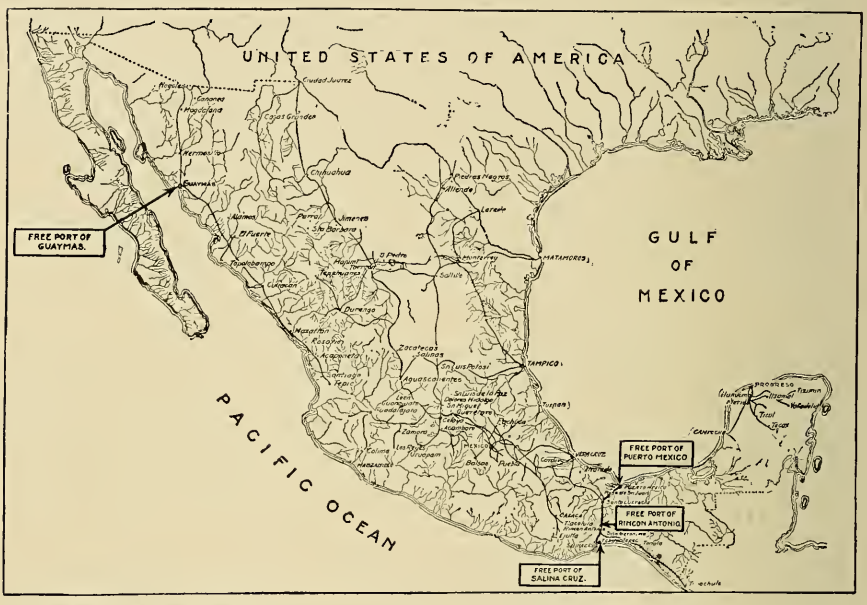
Let us consider that prior to 1914, trans-Isthmian shipping was but a dreamed-of hope; that for the first three years after completion, that is, the years 1914, 1915, and 1916, the average annual tonnage transported through the canal was about 5,000,000 tons; that for the ensuing three-year period, 1917, 1918, and 1919, this average rose to about 7,250,000 tons; that during 1920 and 1921 approximately 11,000,000 tons of cargo passed from one ocean to the other through the Panama Canal, this tonnage jumping to 13,710,556 tons in 1922, and to the almost unbelievable total of

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25,160,544 tons during 1923. How long before capacity is reached at this rate? How long before another interoceanic route becomes an essential adjunct, demanded by the world's ever-growing commerce?

No great amount of imagination is required to visualize the day, not far distant, when traffic will be turned away at Cristobal or Balboa; when an impatient world will demand passage at some other convenient point; it is just precisely in anticipation of this day that Mexico is declaring four free ports, three of which are on the picturesque, immensely wealthy, historical Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

This isthmus is probably the narrowest stretch of land north of Panama. Here the two great oceans approach to within little more



Courtesy of Mexican Free Ports

MAP OF MEXICO SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE FREE PORTS

than 100 miles of each other. Here the mountains, which reach a height of over 18,000 feet in the interior of the Republic (Orizaba, 18,240 feet, Ixtaccihuatl, 15,082; Popocatepetl, 17,520 feet) taper down to ambling slopes, the highest of which does not reach 400 feet. Had it not been for the restrictive policy of Spanish rulers in the golden age of Spanish colonial days, the Isthmus of Tehuantepec might to-day be the world's busiest trade short cut. But in those days Acapulco received the proud galleons from the far Pacific; and Vera Cruz, after a relay overland, sent other and still prouder silver-laden ships to the mother land. And all this while Tehuantepec remained a trackless jungle.

That not all colonial hidalgos were shortsighted is evidenced by the fact that Cortéz, on his memorable trip of 1524, paid a visit to the isthmus, and was so well impressed with it that he had himself commissioned by Carlos V to make a survey of the territory, with the ultimate view in mind of linking the two oceans. The astuteness of that celebrated explorer may be gathered from the record of land grants which record his petition, favorably acted upon by the crown, for large concessions of land. With these concessions of land went



Photograph by Archer's Art Shop

PUERTO MEXICO

This port is equipped with 18 electric cranes, adequate warehouses, a complete series of tracks, roundhouse, and electric-power plant

the title of Marqués del Valle de Oaxaca—Marquis of the Valley of Oaxaca. The Marquesadas, as the land grants ultimately came to be known, were until a few years ago still in the hands of the descendants of Cortéz. And it is said that some of the cattle there are still branded with the cross of Santiago, patron saint of Spain, used since the time of the conquest.

From that time until the present day the history of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is a succession of attempts to build an interoceanic

roadway. As long as Spain ruled Mexico, activities were limited to surveys, several of which were very thorough. Three years after the establishment of Mexican independence (in 1824) the Mexican Government actually engaged contractors to open the route across the isthmus. Many were the plans and surveys which followed each other in rapid succession. Adjournments, plans, reports, contracts and rescissions of contracts, transfers of titles to foreigners, and repeated failures seemed only to keep the interest of Mexico aroused to the great possibilities there. Treaties were even made with the United States, but these were either abrogated or rejected. One serious project considered the construction of a ship railway, to



Courtesy of Mexican Free Ports

BANANA PRODUCTION

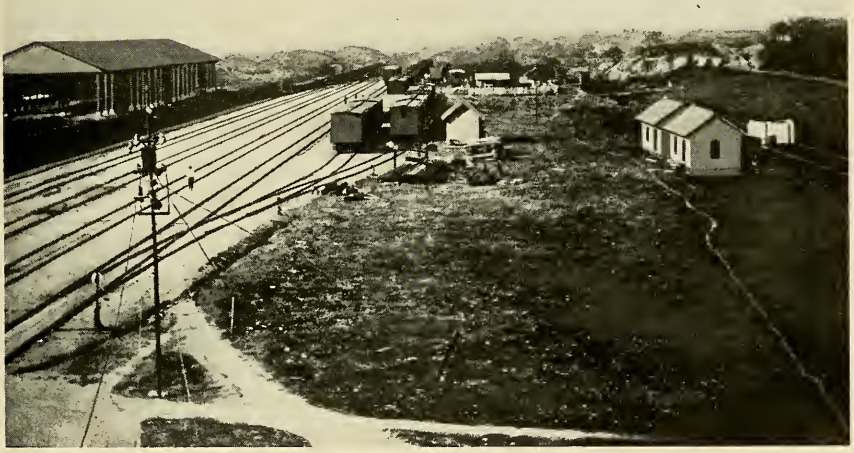
The inauguration of the free ports of Puerto Mexico and Salina Cruz will tend to still further development of agriculture in the Tehuantepec region

transport vessels overland on tracks. Imagine the ludicrousness of a 20,000-ton vessel, fully loaded, being hauled overland from the Pacific to the Atlantic! Yet this project was seriously considered at the time.

It was not until 1857 that a concession granted the Louisiana-Tehuantepec Co., seemed about to bear fruit, for a part of the route was actually worked upon and opened to traffic in 1868, but this road did not penetrate into the thick tropical forests. An American received a concession in 1878, during the first administration of General Diaz, to construct the "Tehuantepec Interoceanic Railroad." In 1881 after 75 kilometers had been constructed the concession was suspended, and an attempt by the Mexican Government

to complete the construction on its own account failed. Further concessions to Americans resulted in the opening in 1894, of the trackway, with very poor rolling stock and only temporary bridges. Since that year, 1894, the railroad has remained under the administration of the Mexican Government.

The tracks, however, were inadequate for heavy traffic. Unceasing work slowly but surely improved upon this track, erected permanent bridges instead of wooden ones, and arrangements were finally made with the English firm of Pearson & Son (Ltd.), through their Mexican company, the Compañia Exploradora del Ferrocarril



Courtesy of Mexican Chamber of Commerce of the United States

RINCÓN ANTONIO

Rincón Antonio, conveniently connected by rail with Puerto Mexico and Salina Cruz, is particularly well adapted for manufacturing industries

de Tehuantepec, to reconstruct the tracks and to condition the termini, Coatzacoalcos and Salina Cruz, for the heaviest traffic.

We need only to look at the statistics of actual trade movement over this road to see how thoroughly well-grounded were the hopes of the far-sighted who had pursued their aim with courage and steadfastness. Basins, docks, warehouses, cranes, and in fact all equipment required of first-class ports were installed. *Prior to 1912 30 freight trains a day moved over this railroad, transporting interoceanic cargo.* Years of political disturbance reduced this to one daily train by 1923. But the road is capable of equaling its 1912 record to-day.



Courtesy of Mexican Free Ports

GENERAL V

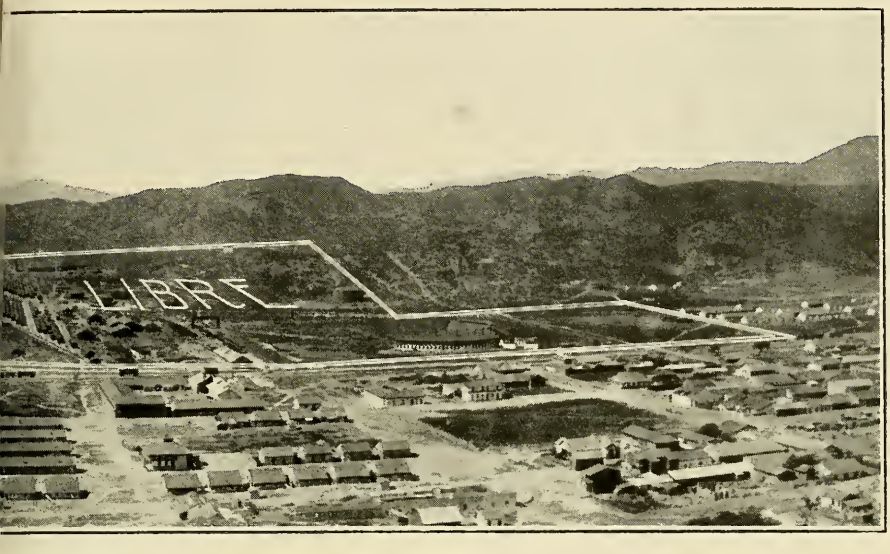
The territory embraced by the rec

The route is there; the port facilities are there, although some renovations are made essential because of the long years of idleness. And now these are declared free ports, open to the traffic of the world.

Just what are free ports? To quote from an official publication, they are "certain zones, conveniently located, managed, and policed by a special Federal board (Comisión de los Puertos Libres), in which goods of all descriptions may be imported, stored, transformed, manufactured, divided, packed and unpacked, sold and exported, without payment of any taxes or duties. Charges for storage and rental of space occupied by these factories, plants, and warehouses are the only expenses incurred therewith."

The introduction to the original decree establishing these free ports states that . . . "all zones of the free ports will serve as places for the concentration of raw materials produced in different countries of the world . . . (par. 5) . . . and that likewise, the . . . free ports will permit the shipping of large bales which can be opened and distributed in smaller lots to different countries (par. 6) . . . and . . . that . . . it is indispensable that the zone comprehended in the free port be free from all fiscal laws, a burden to industry" (par. 9).

The ports of Puerto Mexico and Salina Cruz were designated because ". . . the geographical position of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec designates that place for the commercial transportation and distribution purposes between European and oriental countries, as



LINA CRUZ
hed free port is outlined in white

well as between North and South America . . ." and ". . . so that the National Railroad of Tehuantepec may fulfill the end for which it was constructed . . ."

It is, however, recognized that the climate at Puerto Mexico and Salina Cruz might not be propitious to the establishment of manufacturing industries. Accordingly, the interior city of Rincón Antonio, also called Matías Romero, is also designated a free port in the same section. Rincón Antonio is the working headquarters of the Tehuantepec National Railroad, originally established there because of its healthfulness.

The fourth free port designated is that of Guaymas, on the Pacific, "because of its strategic position with regard to American and Asiatic commerce" and also because it is . . . "one of the leading outlets of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which line may transport to this point all natural products from the west coast of the Republic."

In order to facilitate the interchange of goods on the isthmus, and to insure to any manufacturer who may establish his plant at Rincón Antonio rapid and certain rail communications, it is provided that the Tehuantepec Railroad shall also pass into the hands of the Commission of Free Ports. The entire administration and management of the free ports and the National Railroad across the isthmus will be directed by this executive board, consisting of five members. One of these will be the chairman of the board. Each member will be



Courtesy of Mexican Free Ports

ENTRANCE T

Two breakwaters protect this port, separated from the wharf by

in charge of one of the five departments into which the management of the work is divided. These departments are in brief as follows:

The Department of Development. "This department shall have charge of all business pertaining to the leasing of lands, warehouses, wharves, . . . sanitation, light, . . . water supply . . ." etc., "within the limits of the free ports and all that space included within the double fencing surrounding the free port."

Financial Department. "Will have charge of all financial affairs affecting the development of the free ports and the railroad."

Transportation Department. "Will have charge of the development of the railroad line connecting the ports of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec."

Engineering Department. "In charge of all the construction work, repairing and maintenance of wharves, buildings," etc., and in general "of all work requiring the aid of a technical staff."

Legal Department. Which "will have charge of all legal matters arising between the executive board and its dependent departments."

Thus the Isthmus of Tehuantepec opens wide its two trade doors to all nationalities and all traders of the world. It offers vast stores of raw materials among which may be cited countless products of agriculture, fruits, lumber, game of all kinds, fish, and well-known mineral deposits of iron, lead, and crude oil. This last deposit will be of particular value to industries, affording fuel of an excellent quality. But not only are these vast stores of natural resources available, the doors are opened wide to the free importation of all



E PORT OF SALINA CRUZ

ort facilities include eighteen 3-ton electric cranes and six warehouses

foreign raw materials, permitting of a diversification of industries. These industries also "shall not be subjected to taxes, municipal, State, or Federal." To international traders and manufacturers are thus offered headquarters for the establishment of commercial enterprises.

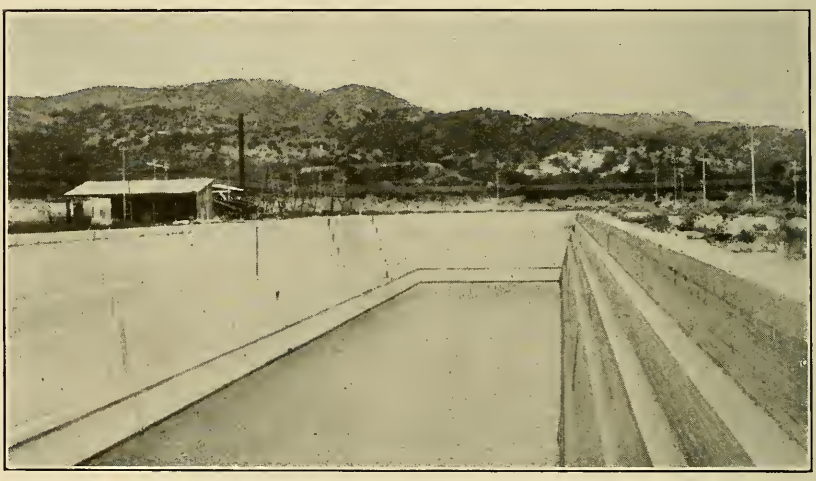
The manufacturer established here will be able to count upon a fair supply of labor, which in previous times has given evidence of being readily adaptable to the requirements of skilled and semi-skilled manufacturing industries. Distribution from these free zones can be undertaken over the Tehuantepec Railroad, and by ocean to any port in the world. Furthermore, the Tehuantepec Railroad connects at Santa Lucrecia with the Vera Cruz Railway, while the Pan American Railroad, running through the State of Chiapas and reaching the Guatemalan border line, also connects with the Tehuantepec Railroad at San Gerónimo, close to Salina Cruz. Thus there is available rail communication with all the interior markets of Mexico proper, as well as with the adjacent Central American Republics. Importers can bring in their merchandise in any amounts desired, store it at small cost, and redistribute it at will.

But what of the cities themselves, their port facilities, their climate?

Let us first look at Puerto Mexico. From the point of view of total traffic passing through its port, Puerto Mexico, although considerably outdistancing both Guaymas and Salina Cruz, can in no way compare with such ports as Tampico and Vera Cruz. That

its traffic is not inconsiderable, however, may be gauged from the fact that out of a total of 66,686,326 pesos collected as customs duties for the year 1922, 850,461 pesos, or 1.3 per cent, were collected at this port. We must not lose sight of the fact that Puerto Mexico is preponderantly a port of exit, as the importations into Mexico as a whole are handled by the more northerly ports, especially Vera Cruz and Tampico. (See lower Table on page 795.) It is interesting to note that while the monthly average of duties collected at Puerto Mexico for 1922 was 70,871.33 pesos, the same monthly average for the first six months of 1923 was 79,576 pesos.

Puerto Mexico is located at the mouth of the navigable river Coatzacoalcos, emptying into the Gulf of Campeche on the Atlantic side. The river itself is said to be about 400 meters wide at its



THE DRY DOCK AT SALINA CRUZ

This dry dock, maintained by the Government, is 664 feet long, with a width of 100 feet at the entrance and 39 feet deep on the sill

mouth and to have an average depth of from 10 to 15 meters at that point. Two breakwaters protect the port itself, and make it accessible at all times. The fiscal or Government port is close to the city and up the river, equipped with 6 large docks, 6 warehouses 125 by 32 meters, and 18 electric cranes with an individual capacity of 3 tons each. A complete series of tracks, roundhouse, and electric-power plant facilitate the movement of transportation at all times.

The vicinity of Puerto Mexico is an oil-producing region, and thus fuel is assured any industrial enterprise. Water power in abundance is also available for increased electric power.

Salina Cruz, is at the other extremity of the Tehuantepec Railroad, on the Pacific side. The port is artificial, and is an important center



Courtesy of Mexican Free Ports

MAHOGANY LOGS READY FOR SHIPMENT

Mahogany and other cabinet woods are included in the vast stores of raw materials offered by the Isthmus

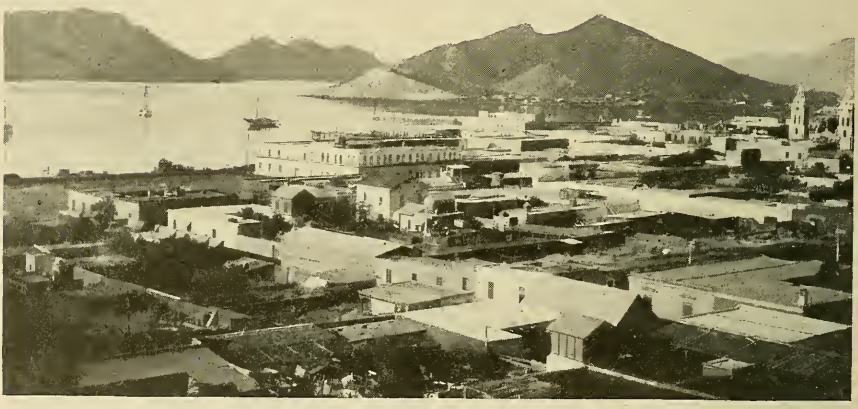


Courtesy of Mexican Free Ports

PINEAPPLES ON THE ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC

The pineapples grown in this region are famous for their unusually large size and fine flavor

for merchant shipping. Two breakwaters protect the port, separated from the wharf by a quay. Six warehouses are built upon this quay, which is divided in the center to make passageway for ships. Eighteen 3-ton electric cranes are ready to unload vessels and load the ready-waiting railway cars. Because of the inactivity of the port, dredging became a necessity, and serious operations were inaugurated in August, 1923. On account of the disturbances in Mexico during the months of December, 1923, to March, 1924, dredging operations were suspended, but on April 30, 1924, work was resumed. At that time vessels not drawing over 25 feet could enter with safety, and when the dredging operations are completed, which, it is hoped, will be about December, 1924, the entire harbor will be completely dredged. It is hoped that by the time set for the



GUAYMAS

Present plans call for extensive improvements for handling railway and steamer traffic at this port

official opening of the free ports, the channel will be sufficiently clear to allow any large sized vessel to enter this port.

The Mexican Government maintains a dry dock 664 feet long at Salina Cruz, with a width of 100 feet at the entrance, and 39 feet deep on the sill. There is furthermore a good cable, mail and steamship service at the port, and the Government wireless station has a radius of 300 miles.

Customs duties collected at Salina Cruz during 1922 averaged 25,160 pesos per month, or a total of 301,914 pesos for the year. The average for the first semester of 1923 was 43,991 pesos per month, and aggregated 263,949 pesos, only 37,965 pesos less than the receipts for

the entire year of 1922, which in turn were only slightly over one-half of 1 per cent of the total customs receipts for the whole country.

As an additional site, particularly for manufacturing industries, Rincón Antonio is declared a free port. This city is much cooler than either of the isthmus ports, and enjoys in general a very agreeable climate. It is conveniently connected by rail with both ports, and has an ample supply of water. The law governing the free ports allows for the expansion of the territory in case of necessity, so that space for the establishment of manufacturing plants is available.

Guaymas lost considerable of its importance when the railroads, particularly the Southern Pacific, diverted much of the traffic previously handled by shipping companies from the port to the railroads to the east. At the same time the Southern Pacific maintains its own tracks, wharves, and loading facilities at Guaymas. The depth of the water at the end of the dock is about 21 feet, and at the side about 19 feet.

Guaymas has been considered since old times as the natural outlet for that region, which might be said to include not only the rich State of Sonora in Mexico, but also New Mexico and Arizona in the United States. This port is at the present time undergoing considerable reparations so as to make it the equal of those on the isthmus. Warehouses, electric cranes, and railway junctions will be provided under the present plans.

It is interesting to note the comparative exports from these three free ports to the United States. Given in United States dollars, these exports for 1920 to 1923 were the following:

Port	1920	1921	1922	1923
Guaymas	$798,339	$441,388	$1,582,763	$1,344,302
Salina Cruz	3,321,192	3,251,113	1,717,807	2,321,011
Puerto Mexico	12,840,971	7,402,872	Not available.	

Mineral products make up the bulk of exportations from both Puerto Mexico and Guaymas, while Salina Cruz exports mostly vegetable products, coffee ranking first.

The relative importance of these free ports in Mexican total trade may be gauged from the following table, which gives trade for the year 1921, imports and exports by ports, and total for the entire country. Values are in United States dollars.

Mexican trade for 1921

Port	Imports	Exports
Tampico	$47,896,750	$187,414,765
Vera Cruz	105,562,477	6,772,795
Puerto Mexico	6,935,792	9,229,864
Salina Cruz	1,102,572	1,633,038
Guaymas	410,545	21,286
Total for Mexico	253,397,100	363,580,046

Thus the free ports come into being. From three to five hundred thousand tons of merchandise were transported annually over the isthmus prior to 1912. Total exports from all of Mexico for the first quarter of the year 1923 were valued at 67,557,907 pesos. Of these, Salina Cruz handled 1,089,722 pesos; Puerto Mexico, 2,331,471 pesos; and Guaymas, 1,166,644 pesos. When we consider the phenomenal increase that the Panama Canal has witnessed in total trade passing through its locks, it is not difficult to believe that these international clearing houses for the Americas, the Pacific countries, and Europe and Africa are bound to attract international trade. If we consider further that manufacturing industries established there will not only count upon vast natural resources but will be free of all restrictions and "fiscal laws, a burden to industry," we can look with optimism upon these free ports, for, if the Tehuantepec Railroad transported 30 daily trains of merchandise over the isthmus in 1911, it can do so in 1924 and 1925, despite the very formidable competition of the Panama Canal. There is room enough for both.

BENEFITS OF SCIENTIFIC PORT DEVELOPMENT[1]

By George M. Massey

American Representative, The Manchester Ship Canal Co.

THERE is no greater stimulus to improvement than competition, and the competition between North Atlantic, South Atlantic, Gulf, North Pacific, and South Pacific ports is having its effect upon the port authorities of the various ports and stimulating them to greater efforts toward improving their facilities and developing their capacity for the reception and handling of cargo.

Among the many facts forcibly impressed upon us by the late war was the fact that few ports in their schemes of development had provided facilities very far in advance of their immediate or temporary needs, and while some ports, it is true, had rather ambitious schemes in contemplation for some future time, the actual existing facilities were not very far in advance of, and in some cases not up to the needs of the unexpected emergency. The conclusion to be drawn is that port facilities can not be provided overnight and that

[1] *World Ports*, New Orleans, Vol. XII, No. 6, April, 1924.

the bulk of trade generally flows through the best equipped ports and the ports having the greatest advantage either in geographical position or economy of handling.

Increased activity has been noted in recent years in respect to the extension and improvement of port facilities along both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and in the Gulf ports, the port authorities no doubt realizing the value of port development in promoting the expansion of trade, the attraction of industries of various kinds, and the increasing of property values, etc.

The main points in any comprehensive and effective scheme for port development are the laying of plans with a view to future expansion and economy in the handling and moving of materials and merchandise. This is best accomplished by planning far ahead of present needs and requirements and the coordination of the various facilities of a port. In the older established ports which have been developed over a long period of years by various private or private and public interests, and where private property rights adjoin the water fronts, there are difficulties in the way of achieving the desired coordination of the various branches of the port's activities, but in the development of newer areas where a freer hand can be given to port engineers, the piers, docks, and wharves and the railways serving the port may frequently be planned on lines permitting the coordination of the joint facilities of the docks and railways either by direct approach or by communicating or terminal railways.

There is no better illustration of scientific port planning and development and the coordination of port facilities anywhere in the world than at the port of Manchester, that great artificial seaport in the heart of industrial England.

The story of Manchester and the heroic work of its citizens who built the Manchester Ship Canal, one of the greatest engineering feats of modern times, which brought the sea to Manchester to make a seaport of an inland town, has been told and retold many times and is well known, but I doubt if the farsightedness and thorough planning of its engineers are generally realized excepting by those who have visited the port and have gone over the dock estate to see with their own eyes what has been the marvel of visiting port authorities from all parts of the world.

In the planning of the Manchester docks, or, shall I say, the port of Manchester, those engineers kept in mind the important facts that the principal adjuncts to successful and economical operation of a port are the adequate provision for the prompt loading and unloading of vessels, suitable accommodation for the reception of cargo, either to await shipment outward or forwarding inland, the storage of various classes of cargo, refrigerated or ordinary, for short or for longer periods, the building of the most approved type of grain elevators

and the construction of railway terminals sufficiently extensive to meet present and estimated future needs and so planned as to be capable of expansion from time to time.

This comprehensive scheme included the building of a new type of docks and transit sheds of concrete and steel construction, with three sets of railway tracks running along the outside of the piers to accommodate incoming and outgoing merchandise trains and for the carrying and manipulation of the many steam, hydraulic, and electric cranes, of which there are some 64 steam, 33 hydraulic, and 130 electric, with a radius of from 16 to 40 feet, capable of lifting from 1 to 7 tons to a height from railway level of from 13 to 80 feet; 6 electric grab cranes of a capacity of 5 tons each; a 30-ton steam crane; a pontoon shears capable of dealing with weight up to 250 tons, with a lift of 21 feet; a coaling crane capable of manipulating 12-ton wagons or cars; 6 hydraulic coaling tips, each tip with a capacity of 300 tons per hour; 30 hydraulic and 34 electric capstans on the quays; and the most modern appliances for giving quick dispatch to vessels. Supplementary to these are a fleet of lighters and 6 floating pontoons of a dead-weight capacity of 800 tons each, a floating, self-propelling, derricking, and revolving crane with a lifting capacity of 60 tons.

The Manchester Ship Canal Co.'s railways, which are 85 miles in extent, completely intersect the dock estate and the equipment includes 57 locomotives and over 2,000 railway wagons.

This will at once be recognized as a very valuable asset and a most important factor in the coordination of the port's facilities as well as in the economical handling of cargo, permitting as it does the delivery of freight from steamers to railway cars and from cars to steamers, connecting each dock with all the other docks, and forming the link between the docks and the various railways of the country.

The question of transit sheds and warehouse accommodation has been given careful consideration. There is a range of 12 single-floor, 1 two-floor, 6 three-floor, 5 four-floor, and 14 five-floor transit sheds fitted with the most modern appliances, including a cold chamber of a capacity of 300,000 cubic feet for the sorting of frozen meat and other perishable produce; 13 warehouses, 7 stories each, fitted with 27 friction hoists worked by gas engine; while in Trafford Park the company has 4 single-floor warehouses, each 300 by 100 feet, and 1 single-floor warehouse 150 by 140 feet.

The Manchester Ship Canal Co., which is the port authority for the port of Manchester, is continually enlarging its transit sheds, warehouses, etc., and provision has been made for the building of additional docks, warehouses, etc., as the needs of the port's trade require from time to time. A recent improvement and addition to its facilities was the completion of the Stanlow oil dock, the company having constructed a dock where stocks of petroleum spirit and other

dangerous fluids flashing below 73° F., also petroleum, lubricating and other oils, will be discharged. A subway has been provided, with pipes and all other facilities, for pumping the oil into tank installations which have been erected by oil-importing companies.

The warehouse accommodation provided by the company at the docks is supplemented by extensive warehouses provided by warehousing companies adjacent to the dock area, and for storage in the open an extensive area is available for the storage of timber, pig iron, and other traffic requiring cover. Bonded accommodation is provided by the company for the storage of dutiable goods.

Having in mind the importance of adequate facilities for the reception and storage of grain, over a million and a half tons of which are received annually at the Manchester docks, the company has built two huge elevators with a capacity of a million and a half bushels each.

Grain elevator No. 1, Trafford Wharf, has a storage capacity of 40,000 tons (or 1,500,000 bushels) in 268 separate bins. The following operations can be performed simultaneously:

(*a*) Discharging from vessels at the rate of 470 tons per hour.

(*b*) Weighing in the tower at the water's edge.

(*c*) Conveying to the house and distributing into any of the 268 bins.

(*d*) Moving grain about within the house for changing bins or for delivery and weighing in bulk at the rate of about 500 tons per hour.

(*e*) Sacking grain, weighing, and loading sacks into 40 railway wagons and 10 carts simultaneously.

(*f*) Conveying from the elevator into barges or coasters at the rate of 450 tons per hour, if in bulk, or 100 tons (900 sacks) per hour if bagged.

An important feature in the elevator is Metcalf's patent dryer, which gives most satisfactory results. The dryer is capable of drying 59 tons of grain at each operation, and grain can be moved to or from the dryer from or to any bin in the house.

Grain elevator No. 2, No. 9 Dock, has also a storage capacity of 40,000 tons (or 1,500,000 bushels) in 341 separate bins. Grain can be discharged from vessels on to the bands in the subways along the northerly and southerly quays of No. 9 Dock from six berths at one time. The following operations can be performed simultaneously:

(*a*) Receiving grain from 6 vessels at the rate of 900 tons per hour.

(*b*) Weighing the grain in the elevator and distributing into any of the 341 bins.

(*c*) Moving grain about within the house for changing bins or for delivery.

(*d*) Weighing in bulk at the rate of 900 tons per hour.

(*e*) Sacking grain, weighing, and loading sacks into 30 railway wagons and 20 carts simultaneously.

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(*f*) Delivering grain from the elevator into barges or coasters at the rate of 300 tons per hour, if in bulk, or 50 tons (450 sacks) per hour if bagged.

There are cooling bins capable of cooling 700 tons of grain at one operation. The grain can be moved from any of the bins in the house to the cooling bins.

The canal company has also provided a number of portable grain elevators for the discharge of grain from ships when necessary.

One of the most important items of cargo reaching the port of Manchester is cotton. Between half and three-quarters of a million bales of cotton from American ports alone are landed annually at the Manchester docks, a striking testimonial to the importance of the up-to-date handling methods applied to this traffic and the economy effected by shipping cotton by direct steamers to Manchester. At no other port are there such splendid warehouses for cotton as at the port of Manchester. These warehouses, of a distinct type built especially for cotton, are located upon the Trafford Park estate adjoining the Manchester docks and are known as "cotton safes." The name is properly descriptive as the warehouses are of reinforced concrete fireproof construction with hollow walls, have sprinkler installation, large water tanks on roofs, powerful Monitor water jets, operating platforms, railway sidings and inland canal connections, high speed traveling electric cranes covering every inch of storage space, facilities for weighing, etc., on the operating platforms, and every device for efficient and rapid handling and delivery, together with reduction of risk of damage by fire and lower insurance rates.

At Trafford Park are located also the extensive Pom, or port of Manchester warehouses, equipped with the most modern appliances for storing and handling of all classes of traffic. Special facilities are offered at Trafford Park for firms desiring to erect factories in close proximity to the Manchester docks.

The importance of suitable coaling facilities has not been overlooked and at the coaling station at Partington there is a quay space of 20 acres; length, nearly three-quarters of a mile; water space, 6½ acres; and over 22½ miles of railway sidings. There is accommodation for 7 tips, 6 of which are constructed and in use. The tips are fitted with hydraulic machinery and all the latest improvements for loading coal; each tip has a capacity of 300 tons per hour. The equipment includes 9 locomotives and 2 steam cranes, and there is a direct railway communication with all the coal fields in the Kingdom. Partington is the nearest point of shipment for the Lancashire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire coal fields.

There is also the hydraulic coaling crane (for cargoes and bunkers) situated on the north bank of the canal below Mode Wheel Locks, capable of manipulating 12-ton wagons with end doors only.

The question of dry-docking accommodation at Manchester has been taken care of by the provision of dry-docking facilities for shipbuilding and repairing.

The wisdom of Manchester's "looking-ahead" policy, which has been proven in so many ways, finds additional proof in the port's commanding position in the oil trade, Manchester being the second port in the United Kingdom for the import of oil, London being first. The oil installations are situated on the ship canal below the Manchester docks, and large quantities of all descriptions of oil, including fuel oil—which is now largely handled at Manchester, both for bunkering and industrial purposes—are arriving at the depots.

Seventy-three oil tanks with a capacity of 37,278,284 gallons have been erected adjacent to the Manchester docks. Oil is conveyed to each of the depots through pipes direct from vessel to tanks, from which it is reloaded into carts, barges, or railway wagons.

Petroleum spirit and other low flash point oils are now dealt with at the Manchester end of the canal, but a dock has been constructed near the entrance to the canal where steamers with such cargoes can be safely accommodated and the oil pumped to installations which have been constructed by the various companies on the banks of the canal. This depot is also used for the bunkering of oil-propelled vessels.

The faith of the founders of the port of Manchester development has been amply justified and fully realized. The trade of Manchester which, up to the time of the completion of the ship canal and the development of the port, was declining, and many industries which, owing to the high cost of importing raw materials and exporting finished products, had been leaving the city and district, have not only returned with renewed prosperity but new industries have been attracted to the port and the surrounding district by the advantages which the port offers, and, in addition to the large works which have been erected on and near the banks of the ship canal, a large area was opened for industrial development at Trafford Park, adjoining the Manchester docks on the south side and comprising some 1,100 acres. Among the industries which have been attracted to the district and which have brought renewed prosperity are works for the manufacture of electrical, agricultural, and other machinery, lard, bottles, wire, chemicals, glucose, malt, railway material, asbestos products, rubber, roofing felt, biscuits, farina and starch, motor cars, timber yards, flour mills, engineering works, storage warehouses and other industries too numerous to mention, giving employment to many thousands of workmen and resulting in economic benefits which it is almost impossible to estimate—a striking example of the benefits of scientific port development.

THE PAN AMERICAN CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS

READERS of the BULLETIN will doubtless recall the interesting account in the March, 1924, issue by Mr. Frank R. Watson and Mr. William L. Plack of their experience as delegates representing the American Institute of Architects to the Second Pan American Congress of Architects held in Santiago, Chile, September 12 to 20, 1924. It will also be recalled that Mr. Watson and Mr. Plack were appointed to serve on two committees in that congress, namely, that dealing with the preservation of historical monuments and that appointed to consider the creation of edifices and monuments of a public character, including the question of international competitions.

It now appears that as a result of the attendance of these two delegates from the United States, the Pan American Congress of Architects invited the American Institute of Architects to become a permanent member of the congress. The hospitable invitation thus extended was accepted by the American Institute of Architects at its fifty-seventh annual convention held in Washington, May 21–23, 1924. Accredited members of the executive committee of congress, with a resident secretary in the United States, will be duly appointed to represent the American Institute in the Pan American body.

As a permanent member of the congress, the American Institute of Architects will be in a position to prepare for and to participate in the proceedings of each session of the congress, to cooperate in the solution of the architectural problems of the American Continent, and to cultivate a more extensive reciprocal interchange of ideas, as also of professors and students of architecture, between the American nations.

It should be noted that the Third Pan American Congress of Architects will be held in Buenos Aires in 1926.

COTTON IN COLOMBIA[1]

By Dr. J. Medina

Colombian Bureau of Information, London

THE geographical position of Colombia makes the country an ideal export and distributing center of raw materials and manufactured products. Furthermore, its wonderful topography gives the country the advantage of successfully growing all varieties of products. Cotton cultivation is one of the most promising industries of Colombia, and its development may be of great importance to the textile industry of the world. The country possesses immense territories suitable for its cultivation but very little effort has been made to exploit this source of riches.

The establishment of a few weaving factories has given some importance to the industry lately, but, as the consumption of these factories is limited, the cultivation of cotton has not received the impulse it deserves. Coffee being the principal industry, every planter gives his attention to the cultivation of this plant and consequently the development of other agricultural crops is very slow.

The country offers excellent prospects for cotton, and foreign capitalists will find a good investment for their money in this industry particularly now, when there is such a shortage of cotton throughout the world. Until to-day cotton in Colombia has been grown only by small planters, on a very reduced scale. No capital at all has been invested for cotton cultivation purposes. Labor is cheap in the country and large tracts of Government land are available; the average wage is 1 peso per day.

ZONES

Colombia has an area of 462,000 square miles and possesses a temperature varying from 20° F. in the Andes to 100° F. at the coast. Generally cotton grows in regions where the temperature is above 77° F., in some places as a native plant and in others under primitive cultivation.

First Zone for cotton cultivation is on the Atlantic coast, where it has been given special attention. The lands beyond the rivers Magdalena, Sinu, and San Jorge offer the most suitable conditions for the development of the plant.

The temperature for a considerable distance inland varies between 90° and 100° F. during the whole of the year. The rainfall is fairly

[1] *International Review of the Science and Practice of Agriculture*, Rome, January–March, 1924, new series Vol. II, No. 1.

regular and seasonal, and records are available for the last 17 years. The soil, in all respects, is suitable for cotton growing and large tracts of land capable of cultivation are available. Labor is cheap and facilities for transport along the Magdalena and tributary rivers are constantly improving, and therefore transport problems offer no difficulties in this part of the country.

Seventy-five per cent of Colombia's cotton is grown on the Atlantic coast. The whole of this district including the Departments of Atlantico, Magdalena, and a portion of Bolivar, lies between the ninth and tenth degrees north latitude, and both for soil and climatic conditions is admirably suited for the cultivation of long-staple cotton.

Second Zone is on the Atlantic coast and lies on the Goajira, where is produced the best type of cotton, both for staple and grade, the bolls being delivered to the ginner absolutely free from trash, ginning well and supplying a more regular staple.

Third Zone.—The third zone for future cotton cultivation includes the lands between Puerto Berrio and Neiva, along the Magdalena Valley, where cotton is grown at present on a very reduced scale. This tract of country includes the Departments of Antioquia, Santander, Tolima, Huila, and a portion of Boyacá and Cundinamarca. In this part the temperature of 70° to 90° F. is about the same through out the year, with little variation, and the rainfall is favorable. All the cotton from this territory has the same characteristics and varies but slightly, due to the natural conditions, and such growth is characteristic of Colombian cotton. The kind of cotton called Antioquian is said to be well grown and picked, but the staple is harsher and not quite so regular as that from other sources.

Fourth Zone.—The fourth zone covers Santander, Boyacá, and Cundinamarca Departments, where cotton grows already in several districts, especially along the Suárez, Chicamocha, Upia, Legupa, and other rivers. The East Llanos or plains (Casanare and San Martín) offer also suitable areas, where one of the best types of indigenous cotton is found. A sample of this cotton was sent to the Imperial Institute and the analysis results were quite satisfactory, as explained later on.

The *Fifth Zone* occurs along the Cauca and Patia valleys and in other districts of the Valle, Cauca, and Marino Departments on the Pacific coast. The Cauca Valley offers very attractive conditions and should prove a remunerative investment in such parts of the valley where the soil is well drained and free from floods.

CHARACTERISTICS OF COLOMBIAN COTTON

The plant is perennial and will grow for an indefinite number of years, subject to diseases and old age. This is attributable to two causes, its natural characteristics and to the absence of frost in the

country. In the first year of its growth the plant is similar to the American variety in respect to its main stem and branches and attains a height of about 4 or 5 feet. If left to mature the leaves fall annually, due to the dryness of the season; the branches remain and sprout again in the following rainy season. In succeeding years the plant forms a dense bush, increasing in height and in girth, but never forming a tree in so far as the main stem does not materially thicken annually, the height may reach 15 feet and the bush attains a diameter of 2 to 3 yards. Under cultivation the plant is cut down after the picking season to within 9 or 12 inches of the ground, and although during succeeding years the bush will increase in height and in girth, these will seldom exceed 10 feet and 4 feet, respectively.

Almost every sample of Colombian cotton will contain a small percentage of cotton of a chocolate-brown shade. In ginned samples the



COTTON MILL, BARRANQUILLA

tinge is lost in the greater bulk of the usual cream shade; in seed cotton the bolls of brown cotton are very noticeable and will vary in quantity in each lot.

THE STAPLE

As in all growths of cotton, the length of staple varies according to the season and the local conditions during the growing period. The longest staples of Colombian cotton will pull $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{5}{16}$ inches, and the lowest sample will not come short of $1\frac{1}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. It is slightly harsh to the touch, but not so much so as rough Peruvian, and the drier the season of growth the harsher it feels. The feel of the cotton from different districts will also vary slightly, thus: The Goajira cotton pulls and feels more like sea-island cotton; it is clean, creamy, soft, and lustrous; next to this is the staple grown on the delta at the

mouth of the Magdalena, especially in the vicinity of Remolino; this is shorter in staple ($1\frac{3}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches) and somewhat harsher, but it is a good and regular cotton. The Antioquian cotton bears much resemblance to this. The worst-quality cotton is grown on the west bank of the Magdalena. Here the soil is calcareous and sandy and of volcanic origin in great part. The ground is higher and not subject to the river's influence, as on the east bank of the river. The soil is not so fertile and it is not uncommon to see fields deserted after two years' cotton growing, with old cotton standing uncultivated and running to decay, while fresh ground in the neighborhood has been cleared for new crops.

SPINNING QUALITIES

Colombian cotton is easy to spin, produces a much stronger yarn than upland American cotton, and if picked clean the waste in opening and carding is less than usual in spinning middling (1-inch staple) American. Colombian cotton is fine and long and is a superior fiber for spinning. The only fault from the spinners' point of view is the amount of trash that the majority of native cotton has hitherto contained.

VARIETIES OF COLOMBIAN COTTON

The plant producing cotton, like all the vegetable species cultivated by man, has multiplied in types and varieties more or less selected and removed from the original.

The variety "Pajarito," which grows throughout the country and is indigenous, has generally the same physical characteristics, but nevertheless in some regions it is not perennial and its development is less exuberant than in others. It is the only type of short-fiber in Colombia and grows spontaneously in all the warm zones, producing abundant crops almost permanently, since it flowers continuously. Along with other wild plants it has great resistance and stands the heat as well as diseases and the attacks of insects. Its fiber is smooth and brilliant, of a white color, and is generally well accepted in the spinning factories.

"*Common*" cotton is a variety of long-fiber cultivated in various parts of the country, especially in Santander, Boyaca, and Antioquia, where the production reaches satisfactory figures. It is certainly the *Gossypium herbaceum* known extensively throughout America and is the original source of the local varieties.

"*Creole*" cotton is cultivated in the colder climates and presents the characteristics of the above variety, but is a little deteriorated by the influence of the climate. The production is very limited at present.

"*Kidney*" *Cotton.*—A very vigorous plant with luxuriant foliage, flowers early, and resists drought and pests. Nevertheless the

production is limited and up to the present it has not been specially cultivated, notwithstanding the advantages which could be obtained by a careful selection of seed. The seed has the peculiarity of being firmly stuck together, forming a compact nucleus of 8 or 10 kernels. This disposition of the seed greatly simplifies the work of separation of the lint, and in large plantations of kidney cotton it would be possible to use simpler methods for removing the fiber.

"Boyaca" or "Legupa" Cotton.—This type is doubtless the best grown in Colombia. The fiber has an average length of 1.1 inch and the production of each plant is so abundant that during the crop the fields appear to be covered with snow. The Legupa cotton also grows well in the south of Santander and is used by the factories of Suaita and Samaca.

This cotton constitutes a select variety, and samples sent to Manchester attracted the attention of dry-goods manufacturers, who considered it the best raw product for the manufacture of lace.

The following is an analysis by the Imperial Institute:

Number of mark and weight of sample: "Boyaca seed cotton (white)," weight 2 ounces.

Description: Unginned cotton.

Lint: Moderately harsh, lustrous, clean, and varying from cream to pale brown in color. The lint held on ginning was 45 per cent.

Seed: Brown seeds, covered with pale brown fuzz.

Strength: Very good.

Length of fibers: From 0.7 to 1.4 inch; mostly from 1.0 to 1.2 with an average of 1.1 inch.

Commercial valuation: The cotton was valued in Liverpool at nominally 50d. per pound, with "middling" American (June "futures"), at 24.64d. per pound.

Remarks: This cotton was of excellent strength and good quality and would be readily salable in this country.

"Caqueta" Cotton.—At the National Agricultural Exhibition, in 1916, several cotton wools grown in the Caqueta region and considered as a special botanical variety were shown. The fiber shows no difference from the ordinary cotton, it being presumed to be the same *Gossypium herbaceum* above noted.

"Simacota" Cotton.—A variety cultivated in the municipality of Simacota in Santander del Sur, which is appreciated as much for the quality of its fiber as for its resistance to drought. Very similar to the "Durango" of Mexico, this variety presents features which distinguish it from those previously mentioned. The plant attains a height of 6 feet. Its shoots when deprived of floss are of a clear red color and are more flexible than the ordinary cotton. The foliage is very abundant and appears early; the capsule is long and narrow, and an opening allows the wool to escape slowly, so that the strong winds do not injure it, as is generally the case with other varieties. Usually there are three lobes or divisions to the boll, and

sometimes four lobes are found. The seeds are black, acutely pointed, bald, and smooth. The cotton of Simacota forms a special variety.

"*Mono*" *cotton* is borne on distinct plants that have every characteristic of the cream variety except the color of the staple, which is pale brown or khaki. The length of the staple is also slightly under that of the usual cotton grown under the same conditions. The plant has a distinct origin and holds to the parent type.

The trials of introduction of exotic cottons (Peruvian, Sakellaridis, Mitafifi, Novary, Caravonica) have not given satisfactory results; all of them have sooner or later degenerated.



TEXTILE PLANT IN BARRANQUILLA

COTTON DISEASES AND PESTS

As in other cotton-producing countries, this plant is subject in Colombia to the destruction caused by diseases and pests. The most dangerous is an insect which as a worm attacks the young cotton plants and also the leaves in the old ones. In some places it is possible to find also the *Heliothis varia* which attacks the flower. But these two insects are not very widely spread over the country and the crops have never suffered greatly from this cause. Another insect has been noticed in the Goajira zone, known as the white scale, *Hemichionaspis minor*, a destructive pest against which much effort has been directed with the view to its eradication.

A disease known as fucha appears on the leaves in the form of small protuberances and within a short time the plant attached becomes yellow and dies. This disease has been observed in the cotton plantations of Boyaca, and seems to have its origin in the condition of the soil, which is unable to supply the plant with the necessary mineral substances.

COTTON CULTIVATION

The cotton growers in Colombia do not take much care about the preliminary work and are content with just a light cleaning of the land before sowing. Planting takes place during the first few days of the rainfall months, usually about April, and the plant grows and reaches its normal size with very little attention, until the gathering of the crop, 10 months later. Though it is much better to replant the cotton after the crop is collected, in which case the old plants should be rooted up and burnt, the growers in Colombia prefer to keep up the same plantation for several consecutive years.

After the crop is collected the unginned cotton is taken to the nearest markets where it is sold for domestic uses or to the buyers for factories. Until a few years ago the cottonseed was used only for sowing but now it is exported for oil extraction.

The average yield of cotton per hectare is 750 kilos.

It is generally estimated that a pound of cleaned cotton is obtained from each seven trees, hence the total production from a hectare (10,000 trees) will be 1,428 pounds. It is evident that this estimate may vary considerably according to localities and circumstances.

In 1915 the crops were estimated at 7,596,605 pounds and the areas under cultivation at 11,240 acres. The crops during that year were comparatively small. During the last year the area under cultivation has more than doubled, the demand having increased rapidly with the erection of new factories. To-day the production may be estimated as well over 16,000,000 pounds.

Colombia does not export cotton and large quantities have to be imported, the entire production being used by the factories and domestic industries.

At present there are several cotton mills in the country, some of them as good as the Manchester mills, with machinery imported from Lancashire. The number of looms in operation to-day is approximately 1,600 with an average production of about 36,000 yards daily. The principal factories are in Barranquilla, Medellín, Bogotá, Suaita, and Samacá, and new ones are projected in other towns.

There is no tax in force at present on cotton exportation in Colombia.



Courtesy of Brazilian Department of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce

WORKMEN'S HOUSING IN BRAZIL

The *Bulletin* is indebted to the courtesy and initiative of Mr. Helio Lobo, Consul General of Brazil in New York City, for the above and the succeeding photographs showing the widespread interest and the great progress attained in Brazil in the important subject of workmen's housing. The *Bulletin* regrets that these photographs were not available in time to be included in the English and Spanish editions of February, which were largely devoted to this subject. Upper: Group of homes erected by the Pereira Carneiro Company, Rio Janeiro. Lower: Group of workmen's homes erected for its employees by the Carioca Textile Company (Fábrica de Tecidos Carioca).



Courtesy of Brazilian Department of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce

WORKMEN'S HOUSES IN BRAZIL

Upper: Workmen's homes, Salvador de Sa Avenue, Rio Janeiro. Lower: Homes of operatives in the Corcovado Textile Factory





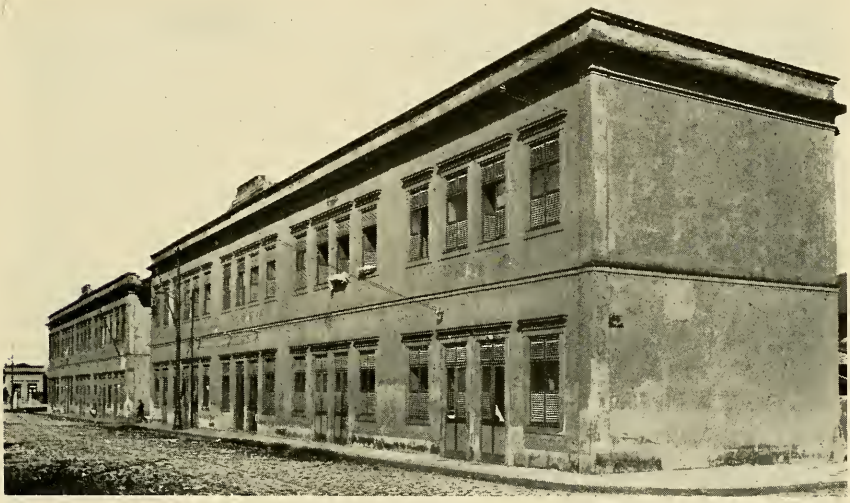


Courtesy of Brazilian Department of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce

WORKMEN'S HOUSES IN BRAZIL

Upper: The group of workmen's homes known as "Villa Operaria Orsina da Fonseca." Center: Homes erected by the "America Fabril Company" for its employees. Lower: Homes erected by the Sanitary Company (Cía. de Saneamento)







Courtesy of Brazilian Department of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce

HOMES FOR WORKMEN IN BRAZIL

Upper: The group of homes known as "Marechal Hermes." Center: Homes erected by the "Confiança Industrial" Company. Lower: Homes erected by the Botafogo Textile Company for its employees in the suburbs of Rio Janeiro

PACKING FOR LOWEST CUSTOMS CHARGES IN BRAZIL[1]

By William H. Windom

Division of Foreign Tariffs, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce

A GOOD part of the fines and harassing delays incurred in the past in shipping American goods to Brazil could have been avoided by proper precautions at the time the merchandise was packed. The following case so well illustrates the difficulties of an American shipper who failed to comply with the Brazilian customs regulations that it may be taken as typical.

Early in 1922 an American shipper employed a forwarding company in New York to pack and ship a consignment of goods to Brazil. Upon the arrival of the merchandise in Brazil, the agent of the shipper found that before clearing the goods he had to pay, in addition to the regular duties, a fine amounting to 2 per cent of the official value of the shipment. This fine had been imposed because a Brazilian customs official noted that the commercial invoice, which had been prepared by the forwarding company in New York, failed to indicate by consecutive numbers the packages comprising shipment.

Thereupon followed a voluminous correspondence between the agent, the shipper, the forwarding company, and the Brazilian customs broker who cleared the shipment. Nine months after the arrival of the goods in Brazil, the forwarding company received a bill which included not only the original fine, but considerable incidental charges. The company wrote to the shipper that this amount came to more than 10 times the profit made for handling the goods, and, although admitting the error in making out the invoice, asked that the claim be not pressed. At this point the shipper, evidently in desperation, wrote to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to inquire whether the Brazilian Government could be approached for refund of the fine, but as the fine was for a clear-cut violation of a well-established regulation, the bureau could suggest no means of escape from the penalty.

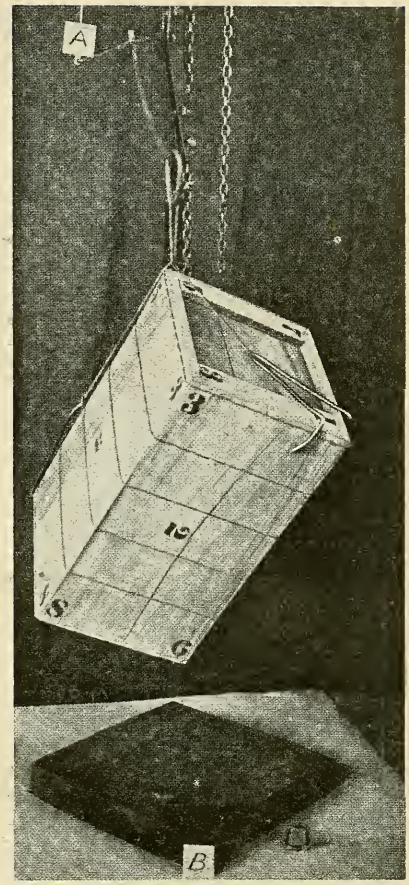
[1] *Shipper and Carrier*, New York, N. Y., January, 1924.

DROP TEST OF BOX

The drop test is a test to determine the strength and durability of boxes and crates. It can be made in any factory, as all that is required is a simple lifting and releasing apparatus and an iron plate on which to drop the container. The illustration shows the apparatus holding a box ready to be dropped. By lifting the releasing device with the cord which is tied to it, the box is allowed to fall on a corner on the iron plate. The purpose of this test is to determine whether the box or crate, with its contents is able to withstand reasonable falls. It is assumed, for example, by the Freight Container Bureau of the American Railway Association that—

Crates weighing with contents—	Should withstand without damage a drop on a corner of at least—
Up to 25 pounds	15 inches
Up to 100 pounds	5 inches
Up to 200 pounds	4 inches
Up to 300 pounds and over	3 inches

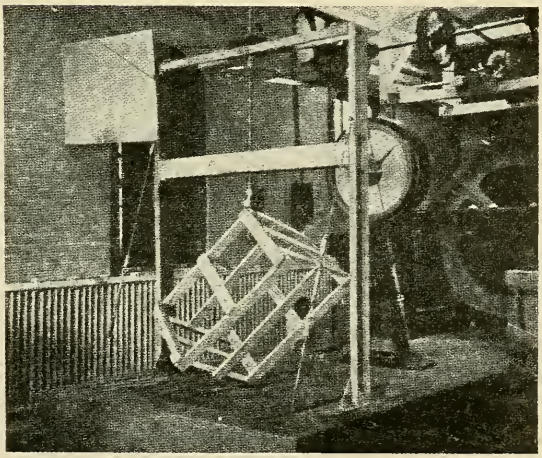
and by means of this test it can be readily determined whether the container which is being tested can withstand a fall from the respective heights listed above, and whether an efficient interior packing is being used. If it is found that the container is not sufficiently strong, changes should be made, the new container tested and the same procedure followed until a good container and packing is evolved.



Courtesy of Shipper and Carrier, New York.

DIAGONAL COMPRESSION TEST

This is a test which must be performed at a laboratory which has in its equipment a machine or apparatus similar to that seen in the illustration. This test is usually performed on empty boxes or crates, the purpose being to determine the resistance of the box or crate to distortion due to forces acting externally upon it. The crate or box is usually set cornerwise in the machine, as shown in the illustration. The machine is so arranged that the rod moves down, compressing the opposite corners of the crate with a speed of one-half inch per minute, while the pressure on the opposite corners, or the force that is being applied, is read on the dial of the scale, shown in the picture, every 15 seconds, or at each one-eighth inch deflection of the crate. The test is continued until the maximum load which the crate can withstand has been reached, or until the deflection reaches from three to seven inches, depending upon conditions arising during the performance of the test.

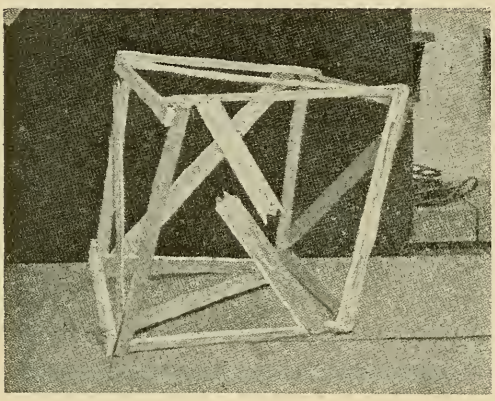


Courtesy of Shipper and Carrier, New York

CONSECUTIVE NUMBERING OF PACKAGES

In order to avoid complications similar to those described above, compliance with the Brazilian customs regulation requiring that each package in a shipment be numbered in consecutive order is all important. Under a liberal interpretation, this requirement is not made to apply to uniform packages or to bulk goods, such as bags of flour and barrels of cement. It is strictly prohibited, however, to give the same number to more than one package in any given shipment.

Since one-half of the proceeds of the fine (2 per cent of the official valuation of the goods) for violation of this requirement goes to the customs employee who discovers the error, there is little likelihood that boxes improperly marked will slip by the customs undetected. This regulation was not enforced for some time at the customhouses



Courtesy of Shipper and Carrier, New York

A TYPICAL FAILURE

If the parts of the frame are rather strong and the diagonal braces comparatively thin, the failure might be caused by one of the diagonal braces bending until it breaks, as shown in the illustration. As the weight that is being applied to the container can always be read directly from the scale, the diagonal compression test shows the maximum load which the container can stand without failure, the deflection at the maximum load, and the manner in which failure occurs at that point.

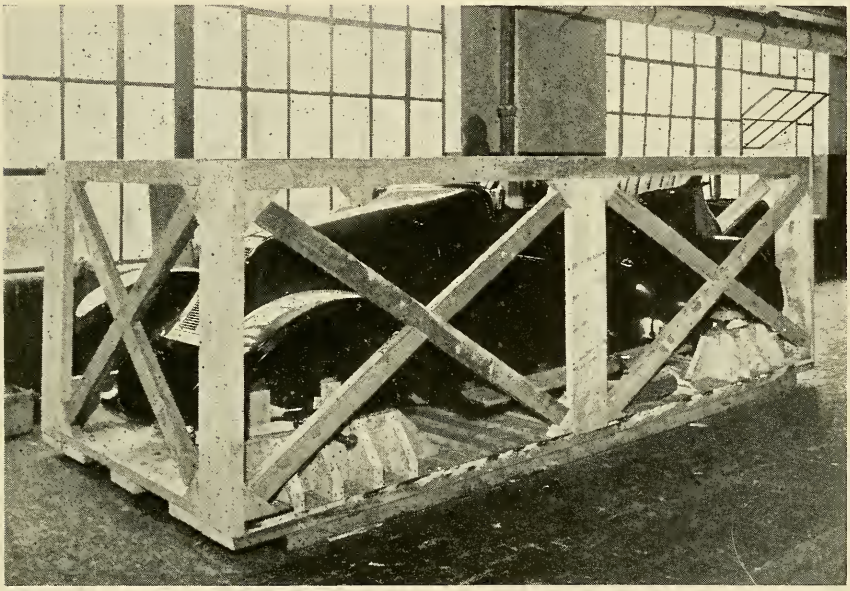
in Brazil, but last year enforcement was revived, to the dismay of exporters who either had forgotten it or did not know that such a law existed.

MARKING OF PACKAGES

A great deal of confusion in checking up shipments in the customs has resulted from improper placing of marks on packages. According to the suggestions of a Brazilian customs official, three marks only should be stenciled on any of the six sides of the box or on either of two opposite sides: (1) The number of the case; (2) the mark of the consignee; (3) the port of destination. A letter placed before the number of the case is considered objectionable. Other marks, such as the name of the shipper, directions for handling (in Portuguese), and the net and gross weight expressed in kilos, should appear on a separate side of the case.

BASIS OF DUTIABLE WEIGHT

Practically all goods shipped to Brazil are dutiable on the weight basis. Duties are assessed variously on the gross weight (weight of the articles and that of the packing, not including weight of cases of rough wood); real net weight (weight of goods without any packing whatsoever); and legal net weight (gross weight after deducting tares stipulated in the tariff). There is no general rule governing the assessment of duties in Brazil, and the careful exporter should inform himself as to the regulations applicable to his particular shipment.



Courtesy of Dun's International Review, New York

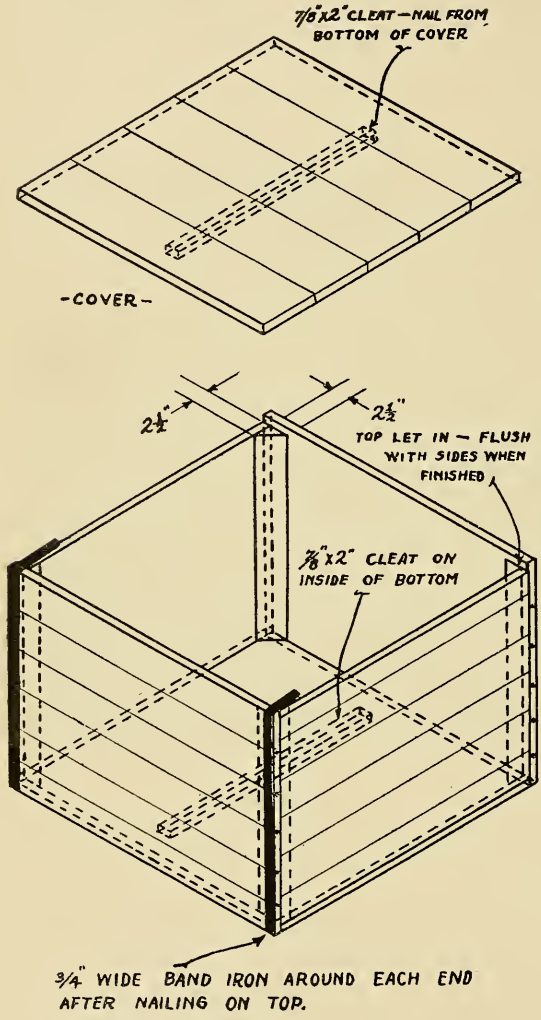
AN ILLUSTRATION OF CAREFUL AUTOMOBILE PACKING

Attention is directed to the skids, corner posts, and strong bracing. In packing automobiles for export the construction of the base of the case is most important, and close attention must be given to the skids. The car must be so adjusted that there is no swing.

For goods dutiable on the gross weight, the lightest packing material consistent with safety in transit should be selected, so as to reduce as much as possible the high duty usually imposed in Brazil. For instance, as lace is dutiable on gross weight, it should not be wrapped around cardboard, but should be packed in tissue paper with an outer covering of light material.

On a number of articles the dutiable weight, as fixed by the tare allowance, varies according to the kind of container or its capacity. For instance, chemical and medicinal and pharmaceutical products are subject to tare allowances ranging from 5 to 80 per cent, according

to the capacity of the glass receptacle; the smaller the capacity, the greater the tare allowance. The tare allowances for glass vases and flasks are as follows: Hogsheads, 50 per cent; large cases, 45 per cent; hampers or baskets, 35 per cent. Should the articles be imported in small cases or boxes of cardboard, the duty is levied on the gross weight. By knowing the regulations applicable to various



Courtesy of Commerce Reports

IMPROVED PACKING CASE FOR FOREIGN SHIPMENTS

Pilferage, through slipping out a board of the case, is practically impossible by the use of such box construction as is shown in the above illustration.

The four sides of the case are securely nailed to each other and reinforced by corner posts, which are nailed from both inside and outside and the nails clinched; this makes it impossible to remove a single board from the sides without tearing down the case. The top and bottom, made from tongued and grooved boards, are each held as a single piece by the use of an inside cleat, and the entire cover would have to be removed before any one of the boards could be slipped out. The box is constructed throughout of ⅞-inch common pine boards, tongued and grooved. Iron bands ¾-inch wide are fastened around the ends and complete the precautions taken against pilferage.

The decreased percentage of loss from pilferage by users of this case prove that this type of theft can be prevented when genuine efforts are made toward protection.

kinds of containers, the exporter can determine the most economical method of packing.

American exporters to countries where a complicated system of customs regulations is in effect, as in the case of Brazil, should establish close contact with the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for information on customs matters.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

TOURING CLUB INTERNATIONAL HIGHWAY EXPOSITION.—The Touring Club held an interesting Highway Exposition from May 25 to June 2, 1924, in the grounds of the Sociedad Rural Argentina in Palermo near Buenos Aires. An exhibit under the management of Bureau of Roads and Bridges showed machinery for road building. A plot had been arranged by the Sociedad de Arte Nativo to represent an *estancia*, or farm, of 100 years ago, with its primitive plow, loom, pulpería, and types of native men and women, while native dances and a barbecue were given in representation of a native fiesta. Special driving was exhibited in an automobile gymkhana, showing tests, rescue work and other features.

GRAIN EXPORTS.—The Buenos Aires *Prensa* of April 22, 1924, gives the grain exports for the period January 1 to April 17 in 1923 and 1924 as follows:

	1924	1923
	Metric tons	*Metric tons*
Wheat	2,106,707	1,612,778
Maize	213,240	465,437
Linseed	666,167	613,313
Oats	254,125	238,314
Total	3,240,239	2,929,842

The Ministry of Agriculture on April 21, 1924, through the Rural Statistics and Economics Bureau, made its first forecast on maize futures for the 1923–24 crop. The prediction is 6,860,000 tons for the whole country, or an increase of 2,386,740 tons, or 53.3 per cent, over the production of the previous year.

SOCIEDAD RURAL ARGENTINA FARM PRODUCTS EXPOSITION.—The Second Farm Products Exposition was held the first week in May in the grounds of the Sociedad Rural Argentina under the auspices of that society. It was visited by the usual spectators, and also by classes of Buenos Aires school children with their teachers. There was a large poultry section; a contest for milch cows; exhibits from agricultural schools; exhibits of dairy products and equipment; and a section on bee keeping with exhibits of honey and wax in various forms. The winner of the contest for champion of dairy cows was Martona's Salo de Kol Pontiac, property of the La Martona stock company,

already winner of first prize in her class as fine dairy type and second prize as thoroughbred. Her average daily milk yield on which she was judged was 36 kilograms 291 grams, containing 1 kilogram 244 grams of butterfat, or 3.15 per cent.

Branch of the Argentine–Bolivian Railroad.—In the latter part of April, 1924, Sr. Julio Knaudt, inspector general of the Atocha-La Quiaca Railroad, went to Buenos Aires to rent equipment for the branch from Tupiza, Bolivia, to La Quiaca, Argentina, which is now completed. Two locomotives, 2 first-class coaches, 2 second-class coaches, 1 parlor car, and 1 mail car with 20 freight cars were placed at the disposal of the Bolivian inspector by the director general of Argentine Railways for the branch mentioned, which it was planned to open for service on June 5, 1924. The new branch affords a most important route of travel and trade, since it establishes direct communication with a large part of Bolivia, and when the short section still to be finished to Atocha is complete, the railways of Argentina will be connected with those of Bolivia and also those of Peru through this route. It is expected that much of Bolivia's exporting will now be done through the ports of Paraná and Buenos Aires.

BOLIVIA

Highway from Punata to Totora.—The Government has accepted a tender made by a constructing firm of Cochabamba for building an automobile road 107 kilometers in length between Punata and Totora. According to the agreement made the road must be completely finished and turned over to the Government within six months after the contract is signed. The Government agrees to pay the firm 50,000 bolivianos in Government bonds, 20,000 bolivianos to be paid at the time of signing the contract and 30,000 bolivianos when the road is completed and turned over to the Government.

Conservation of public highways.—The Executive has issued a resolution compelling owners of rural property to repair the public roads crossing their property or bordering thereon, such repairs to be made in accordance with the suggestions of the inspector of roads of the respective district. Property owners who fail to fulfill this requirement will be fined 50 bolivianos, if, after notification by the authorities of their omission, they do not, within 10 days, proceed to make the repairs required. After this period has elapsed the subprefect will have the necessary repairs made at the expense of the property owners.

Exports of minerals during March.—The quantity of minerals exported during the month of March, according to customs figures, is given as follows: 2,595 metric tons of tin to Great Britain, 983 tons to the United States, 22 tons to France, and 11 tons to Belgium; 2,834 tons of lead to Great Britain and 48 tons to the United States;

722 tons of silver to the United States, 440 tons to Belgium, and 229 tons to Great Britain; 690 tons of copper to the United States; 114 tons to Great Britain, and 50 tons to France; 20 tons of bismuth to Great Britain, and 13 tons of antimony to the United States. This makes a total of 8,771 tons of minerals exported during the month. (*Commerce Reports,* May 26, 1924.)

BRAZIL

NOTES ON AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE.—The following items are extracted from the message of President Bernardes, read on May 3, 1924, at the opening of Congress:

PORT WORKS IN RIO DE JANEIRO.—Authorization was granted by Congress last year to review the contracts for the construction of wharves in the Ponta do Cajú and for the free zone in the Ilha do Governador, with the purpose of substituting for this proposed work the extension of the existing docks, and thus avoiding the separation of the port into three distinct parts. The new contract, approved by a decree of April 2 last, provides for the construction of 1,391 meters of docks at a cost of 35,812,950 milreis, against the previous plan of 1,200 meters costing 36,398,951 milreis.

RAILWAYS.—On December 31, 1923, the length of railways in Brazil (not including private railways) was 29,925,351 kilometers, including the Tocantins Railway, 82 kilometers in length, on which traffic continued to be suspended. This total exceeded that for a year before by 584 kilometers. The railroads are divided as follows:

	Kilometers
Property of the nation	17, 404
Rented to States	3, 941
Rented to private enterprises	4, 977
Administered by the nation	8, 486
Federal concessions	5, 265
State concessions or property	7, 256

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.—The Federal and State cotton services are endeavoring to promote cotton production, for which the Republic is very well adapted. The completion of the Piracicaba experiment station is being hastened, and the establishment of another at Seridó, especially for the selection of varieties of long-fibered cotton, has been authorized. Seed to the amount of 302,000 kilos was distributed to growers in various States. The area under cultivation for the 1923–24 crop is estimated at 795,532 hectares and the production at 156,000,000 kilos, an increase of 30 per cent over the preceding crop. The production of cotton in Brazil tripled between 1901–2 and 1922–23.

The cultivation of sugar cane is increasing, and could be doubled if the yield per hectare were equal to that in Java and Hawaii.

Rice growing continues to be extended in a promising manner. The São Paulo crop in 1923 was estimated at 364,012,545 kilos of unhulled rice; that of Rio Grande do Sul, at 173,861,000 kilos, and that of Minas Geraes, at 127,987,500 kilos.

Bahia is the chief cacao-growing State, having 116,549,000 cacao trees. The 1923 exports were the largest on record.

Wheat cultivation finds favorable conditions in the Southern States, where the Federal Government is endeavoring to promote it by the distribution of selected seed and the visit of a specialist from Uruguay.

Fruit exports have increased from 621 contos of reis in 1919 to 5,646 contos in 1923.

Tobacco is produced most extensively in Bahia, where the annual average is 27,200,000 kilos, Rio Grande do Sul being second with 19,411,000 kilos.

Cooperative fields for the stimulation of improved agricultural methods have increased to 145.

MEAT AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.—The Government intends to increase the importation of good dairy stock, which is greatly needed. There are now 219 factories of dairy products subject to Federal inspection, the number having increased by 54 during 1923.

Frozen beef was exported in 1923 as follows: Rio de Janeiro, 6,711,625 kilos; Santos, 37,889,607 kilos; Rio Grande, 13,550,771 kilos; and Sant' Anna do Livramento, 8,433,898 kilos. From Santos 5,372,700 kilos of pork were also exported. Jerked beef exports were 3,938 metric tons.

It is considered that the rapidly increasing acreage of alfalfa will greatly aid the cattle industry.

IMMIGRATION AND AGRICULTURAL COLONIES.—The immigration movement in 1923 was as follows:

Port of entrance	Nationals	Foreigners
Belém (Pará)	132	1,129
Recife (Pernambuco)	71	744
São Salvador (Bahia)	56	803
Rio de Janeiro	1,461	37,815
Santos	351	42,141
Paranaguá	17	224
Florianopolis	4	89
Rio Grande	28	1,614
Total	2,120	84,559

In this total, which is an increase of 19,711 over the figure for 1922, the following nationalities predominated: Portuguese, 31,866; Italian, 15,839; Spanish, 10,141; and German, 8,254.

In the first quarter of 1924, 15,729 immigrants entered the port of Rio de Janeiro, against 5,654 in the same period of 1923.

The Population Service, organized in 1907, placed 22,912 individuals last year, 7,760 being Brazilians and 15,152 foreigners. The States are cooperating in the formation of colonies, which appear to be needed especially in the neighborhood of cities and in the coffee districts. In the former case their products would help to supply the cities and lower the cost of living, while in the latter a supply of extra labor would be afforded for harvest.

During 1923, 594 children entered the *patronatos agricolas*, or farm homes for needy children, which now have a capacity of 3,000. Children are not only given a primary education but are taught practical agriculture.

CHILE

SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION.—The 1923 report of the Sociedad de Fomento Fabril states that the executive committee has continued to fulfill as far as possible the object of the society, namely, the development and improvement of industry. Its activities have included, as formerly, the maintenance in Santiago of a permanent exhibition of national manufactured goods and raw material and of a modern technical library, the publication of a monthly bulletin of

industrial information and propaganda, and the study of economic problems related to industry and suggestions as to Government action thereon.

In addition, the society carried on 14 evening schools for workers, of which 8 were located in Santiago, the others being held in Valparaíso, Viña del Mar, Concepción, and Valdivia. Courses were given in the following subjects: Technical and ornamental drawing, mathematics, building and construction materials (especially for building inspectors), mechanics, and electricity, including electrical motors.

NITRATE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Nitrate Producers' Association decided in May last to continue its existence for six years, dating from June 1, 1924.

COLOMBIA

NEW TELEPHONE SERVICE.—In April of the present year telephone communication was established between the cities of Medellín, Department of Antioquia, and Manizales, in the Department of Caldas. This is the first step in a system of telephone connections between these Departments and Bogotá.

EXHIBIT OF SAMPLES.—The Department of Caldas, through the Secretary of Industries, has sent to all the information and propaganda bureaus of Colombia in foreign countries a complete collection of samples from all the various industrial and manufacturing establishments of the Department.

NEW INDUSTRY.—The El César agricultural company has installed in Chiriguaná, Department of the Magdalena, six machines, invented and manufactured in Bogotá, for stripping fiber from the *bromelia magdaleni* (pita) plant. These machines can also be used for the same purpose on other similar plants. The fiber produced in this Department, while it is much tougher and more substantial than silk, is suitable for all shades of dyes, and lends itself to the manufacture of many different kinds of textiles.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION.—In order to continue the geological investigations of the Republic the Government has engaged Dr. Otto Stutzer, professor in the Academy of Mines of Freiberg, Germany, to take charge of the Bureau of Geological Survey, and to make a careful study of the petroleum resources of the country. On a former visit to Colombia Doctor Stutzer wrote a very interesting report on the subject of petroleum, in which he estimates the Colombian deposits to be very large, and predicts a great future for this industry. In treating the question of petroleum in this report the author divides the country into five great zones—the coast on the Carribean Sea and Gulf of Urabá; the Pacific coast; the extensive valley of the Magdalena River; the region bordering on Venezuela;

and the deposits at the foot of the eastern cordillera, toward the plains of Casanare. The Department of Public Works is planning to have Doctor Stutzer's investigations and reports translated and published.

COSTA RICA

CUSTOMS HOUSE IN COLORADO.—On May 21, 1924, provision was made for the establishment of a customs house at Colorado on the Atlantic coast.

NEW ELECTRIC PLANT.—A new electric plant was put in operation on April 27, 1924, at Electrona, in the jurisdiction of San Antonio de Belén. About 300 persons made the trip from San José to be present at the turning on of the power.

CUBA

AUTOMOBILE SERVICE.—In January of the present year an automobile service, organized by the consolidated railway company, was inaugurated between Habana and Batabanó.

SUGAR PRODUCTION.—According to figures taken from the President's message delivered on April 7, 1924, the amount of sugar cane milled in 1923 was 2,789,907,764 arrobas (1 arroba equals 25 pounds), which produced 3,645,967 long tons of sugar. This quantity shows a decrease in the production, compared with the previous year, of 387,488 long tons, or 9.60 per cent. The quantity of cane burned was 344,265,824 arrobas, while the remainder amounted to 51,462,487. The previous year 312,979,395 arrobas were burnt, and 205,543,528 arrobas remained; which shows an increase in the amount burnt in 1923 of 31,286,429 arrobas, and a decrease in the remainder of 155,081,141 arrobas.

The sugar production was 8,166,967,000 pounds, valued at $400,181,382, while the molasses produced was 192,588,547 gallons, valued at $3,851,770, which gives a total value for these two products of $404,033,153.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR GÜINES AQUEDUCT.—Congress passed a law providing a credit of $150,000 to complete the aqueduct for the town of Güines.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

CAMPAIGN OF AGRICULTURAL PROPAGANDA.—In order to increase the agricultural development of the important region comprised between La Vega, Moca, and Sánchez, the municipal governments of towns have organized several centers for carrying on an agricultural propaganda campaign.

CONTRACT WITH THE ALL-AMERICA CABLES.—According to information received recently from Santo Domingo the provisional president, Sr. Juan Vicini Burgos, has signed a contract for 30 years

with the All-America Cables for landing cables on Dominican territory, and also for establishing an international news service. It is expected that direct cable connections with the United States will be inaugurated very shortly.

ECUADOR

CULTIVATION OF KIDNEY BEANS.—Experiments have been made at the Experimental Farm of Ambato for the past four years in growing dwarf kidney beans imported from France. The results obtained from these experiments have been excellent. At present there are 19 different varieties of this bean on exhibition at Ambato, grown on the experimental farm. Since these beans mature in four months, while the similar native product requires six months to ripen, the Government is urging farmers all over the country to cultivate them.

CONTRACT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—On April 10 the Government of Ecuador signed a contract providing for the construction of the section of the Puerto Bolívar Railway between Puerto Bolívar and Río Amarillo. According to the terms of this contract the work was to commence May 1 and be completed by December 31, 1927. The road is guaranteed by the funds appropriated by Congress for the construction of the Puerto Bolívar-Loja Railroad. The contract stipulates that each kilometer shall be paid for as it is completed. The gauge of the road will be 750 millimeters, the minimum radius of curves 35 meters, and the maximum grade on curves 35 per thousand. This section of the railroad, which comprises approximately half of the line authorized by Congress between Puerto Bolívar and Loja, will offer immense advantages to a large part of the Province of El Oro, and will open up the rich mining zone of Portovelo.

NEW SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER FOR QUITO.—At the beginning of April of the present year the new installation of electric pumps for providing pure and abundant drinking water for the city of Quito was formally inaugurated. The source of the water supply is the springs of El Sena, located near the city.

GUATEMALA

LABOR EXPOSITION.—The Labor Exposition on view in Guatemala City as part of the celebration of May 1, the international labor day, shows how many and advanced are the natural industries. Wood carving, pottery, weaving, boots and shoes, saddles, candies, honeys, flavors and perfumes, mosaics, rugs, lead toys, gowns and fashions, dyes, printing and engraving, wrought-iron work, motion pictures, cement, sugar, beer, and sausage are the principal exhibits in this modern exposition of the crafts of Guatemala.

HAITI

INAUGURATION OF NEW ROAD AND BRIDGES.—On April 5 the inauguration of the Las Cahobas-Hinche-Belladère road system, including the two bridges spanning the Fer-a-Cheval and Artibonite Rivers, took place. The work on the new road and the two bridges was begun in January, 1923. The construction of the two bridges is especially important owing to the fact that the crossing of these two rivers was formerly practically impossible in the rainy season. The Fer-a-Cheval Bridge is 222 feet long and that across the Artibonite River 300 feet in length, the latter being the longest bridge in the Republic.

COFFEE PRODUCTION OF HAITI.—Coffee, by far the most important of the staple crops of the Republic, was introduced into the island by the Colonial Government. The plant grows in almost all of the mountain districts, especially at altitudes of 500 to 2,500 feet above sea level, and the quality of the berry is superior. At present, however, the crop is wasted by insufficient methods of handling and marketing, but with proper cultivation and greater care in handling the production could be greatly increased. Haiti exported last year 73,234,335 pounds of coffee.

COURSES IN AGRICULTURE.—In order to prepare agricultural inspectors, the Technical and Professional Training Service of the Department of Agriculture will start a four-month course in scientific agriculture. Students from 20 to 40 years of age will be admitted to this course. Applicants must state their age, name, and nationality, what secondary schools they have attended, and give character references from three well-known citizens. During the course the students will receive a monthly allowance of $25.

MEXICO

STATISTICS OF INDUSTRY.—The Bureau of Labor of the Department of Industry collected the following figures for Mexican industry in 1923:

Capital invested:	Gold pesos.
Transportation	7, 683, 687. 96
Mining	38, 396, 100. 00
Textile industry	88, 636, 981. 84
Petroleum	69, 816, 900. 00
Industries employing manual labor	66, 899, 210. 00
Foodstuffs	71, 992, 485. 99
Small industries of various classes	843, 645, 754. 36
Total	1, 187, 071, 120. 15

There are 264,458 workers in these industries, including 16,360 girls and 11,317 boys. Mining employs 75,829 workers; transporta-

tion, 56,495; the textile industry, 51,355; and the foodstuffs industry 34,344.

The office workers number 21,011, divided as follows:

Adult Mexicans:	
Male	17,511
Female	653
Mexican minors	160
Adult foreigners:	
Male	2,675
Female	12

The average daily wage is reported as follows for various industries:

	Pesos
Ceramics	1.68
Leather	1.99
Manual labor	2.05
Foodstuffs	2.06
Mining	2.20
Textiles	2.38
Industrial arts and sciences	3.67
Transportation	3.78
Petroleum	5.44

Locomotives and freight cars.—The National Railways of Mexico contracted in May with the Baldwin Locomotive Works for the purchase of one electric and 50 oil-burning steam locomotives at a cost of 4,000,000 pesos. The purchase of freight and passenger cars was also contemplated.

Mexican steamship service and free ports.—Six steamers, formerly of the Compañía Mexicana Naviera del Golfo and the Compañía Mexicana Naviera del Pacífico, have been placed in the service of the Free Ports Commission. Two will be used in the Pacific freight and passenger service from Vancouver to the free port of Salina Cruz, calling at 4 American and 13 Mexican ports between these two cities. The other four boats will ply directly between Mexican gulf ports and New York.

Small industries.—On May 1 of this year the Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor opened in Mexico City a center for instruction in the leather and fur trades, pottery making, and ceramic designing, and the weaving of baskets and other articles of palm fiber.

The establishment of this school is in pursuit of a plan according to which Gen. Pérez Treviño, Secretary of the Department, hopes to develop such schools in all parts of the Republic, since it is considered that they produce three beneficial results, namely, utilization of natural resources, industrial production at small cost without recourse to large capital, and individual economic independence.

Srta. María Esther Rodríguez, who started a very successful industrial school in Jalapa, has been asked to open similar centers in other

cities of the State of Veracruz. She has also proposed to Gen. Pérez Treviño an ambitious plan for a large industrial and agricultural center in Jalapa, which is being seriously considered.

Chapingo agricultural school and cooperative village.—See page 482.

PANAMA

Census of 1920.—Presidential decree No. 4 of 1924, approved the census of the Republic taken in 1920, and not in October, 1923, as erroneously stated in the May Bulletin. The figures by Provinces are as follows: Bocas del Toro, 27,239; Coclé, 45,151; Colón, 58,250; Chiriquí, 76,470; Darién, 10,728; Herrera, 28,984; Los Santos, 34,638; Panamá, 98,035; Veraguas, 66,603, making the total population of the Republic 446,098, as before stated.

Oil concession in Chiriquí.—A contract to prospect for oil on 19,799 hectares in the districts of Alanje and Bugaba, Province of Chiriquí, has been signed by an American and the representative of the National Government. If oil is found, the contract is to run for 30 years. The concessionary has agreed to pay 15 cents per acre for prospecting rights and to drill a well at least 500 feet deep.

Electric light in Chitre.—On May 2, 1924, President Porras threw the switch which turned on the power of the new electric-lighting system in Chitre, having made a special trip to that city for the purpose. In his speech Doctor Porras expressed satisfaction at having inaugurated during his terms as Chief Executive modern electric lighting plants in Aguadulce, Davíd, Las Tablas, and Taboga, as well as Chitre.

Agricultural association, Bugaba.—The Sociedad de Bugaba, an agricultural association with 300 members, was recently founded in the district of Bugaba, Province of Chiriquí. The aims of the association are cooperation between large and small agriculturalists, the clearing of titles to lands occupied by members, and the development of the fertile lands of the Province.

PARAGUAY

Cultivation of cotton.—Owing to the satisfactory results obtained from the experiments made in the cultivation of cotton during the present year, the value of which is calculated at approximately 80,000,000 pesos, the farmers propose to further the development of this industry. To that end a new colony and cotton mill will be established at Villeta.

Paraguay produces a superior grade of cotton which can compete with the best cotton in the foreign markets and has commenced to export it in large quantities, the customhouse being well stocked with this product.

IMMIGRATION.—On May 2, 1924, a group of 30 immigrants arrived in Asunción, bringing with them their agricultural implements.

According to information published in *El Orden* for April 23, the monthly quota of persons who may be afforded government assistance is from 15 to 20. They are lodged in the immigrant station at the port of entry. The expenses of transporting their baggage and their maintenance for the first week after their arrival are defrayed by the Office of Lands and Colonies, the custom of giving free passage to immigrants having been found impracticable and discontinued. An appropriation of 6,000 pesos a month was made by the present budget law to cover the expenses of the number of immigrants in the quota; therefore this sum will be insufficient should the quota be increased, in which case an extra appropriation will be necessary.

There is still government land situated along the rail and water ways which may be taken up by immigrants and there are also some private properties for sale, which may be obtained by negotiating with the owners through the Office of Lands and Colonies and the representatives of the immigrants' respective countries.

A new colony is being developed by some Paraguayan farmers who left their lands on the Brazilian frontier to settle in a district situated at the confluence of the Paraguay and Apa rivers. This colony, which has a port on the Paraguay River, has been successful not only on account of the richness of the land but because of the able direction of the lessee of the land, who paid the colonists' transportation and living expenses during the first days. Another colony has been established by some Argentine immigrants on Government lands situated on the banks of the upper Paraná and in Zona Grande, near Encarnación.

PERU

EXPORTATION OF COTTONSEED.—According to a recent Government regulation the export duty on cottonseed will be one sol for every quintal (46 kilograms). Cottonseed may be exported only after the factories for manufacturing cottonseed oil have been provided with their required supply, at a maximum price of 1 sol (75 centavos) per quintal at the cotton ginning plant, plus the transportation cost to the factory.

FISHING WITH DYNAMITE IS FORBIDDEN.—See page 835.

SALVADOR

DUTY EXEMPTION FOR CRUDE PETROLEUM.—The National Assembly on April 5, 1924, exempted crude petroleum from import and storage duties as a means of facilitating the use of oil as fuel in place of wood and thus preserving the national forests.

ROADS.—On May 3, 1924, the new automobile road between Sensuntepeque and San Rafael de Cedros was opened to the public amid expressions of enthusiasm. The President of the Republic and the Minister of Government were invited to be present. For the new road to be constructed from San Ildefonso to Santa Clara, both in the Department of San Vicente, funds are being collected among the wealthy inhabitants of the region. It is realized that this road will open up the eastern section of the country and stimulate trade with Honduras.

URUGUAY

EXPORTS OF 1923.—According to the magazine *Negocios* as quoted in *La Mañana* of May 4, 1924, the exports of Uruguayan animal products for 1923 were as follows:

Article	1923		1922	
	Weight	Price	Weight	Price
	Kilograms	*Pesos*	*Kilograms*	*Pesos*
Meats, extracts, fats	205, 499, 042	47, 433, 080	54.6 per cent less than in 1923	36, 600, 765
Wools	43, 976, 883	27, 683, 784	8.3 per cent less than in 1923	21, 322, 238
Hides, dry salted, and cured.	45, 607, 000	19, 176, 810	0.2 per cent less than in 1923	16, 946, 473

ENGINEERING EXPOSITION.—This exposition, opened in Montevideo on May 31, 1924, was attended by Government officials, the members of the Politechnic School, professional engineers, and others to view exhibits by the principal engineering firms of Uruguay.

INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE.—On April 2, 1924, the mixed commission on the debt treaty with Brazil issued a call for bids for the construction of an international bridge over the Yaguarón River to unite the cities of Rio Branco in Brazil and Yaguarón in Uruguay. The bids are to be submitted in four months, that is, by August 4, when they will be considered by the High Commissioners. The total length of the bridge, which is to have nine arches of reinforced concrete between the bridgeheads, will be about 2,600 meters and its width 13 meters, with a center railway section having on either side a roadway and a walk for pedestrians. The approach in Brazil is 300 meters long, and the one in Uruguay 2,000 meters.

NATIONAL COMMISSION TO PROMOTE INDUSTRY.—A National Commission is to be formed to promote industries which now exist or may later be founded with benefit to the country. The commission will be presided over by the Minister of Industries and will be formed by delegates from the following bodies: The National Council of Administration; the Industrial Education Inspection Bureau; the Chamber of Commerce; the National Production Commission; the Unión Industrial Uruguaya; the National Institute of Agronomy; a

delegate from each incorporated association of manufacturers; and three persons of outstanding commercial and industrial prominence to be appointed by the National Council of Administration.

FRUIT MARKET.—A fruit market is soon to be built in Montevideo. The Asociación Rural Uruguaya is advocating its early construction, as at present there is no place to store fruit sent into Montevideo except in the cars in which it arrives.

VENEZUELA

TRANSANDINE HIGHWAY.—Construction on the important Transandine highway is progressing with fair rapidity, especially in such difficult sections as that surmounting the Andes between the cities of Timotes and Micuchíes, where an altitude of 4,000 meters is reached. The road will soon reach the latter place, the stretch across the desolate plateau of Timotes already being completed.

PUERTO CABELLO DOCKS.—In the middle of May the repairs and reconstruction of the Puerto Cabello docks were completed. The docks, which are floored with reinforced concrete, have a total length of 460 meters and an average width of 10 meters. Several warehouses were built and other improvements made.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

BOLIVIA

BUDGET FOR 1924.—According to the estimated figures of the budget for 1924, the receipts are 38,807,633.81 bolivianos and the expenditures 44,875,203.87 bolivianos, which leaves a deficit of 6,067,570.06 bolivianos.

BRAZIL

NEW BUDGET PLAN.—The President announced in his message to Congress of May 3, 1924, that a new plan for the preparation of the budget was being followed this year. A commission of men of well-known administrative competence, not in political life, similar to the Geddes Commission in England, has been appointed to examine all suggested appropriations and propose such reductions as they deem practicable.

COFFEE VALORIZATION.—By an agreement with the bankers making the 1922 loan of £9,000,000 sterling, the stocks of coffee guaranteeing

the Loan have been liquidated for an approximate amount of £14,500,000, the last payments not having been received. Almost all the bonds of the loan have been bought in by the Government, only a small number remaining in circulation. Against the latter English 5 per cent bonds are being bought and deposited with the bankers, to be sold as the Brazilian bonds are bought in. (President's message, May 3, 1924.)

National debt.—Figures for the national debt outstanding December 31, 1923, are given as follows by the President in his recent message: External funded debt, £102,729,434, 322,249,500 francs, and $68,996,500; and internal funded debt, 1,778,201,300 milreis.

COLOMBIA

Agricultural Mortgage Bank.—As mentioned in the May issue of the *Bulletin*, the founding of the Agricultural Mortgage Bank, which will be opened in the near future, was authorized by a law of December 12, 1923. The Governors of the Departments of Cundinamarca, Antioquia, Boyacá, Valle, Nariño, Caldas, Cauca, Santander del Norte, and Bolívar have requested their respective assemblies to contribute to the establishment of this institution. It is expected that the above-mentioned Departments will subscribe for shares to the amount of a million pesos or more. The advantages offered to farmers by this bank are very great; coffee growers especially will be materially aided in meeting the expense of harvesting their crops.

Reduction on interest.—The board of directors of the National Bank of the Republic agreed to reduce, commencing from May 15, 1924, the rate of interest on loans and rediscounts to other banks to 7 per cent a year. An immediate result of this action will be a reduction by other banks in the rate of interest charged on loans to private individuals, thus permitting merchants and farmers to meet their obligations with ease.

CUBA

Liquidation of the budget.—In his annual message to Congress the President made the following statement in reference to the liquidation of the 1923 budget:

> Cuba was one of the three nations which closed the fiscal year 1922–23 without a deficit, as stated in my previous message. This statement was fully substantiated by the liquidation of the budget for that period, which showed a surplus of receipts, over the estimates, of more than 12,000,000 pesos; for the present fiscal year it is expected that the surplus will be over 20,000,000 pesos.
>
> The existence of these excess funds, in accordance with the law of October 9, 1922, permits the reduction of the public debt beyond the amounts specified in the budget, paying off, in addition to these amounts, nearly 12,000,000 pesos of the internal debt of 1917, to which is added 1,817,000 pesos of the internal debt of

1905, represented by bonds which formed part of the guaranty given by the National Bank of Cuba, and allotted to the Government by Executive decree No. 1588 of August 16, 1921.

This amortization, together with that due, and the extraordinary amortization determined upon from the surplus of the present year, makes the total reduction of the national debt, during the actual presidential term, $30,969,700. Therefore, at present, the national debt amounts to $105,697,300, an increase over the similar debt on May 20, 1921, of only $19,030,300, notwithstanding the fact that a loan of $50,000,000 was obtained.

If to these sums be added the amount of $30,112,670 in the National Treasury (on April 2) there can be no doubt of the sound financial condition of the nation nor any reason to consider this condition other than permanent, and even subject to improvement.

MEXICO

Reduction of floating debt.—By a presidential decree of May 7, 1924, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to sell at public auction pieces of public property not in use, the proceeds to be used for the reduction of the floating debt.

PARAGUAY

Budget of expenditures.—By Decree No. 17349 and Law No. 582, the amount assigned by the Municipal Council of Asunción to the budget of expenditures for 1924 was 8,700,000 pesos, which was distributed as follows:

	Pesos
Administration expenses	1, 392, 000
Light service and street cleaning	2, 750, 000
Public works	1, 750, 000
Transportation of meat	400, 000
Foreign debt	1, 026, 000
Subsidies, pensions, and rents	250, 000
Markets and slaughterhouses	675, 000
Physical culture (Law No. 528)	87, 000
Other administration expenses	370, 000
Total	8, 700, 000

As shown in the preceding table, 1,750,000 pesos were assigned to public works, the most important which have been undertaken being the bridge to be built across Oliva Street and the repair of others; the installation of the water service and sanitary equipment in the slaughterhouse and market; repair and upkeep of the suburban roads and city streets, and improvements in the parks and public squares.

URUGUAY

Municipal property.—The recently established Office of Municipal Real Property has just made a survey of the real estate belonging to the municipality of Montevideo. Dr. Bayley Muñóz, chief of the office, called upon an architect, an engineer, and a tax appraiser to

aid in the valuation. The total area of this property is 542 hectares, 8,681 square meters, the valuation being 40,890,829 pesos.

VENEZUELA

FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE REPUBLIC.—In his message to Congress, delivered on April 26, 1924, President Gómez reports the following on the finances of the Republic:

The results of the last fiscal year, which closed June 30, 1923, were extremely satisfactory. The customs and consular receipts amounted to 43,219,480.49 bolivars, while the internal receipts reached the sum of 44,471,839.23 bolivars, a total of 87,691,319.72 bolivars. On April 15, 1924, there was a balance in the Treasury of 64,000,000 bolivars.

The payment of amortization and interest on the public debt have continued with the usual regularity, contributing to the reputation of Venezuela for promptitude in meeting her financial obligations. During the year the sum of 8,114,533.77 bolivars was set aside for the debt service, so that on January 1, 1924, the national debt amounted to 106,178,400.16 bolivars, of which 41,603,245.06 bolivars represented the internal debt and 64,575,155.10 bolivars the foreign debt.

COLOMBO-VENEZUELAN FRONTIER COMMISSION.—A presidential decree of May 6, 1924, appropriates, subject to the approval of Congress, 186,000 bolivars to cover the Venezuelan share of the probable expenses of the Colombo-Venezuelan frontier commission until the completion of the commission's work in marking the boundary.

LEGISLATION

BRAZIL

PROPOSED REVISION OF FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.—In the message of President Bernardes presented to Congress on May 3 of this year, the following constitutional changes were advocated:

1. Prohibition of any ordinary or extraordinary expenditure without the creation of sufficient ordinary or extraordinary revenue.
2. Prohibition of reelection of State presidents or governors.
3. Obligation of the States to render to the Federal Government an annual report of the chief occurrences in the State and of their finances, thus permitting the Federal Government to have a better knowledge of the general necessities of the country.
4. Authorization of the Executive to veto parts of bills.
5. Measures to hasten the administration of justice.
6. Definition of the right of habeas corpus.
7. Authorization for restriction of liberty of commerce, when necessary.
8. Interpretation of equality of rights of nationals and foreigners.
9. Definition of mining rights of nation, States, and landowners.

GUATEMALA

MINING TAX REDUCTION.—Legislative decree No. 1299 of May 1, 1924, published in the *Guatemalteco* of May 5, 1924, approves the Government decree No. 838 of September 10, 1923, which extends the transitory provisions of Title XIV of the Mining Code for 10 years, with a change reducing the mining tax of 6 per 1,000 to 3 per 1,000, referred to in paragraph 2 of article 211 of the aforementioned code, in accordance with the existing law of contributions. Government decree No. 838 was mentioned in the BULLETIN for January, 1924.

HAITI

IMMIGRATION LAW AMENDED.—The following amendments have been made in the immigration law of February 28, 1923: Any Haitian citizen who leaves the country to obtain work elsewhere, at his own expense or otherwise, as also, any citizen taking passage on a ship provided with an immigration license, shall be considered an immigrant. Captains who receive on their vessels immigrants not provided with special passports will be subject to payment of a fine, for each immigrant so taken on board, of from 1,000 to 5,000 gourdes, and from one to six months' imprisonment. (*Le Moniteur*, April 21, 1924.)

MEXICO

RECALL OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS IN YUCATÁN.—A law signed by the late Gov. Felipe Carrillo of Yucatán on November 28, 1924, instituted the recall of public officials, an accompanying decree making the necessary amendment to the State constitution. The main provisions follow:

The governor and deputies may be recalled by petition of 75 per cent of the electors voting for them. Electors supporting another candidate or not voting can not make such a petition.

Justices of the supreme court may be recalled by the State Congress.

Municipal presidents and councillors may be recalled by 60 per cent of the electors.

PERU

FISHING WITH DYNAMITE IS FORBIDDEN.—An Executive decree of April 7, 1924, amends article 302 of the Port and Merchant Marine Regulations, to the effect that any fishing boat found to be using dynamite for killing fish or carrying fish so killed will be seized, and the crew scratched from the mariners' register, besides being punished by 60 days in prison.

REGULATIONS FOR ISSUING PASSPORTS TO PERU.—According to a recent Executive decree the Peruvian consuls in foreign countries are the only officials authorized to issue passports to Peruvian citizens returning to their country. Diplomatic representatives are

absolutely forbidden to issue any kind of passport, except in the event of there being no consul in the country to which they are accredited, in which case they may issue the passport after obtaining permission from the Foreign Office of Peru.

OFFICIAL SEISMOLOGICAL BUREAU.—A decree of March 21, 1924, organizes an official seismological bureau, under the Department of the Interior. The main purpose of this bureau, besides the general study of seismic disturbances, is to establish a service for forecasting earthquakes in the zones subject to seismic shocks and tidal waves. In addition, investigations will be made of the effects of earthquake shocks on buildings and engineering works, in order to determine the methods of construction best adapted to withstand these disturbances.

URUGUAY

RURAL MINIMUM WAGE LAW.—The rural minimum wage law of February 15, 1923, makes the following provisions:

Rural laborers between the ages of 18 and 55 engaged in agriculture or stock raising will receive a minimum wage of 18 pesos a month, or 72 centésimos a day, when employed by proprietors whose total productive land is valued for the real property tax at more than 20,000 pesos. When the real property of the employer exceeds a value of 60,000 pesos the minimum rural wage shall be 20 pesos a month, or 80 centésimos a day.

Rural laborers from 16 to 18 years of age and those over 55 shall not receive a wage lower than 15 pesos a month, or 60 centésimos per day. If laborers over 16 suffer from a physical defect, organic disease, or similar disability, then they may be paid less than the minimum wage. In such cases the wage shall be fixed by the Departmental Council of Administration or the Auxiliary Council of the District, advised by the local medical officer.

Rural laborers shall have all Sunday free each week, or a substitute free week day, when exceptional circumstances necessitate work on Sunday. In addition to the minimum wage the employer is required to furnish to laborers hygienic housing and sufficient food, or in lieu thereof the sum of 50 centésimos a day or 12 pesos a month. The laborer is permitted to choose between the housing and food and the money compensation.

Employers who infringe the rural minimum wage law are liable to a fine of 10 pesos for each laborer involved.

Regulations for the execution of this bill having been issued, it is now effective.

BILL ON LABOR OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—Senator Cima has drawn up a bill restricting the labor of women and children. Its provisions would prohibit the labor of children not 15 years old, so as to leave them free time for mental and physical education and the learning of a trade. Primary and secondary instruction, industrial and physical instruction which do not result in money profits, but are approved and superintended by public authorities, are not prohibited as labor.

A day's labor for minors from 15 to 18 years of age would be limited to four hours, and for those from 18 to 20 to six hours. Night work would be prohibited to all minors under 18 and to all women excepting those in domestic service, hospitals, hotels and theaters.

Minors under 18 and women might not be employed in underground labor nor in industries prejudicial to health or morals.

Pregnant women could not be employed for six weeks previous to confinement nor for six weeks afterwards. Their places would be kept open for them. Women could not be discharged because of pregnancy, but during this time they would receive a subsidy from their employers.

Until hospitals for working women are established it would be a government obligation to provide the attendance of a physician and midwife in the home.

The bill also looks toward a subsidy of 10 pesos to be paid for a year to each mother who nurses her baby during this period. It requires that in all industrial establishments there shall be a day nursery to care for nursing babies, and that the mother shall have not less than one hour included in her working hours to feed the baby. This hour she may take in periods of 15 minutes or more.

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

BOLIVIA-GERMANY

TREATY OF PEACE AND COMMERCE.—On March 18, 1924, the treaty of peace and commerce between Bolivia and Germany, signed on July 22, 1908, again became operative in Bolivia by virtue of a new convention, which contains several important modifications to the original treaty. This convention was signed in La Paz, March 12, 1924. (*La República*, La Paz, April 4, 1924.)

COSTA RICA-GUATEMALA-HONDURAS-NICARAGUA-SALVADOR

RATIFICATION OF CENTRAL AMERICAN TREATIES.—The ratification by Guatemala of the treaty of peace and amity, the convention for the limitation of armaments and the convention for the establishment of international commissions of inquiry was approved on May 24, 1924, by the National Congress.

The ratification by Salvador of the conventions on the Practice of Liberal Professions, the establishment of permanent Central

American commissions and the establishment of stations for agricultural experiments and animal industries was approved on April 30, 1924, by the National Congress.

NICARAGUA-GERMANY

TREATY REVALIDATED.—The Ministry of Foreign Relations of Nicaragua has announced that the commercial treaty existing between Germany and the Republic of Nicaragua, suspended during the World War, has been revalidated.

PANAMA-UNITED STATES

ABROGATION OF THE TAFT AGREEMENT.—On May 28, 1924, President Coolidge issued a proclamation abrogating on June 1, 1924, the Executive orders issued by the Secretary of War by direction of the President on December 3, December 6, and December 28, 1904, January 7, 1905, and January 5, 1911, in which were embodied the terms of an agreement known as the Taft agreement, reached between the then Secretary of War and officials of the Panama Government to serve as a modus operandi during the construction of the Canal.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA

TRAVELING SCHOOLS.—There are at present 14 traveling schools in operation in Catamarca Province which reach 42 villages, teaching also children who come in from neighboring districts to these towns. These schools seem to be the most effective means of eradicating illiteracy in the rural population, as they plan to arrive in certain districts at seasons when the children will not be occupied in harvesting or planting. They are open for three months in each place, giving the rudiments of necessary subjects. In the Province of Entre Ríos traveling schools in boats did good work along the Paraná and Uruguay Rivers in 1914. This type of school, bringing periodic primary instruction, seems a practical way of reaching a scattered rural population; the press is advising the establishment of similar schools in all the Provinces.

NEW BUILDING OF PHILOSOPHY AND LETTERS.—The School of Philosophy and Letters of the National University of Buenos Aires is to have a new building erected on a site 27,000 square meters in

extent, given by the municipality for the purpose. The building will be of Spanish renaissance architecture with three stories, the first floor containing the museum, offices, and lecture hall for 700 persons; the second floor, classrooms, library, and other rooms; and the third floor space for scientific investigation. The two upper floors will be built around an ample central cloister. Construction is to begin soon.

BOLIVIA

NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL.—The new Evaristo Valle public school, one of those founded recently in La Paz, was inaugurated the latter part of April of the present year.

LIST OF BOLIVIAN PRESIDENTS.—There has recently been published an historical list of the presidents of Bolivia, commencing with the year 1825 and covering the period up to 1925—that is, the first century of Bolivian independence. This interesting work has received the approval of the University Council of Cochabamba, and according to present plans the Minister of Public Instruction will adopt it for use in the public schools.

CHILE

"LABOR UNIVERSITY."—Under this name the city of Santiago proposes to establish a trade school. Dr. Francisco Landa, who has been appointed principal, explains the name of the school by saying that the subjects to be taught will be universally applicable to material production and to manual or mechanical labor. While the building is being made ready, the work of preparing the teachers is going on. A staff of 27 men and women has already been chosen. Those appointed for their technical knowledge who are without teaching experience will be given pedagogical training. Prospective students will be examined physically, and only those who are well or susceptible of cure will be admitted. Health will be an important care of the school, there being both a man and a woman teacher of hygiene, as well as an instructor of physical education.

CHANGES IN PRIMARY EDUCATION LAW.—In April of this year approximately 40 representatives of various branches of the General Association of Chilean Teachers met in Santiago to consider what changes the association would suggest in the compulsory education law, their opinions being submitted as a reply to the questionnaire prepared by the Director General of Primary Education and sent to the teachers of the Republic. This questionnaire contained a number of questions under the following headings:

1. Direction of primary education: (*a*) Possible unification of direction of public education; (*b*) modifications of the present executive organization; (*c*) decentralization; (*d*) community commissions.

2. Support of education: (*a*) State funds; (*b*) municipal funds; (*c*) private education. 3. School organization: (*a*) Extension and division of primary education; (*b*) obligatory school attendance and spread of education; (*c*) school principals; (*d*) curriculum.

Sr. Guillermo Labarca, Minister of Public Instruction, received the delegates of the Teachers' Association and discussed with them their attitude on the above topics. The teachers expect to work through their local branches for adoption of the reforms advocated.

COLOMBIA

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN CUNDINAMARCA.—In the city of Bogotá there are at present 62 schools, of which 32 are for boys and 30 for girls. In addition there are in the Department the country and municipal schools of Mochuelo, Tunjuelo, and Puente Aranda. The number of pupils enrolled in these schools is 4,703.

In Ubaté a new school building is being completed for boys; in Fómeque a large building is under construction for housing all the city schools, while the buildings for the country schools of Guandita and Tibabitá and for the municipal school of Guatavita are already in use.

SCHOOL OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION.—By executive decree No. 554 a school for criminal investigation is organized in the national police department of Begotá. The following courses will be given: Penal law and judicial evidence; criminal proceedings; police legislation and criminal investigations; anthropometry and finger printing.

COSTA RICA

LICEO GIVES EQUIPMENT TO A RURAL SCHOOL.—Señor J. Fidel Tristán, Director of the Secondary School (Liceo) in San José, recently sent a note to the Sr. Patroncinio Arrieta Leiva, Chief of Primary Instruction, stating that the school was prepared to donate equipment for a rural school, one in the district of Rancho Redondo being chosen. The Liceo has adopted this method of aiding public instruction.

ESQUIVEL SCHOOL, CARTAGO.—The new Esquivel School built in Cartago to house elementary schools for boys and for girls was dedicated on May 13, 1924, though the building is not complete, in order that President Acosta might be present in his official capacity, as he had furthered its construction. The school represents the result of prolonged efforts on the part of the education authorities and the community, laborers helping with overtime labor to finish the building.

MONTESSORI SCHOOL.—The *Gaceta Oficial* of May 8, 1924, publishes a resolution providing for the establishment of a Montessori School in San José, with a principal and two teachers.

CUBA

NORMAL SCHOOL OF MATANZAS.—On May 11, 1924, the fine new building for the Matanzas Normal School was formally inaugurated.

ECUADOR

ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.—A group of young university students from the Provinces of Azuay and Loja, residing in Quito, has formed an association the object of which is to bring about a better understanding and closer relations between these two Provinces and also to collaborate with the work of the Ecuadorian Red Cross. The association will carry out its program by means of lectures and the distribution of literature on the subjects in question.

GUATEMALA

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—The report of the Minister of Public Instruction on March 8, 1924, gives the following facts:

Since March, 1923, 2,798 primary schools have been open, 1,081 for boys and 1,388 for girls. Private schools numbered 329, of which 115 were for boys and 214 for girls. The total registration of primary pupils in the Republic was 89,484, of whom 71,205 were examined, 53,153 passed, 18,052 not passed, and 18,279 not attending.

In addition to the National University, which includes schools of law, political and social science, medicine and surgery, natural sciences and pharmacy, and engineering, there were also: The National Institute for Boys; the Institute and Central Normal School for Girls; Central Normal School for Boys; Normal School for Indigenes; National School of Commerce for Boys; National School of Commerce for Girls; National Conservatory of Music; School of Fine Arts; Institute and Normal School for Boys of Occidente; Institute and Normal School for Girls, Occidente; Institute and Normal School for Boys of Chiquimula; Institute and Normal School for Girls, Chiquimula; Institute and Normal School for Boys, Antigua Guatemala; Institute and Normal School for Girls, Antigua Guatemala; Northern Institute for Boys, Jalapa; Northern Institute for Girls, Jalapa; Boys' Normal School, San Marcos; Girls' Normal School, San Marcos; Boys' Vocational School, Totonicapán; Girls' Vocational School, Totonicapán; Boys' Vocational School, Huehuetenango.

The name of the ministry has been changed from the Ministry of Public Instruction to Ministry of Public Education as more indicative of the ideals held by the department.

HONDURAS

HONDURAN COLLEGE FUND.—A fund has been started for the benefit of Honduran college students in the United States who lack sufficient means to pursue their studies. The office of information of Honduras in Birmingham, Ala., is handling the fund and will give monthly statements of its receipts and expenditures. The fund was started with a donation on May 31 by Dr. Miguel Paz Barahona.

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.—The Loyola University of New Orleans has offered three scholarships each year to Honduran students, two for elective studies in the School of Arts and Sciences

and one for the first three years of the School of Pharmacy. The ordinary tuition charge for such courses is $100 a year.

MEXICO

Opening of great stadium.—On May 5 of this year, in the presence of the President of the Republic and many distinguished guests, the great stadium in Mexico City, built on the initiative of Sr. Vasconcelos, Secretary of Education, with the aid of the employees of that department, the teachers, and students of Mexico City, was inaugurated with a brilliant festival. Twelve thousand school girls opened the program with the singing of the national anthem, followed by other Mexican songs, rhythmic gymnastics, and the *jarabe tapatío*, the regional dance of Guadalajara, executed by 1,000 couples in bright costumes.

The second part of the program was in charge of the Bureau of Physical Education, two interesting numbers being rhythmic gymnastics well performed by 2,500 girls who are students in the normal, technical, and industrial schools. The men students of the schools of the capital also went through difficult exercises. A large number of members of school and other athletic associations performed evolutions, and a game of push ball followed.

The cadets of the Military Academy distinguished themselves by the precision with which they executed extremely difficult maneuvers both on foot and on horseback.

The stadium, which is 173 meters long, has a seating capacity of 60,000, and can accommodate 30,000 persons more on the top of the wall and on the track, 400 meters in length. The entrance portal is guarded by two heroic figures, *Vision* and *Will*.

Schools in 1923.—The following figures regarding primary schools in 1923 were prepared by the Department of Public Education:

	Schools	Teachers	Average attendance	Expenditures
				Pesos
Federal	3,705	8,654	330,554	14,063,097
State	9,782	17,411	713,985	15,716,931
Private	744	4,845	142,868	4,693,037

These figures show an increase since 1910 for the Federal schools alone of 3,063 schools, 5,073 teachers, and 243,577 pupils in the average attendance.

There are also 51 normal, 42 preparatory, 20 law, 31 medical, 12 engineering, 53 fine arts and music, 67 commercial, and 107 technical schools, attended by 78,403 students. The professors number 7,274, while the expenditure last year was 13,593,000 pesos.

Chapingo Agricultural School and cooperative village.—On May 1 the President of the Republic formally inaugurated the

Chapingo Agricultural School, located not far from Mexico City. Near by has been built a cooperative village of simple wood and masonry houses designed to give to the peons of the estate of Chapingo more comfortable and sanitary housing than adobe huts. This village is named in honor of Sr. Ramón P. de Negri, Secretary of Agriculture, under whose auspices it was built.

MEXICAN TEACHERS TO VISIT UNITED STATES.—It is announced by the press that the Department of Public Education is organizing for next November an excursion of about 25 Mexican teachers of English to visit leading colleges and universities of the United States, spending a brief period in study and delivering lectures on Mexican educational ideals, cultural progress, history, art, and customs.

SMALL INDUSTRIES.—See page 827.

NICARAGUA

SRTA. MOLINA DECLINES ASSISTANT SECRETARYSHIP.—Señorita Juana Molina, appointed by the President to the assistant secretaryship by the Department of Public Education, as mentioned by the BULLETIN, is unable, according to press reports, to accept the appointment, due to the fact that the college with which she is under contract in the United States will not release her.

UPPER BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Gaceta Oficial of April 8 reports the creation of the upper board of education:

> On March 21, 1924, an upper board of education was created by presidential decree to revise plans of study, methods of examination, and administrative regulations; decide upon new schools, the creation or suppression of university chairs, and choose textbooks for primary and secondary schools and books for national libraries and the public and normal school libraries; formulate the school budget for presentation to the ministry; make nominations for educational positions; edit an educational monthly; and perform other similar duties. The upper board of education is to be composed of the directors of the national institutes of León, Managua, and Granada, and a professor of letters and a professor of science chosen from each of these institutions by the faculty; the principal of the Normal School for Young Women; a director general of national institutes, schools, and primary schools for boys; a general directress of similar institutions for girls; the chief of the school medical service and an assessor of the board. This council is to meet every six months and when called by the ministry. Departmental boards of instruction are also created by the same decree to handle matters in the departments, reporting to the permanent section of the superior board, composed of the last four members named.

SUBSIDY FOR SCHOOLS.—In order to decrease illiteracy, a decree of April 25, 1924, provides for a subsidy of 30 centavos per month for each pupil taught in an elementary school started by teachers or other private individuals in hamlets or on estates where there are no official schools within 1 kilometer. Whoever desires to start such a school must present his certificate as teacher or diploma showing his capability to the inspector of primary instruction, stating the locality in which the school is to be opened and the probable number of

pupils. If a school grows to have an attendance of 40 pupils, it may become an official school and the teacher may have the right to a teacher's appointment with the regular salary.

WOMAN PHARMACIST.—Señorita Esmeralda Rubí recently graduated from the school of pharmacy in the National University in Managua.

PANAMA

MARÍA AUXILIADORA VOCATIONAL SCHOOL.—This new school, built on the exposition grounds of Panama City near Santo Tomás Hospital and Gorgas Memorial Institute, was opened on May 11, 1924, by the President of the Republic.

PARAGUAY

GRADUATES IN BOOKKEEPING.—After completing their studies in December, 1923, 21 boys and 10 girls were graduated in the business schools of Asunción, all of whom already occupy good positions in Government and private offices.

SCHOOL FARMS.—In order that the pupils of the public schools may receive instruction in agriculture under competent teachers, school farms have been established in the Departments of Villarica, Concepción, and Encarnación. The Council of Education has also made a request for 20 hectares of Government land in Tacumbú for the same purpose.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN CARAPEGUÁ.—Thanks to the contributions of some progressive individuals in the Department of Carapeguá, new schoolhouses have been built for the primary schools in Pacheco and Beni Loma, attended by 233 and 200 pupils, respectively. Night classes are also given in the Pacheco school. The school buildings of Calistro and Espartillar have also been enlarged and repaired.

SCHOOL LIBRARY.—The new library connected with the school in Caballero has been named after the late President Wilson, thus rendering a sincere tribute to the memory of that eminent statesman.

PERU

AWARDING OF SCHOLARSHIPS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The scholarships maintained by the Government in the various public schools of the Republic will be given only to pupils in the secondary grades. The applicants must present certificates to the effect that they come from poor but honest parents, that they are at least 12 years of age, enjoy good health, and have completed the primary grades. They must also prove that they are natives of a Province belonging to the department in which the school is located.

SALVADOR

EDUCATION COMMISSION RETURNS FROM MEXICO.—In May the Salvadorean Education Commission, sent by the President of Salvador

to Mexico to study the educational system of that Republic, returned home after a prolonged stay in the neighboring Republic. The commission consisted of Don Francisco Gutiérrez and Señoritas Rosalina Margot Tula, Angelita Acciturno, and Emma Escalante, normal teachers, chaperoned by Señorita Gregoria Montoya, and Professors Miguel Angel Escobar and Miguel A. Tobías. Doctor Gutiérrez, who headed the commission, has been director of public education, professor of organic chemistry and natural sciences in the National University, and also director of the Normal School for Men. Señor Vasconcelos, Secretary of Public Education in Mexico, tendered the commission every courtesy and aid in their studies of the new educational methods of Mexico. They studied means of combating illiteracy; indigene education; the establishment of technical schools; new normal school methods; and the cooperation of the university with other branches of the educational system, as well as the intellectual tendencies of Mexico in general.

Education funds.—Under the leadership of the municipality of Sonsonate the cities of the Republic requested the National Assembly to pass a measure to reduce from 5 per cent to 3 per cent the proportion of municipal revenues set aside for educational purposes, stating that it was impossible to carry on the other necessary city work with the funds at their disposal. The assembly granted the request.

Scholarships in the Girls' Normal School.—The Minister of Public Instruction has opened a competitive examination for 30 scholarships in the Girls' Normal School for Teachers, 4 scholarships being open to candidates from the Department of San Salvador and 2 to candidates from each of the other Departments.

URUGUAY

Secondary Education Congress.—On May 22, in Montevideo, the organization committee of the Secondary Education Congress met, setting August 24 to 31, 1924, as the date of the Congress, which is to be held in Montevideo. Papers are to be presented before July 31 to allow time for printing for distribution. In addition to the secondary schools and official sections of the preparatory and secondary instruction various schools in the interior will be invited to participate.

VENEZUELA

Rector of the Central University.—On May 1 the President of Venezuela appointed Dr. Alejandro Urbaneja rector (president) of the Central University in Caracas. Doctor Urbaneja is a distinguished member of the Venezuelan bar, noted for his ability and intellectual attainments.

LABOR

ARGENTINA

LABOR COURT.—The president of the National Department of Labor recently presented to the Minister of the Interior a bill for the creation of a labor court to pass on questions arising from the application of laws on labor, social betterment, salaries, benefit funds, and decisions of the courts of conciliation and arbitration. It would have a body of three members to exercise the powers conferred by the proposed law, which also provides for proceedings for exacting fines for the infringement of labor laws, the inspector of the Department of Labor to act as plaintiff in such cases. It provides that 30 per cent of the proceeds of such fines shall be used to provide a fund for social betterment, and 70 per cent for the expenses incurred by special studies to improve Argentine labor law application.

PENSION LAW.—After a strike in almost all lines of industry as a protest against the new pension law, No. 11289, which provides that laborers and employees of the National Mercantile Marine industrial establishments, periodical press and graphic arts, and mercantile establishments shall draw 5 per cent less than their stated salaries, the remainder to be deposited by the employer with his own contribution equal to 5 per cent of salaries, in the Banco de la Nación for the eventual payment of a pension (the amount and methods of pension payments not yet determined), the President sent a message to Congress offering suggestions as to amendments to the law, and issued a decree granting 15 days from May 10 to register and pay the deposits due under the terms of the act. This law was mentioned in the BULLETIN for April, 1924.

BRAZIL

WAGES OF RURAL LABORERS.—In his message delivered to Congress in May, President Bernardes stated that investigations showed that the wages of rural laborers in the various States had increased as follows in the three years 1921, 1922, and 1923:

Amazonas, 41.66 per cent; Maranhão, 37.50 per cent; Ceará, 100 per cent; Rio Grande do Norte, 57.14 per cent; Parahyba, 64.28 per cent; Pernambuco, 29.68 per cent; Alagôas, 15.62 per cent; Sergipe, 50 per cent; Bahia, 11.11 per cent; Espirito Santo, 33.33 per cent; Rio de Janeiro, 23.07 per cent; São Paulo, 83.33 per cent; Paraná, 26.66 per cent; Santa Catharina, 18.75 per cent; Rio Grande do Sul, 35.29 per cent; and Minas Geraes, 6.66 per cent.

ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LABOR.—In the presidential message quoted above President Bernardes devoted one section to the National Council of Labor. This body is now studying the formulation of regulations for Law No. 4682 of January 24, 1923, which requires each railroad to create a pension and retirement fund for its employees, and legislative decree No. 4251, of January 8, 1921, authorizing the Executive to loan not more than 1,000 contos of reis for the establishment of consumers' cooperatives.

The council has also prepared a bill for amending the labor accident law, making the payment of compensation more effective and extending the provisions of the law to commercial and agricultural workers. President Bernardes adds that the present labor accident law, Decree No. 13498 of 1919, applies to more than 800,000 Brazilian workers, 120,000 of whom are textile workers and 30,000 employees of shoe factories. Of the 400,000 workers now considered to be enjoying the advantages of the law, nearly 200,000 are covered by the four authorized accident insurance companies, while approximately 100,000 are insured by funds provided by labor unions. All accident insurance companies, President Bernardes says, should be required to keep accurate statistics of accidents for the information of public authorities, especially since observations made at present appear to indicate a very high proportion of accidents.

CHILE

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.—The Committee for Women's Rights has decided to work for a special division in the Labor Bureau to care for the interests of women in industry, this division to be headed by a woman.

DAY NURSERIES IN FACTORIES.—The Labor Bureau intends to proceed to a rigorous enforcement of the law requiring any factory employing 50 or more women over 18 years of age to maintain a day nursery where they may nurse their children during working hours. The collection of fines for noncompliance with the law has been put under the administrative rather than the judicial authorities, which will hasten the necessary procedure.

CUBA

DELEGATE TO INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE.—The labor associations of Cuba have appointed Señor Francisco Domenech, a well-known publicist, sociologist, and welfare worker, as their representative to the International Labor Conference in Geneva.

CHILD LABOR.—A recent Executive decree amends article 116 of the health regulations to the effect that children under 14 years of age may not work in factories or workshops, and that boys under 18 years of age can not be employed to operate dangerous machinery.

GUATEMALA

SITE FOR LABOR ASSOCIATION.—The President of Guatemala has granted a piece of national property, containing 757 square meters, located in Guatemala City, to the *Porvenir de los Obreros*, a labor association.

MEXICO

CRUSADE OF MEXICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.—The Confederación Regional Obrera Mexicana, in fulfillment of the program passed last year at its conference in Guadalajara, has determined to send speakers, preferably physicians, through the Republic to conduct a campaign against alcoholism, in which the Department of Public Education and the Federal health authorities will cooperate. Motion pictures illustrating the evils of alcoholism will be used. These physicians will be accompanied by two speakers on the advantages of socialism and of organization in the field of labor; another on the civic and social duties which the worker should perform in order to be able to claim his rights; and a fourth who will endeavor to procure the intellectual development of the workers through special educational institutions. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, May 6, 1924.)

STATISTICS OF INDUSTRY.—See page 826.

URUGUAY

RURAL MINIMUM WAGE LAW.—See page 836.

BILL ON LABOR OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—See page 836.

SOCIAL PROGRESS

ARGENTINA

WOMEN'S PEACE MEETING.—On May 4, 1924, the Unión Feminista Nacional held in the Marconi Theater of Buenos Aires a meeting attended by Argentine, European and American women, at which addresses were made by Sr. Nicolás Repetto, Alfonsina Storni, the noted Argentine poetess, Señorita María Velazco y Arias, Dr. Alicia Moreau de Justo, and Dr. Emilio Frugoni. Those present signed a letter of greeting to the convention of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom then meeting in Washington. In the greeting the Argentine women expressed their desire to foster

the spirit of peace, especially by cooperating for world peace, their support of educational campaigns in that direction, and their purpose to give adequate protection for mothers and children.

National Council of Women.—The National Council of Women held a meeting on April 25 at which the report of the year's work of the society was read. Señora Edith Estelle W. de Deffle, president of the American Women's Patriotic Society, reported on the work done by her section in establishing connection between the North American women resident in Buenos Aires and those of the council mentioned. Señorita M. Elisa Martínez Seeber read a report on the work of the society "El Centavo" which, by means of public subscriptions of a cent a day, provides poor families with bread and milk besides paying rent for some especially needy cases. Señora Carolina Lena de Argerich, president of the library of the council, reported in addition to other matters on the courses in Spanish and French literature, secretarial work, business course and languages to whose graduates the Ministry of Public Instruction has given special benefits. The number of girls entered in these courses is 354, of whom 61 hold scholarships. Señora Marcelina S. de Pita reported on the social aid section, which aids working women and clothes needy children. Reports were read on other matters, including the Temperance League, and the meeting was closed with an appeal for the membership campaign of the Argentine Red Cross. Over 31 organizations of women were represented at this meeting.

Helena Larroque de Roffo ward.—On May 11, 1924, ceremonies were held at the Institute of Experimental Medicine in honor of the memory of Señora Helena Larroque de Roffo, who did much to help in the fight against cancer. She was the wife of Professor Roffo and aided him in his studies and scientific work. After the unveiling of the bronze tablet, the corner stone of the new 100-bed ward for women, given by the Argentine Anticancer League, was laid.

BRAZIL

Public health.—Among other important statements regarding public health made by President Bernardes in his message to Congress on May 3 of this year are the following:

In the Federal capital the benefits of the sanitary administration are evident in a progressive reduction of general mortality and the absence of epidemics. As a result of the compulsory vaccination law 1,020,000 persons were vaccinated within the last four years, and smallpox has disappeared.

The Government campaign against syphilis and other social diseases is giving satisfactory results in Rio de Janeiro and in the States. The recent gift of the Gaffré-Guinle Foundation makes possible in Rio de Janeiro complete installations for this purpose, including a modern hospital.

Although the infant hygiene service was extended in 1923, it is necessary to develop it much more widely than has hitherto been possible, especially in

connection with the rural prophylaxis service. The number of visiting nurses should be increased, and the milk supply improved. The Government plans to build a children's hospital in Rio de Janeiro, which will be made a center for the instruction of mothers.

Several leper hospitals, on the colony system, are being organized in some of the States, utilizing the Federal aid set aside by Congress.

The Rockefeller Foundation is assisting in eradicating the foci of yellow fever infection still existing in some of the northern States.

FARM SCHOOLS.—See the last note under Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, page 822, for a brief mention of farm schools for homeless children.

CHILE

HOUSING PROJECTS CARRIED OUT BY THE MORTGAGE LOAN BANK.—*La Información* of January and February, 1924, publishes an extensive account of the housing projects undertaken by the Caja de Crédito Hipotecario. Those in or near Santiago, later transferred to the Santiago Savings Bank, are as follows:

The Huemul development, the first to be undertaken, was inaugurated in 1911, and virtually finished in 1918. It consists of 114 houses, 83 of which have been sold on easy terms for 1,039,145 pesos, the remainder, valued at 589,850 pesos, being rented. In addition to the dwellings, there are a library, a church, a savings bank, a theater, schools for boys and girls, a child-health center with baths for mothers and children, public baths with swimming pool, a day nursery, an Asilo Maternal, which receives women in the last days of pregnancy, a children's hospital and clinic, and a laundry equipped with modern apparatus, which serves the entire group of social welfare institutions. A model market, schools, and two and three story houses are to be added on a new tract of 30,000 square meters.

The La Paz development consists of 4 houses for one family and 3 two-family houses. The cost of the land and construction was 273,000 pesos.

The Providencia development consists of 10 two-story double houses. The total purchase price was 276,000 pesos.

The Ñuñoa development contains 12 four or six room houses and 6 cottages with gardens. These were sold for their cost price, 450,000 pesos.

The farm colony of Lo Ovalle contains 42 lots, 36 of which have an approximate area of 15,000 square meters, while the other six are about 30,000 square meters in extent. Twenty-two bungalows, besides a manager's cottage, have been built, amounting in value, with the entire plot of land, to 1,020,727 pesos. The vacant lots are rented.

The newest development, El Llano, is in suburban property; 35 lots have been sold for 503,557 pesos. In addition, the El Llano Sports Club, composed of employees of the Mortgage Loan Bank, has built a fine stadium with tennis courts, track, and necessary buildings. Two sections of the original El Llano tract were bought last December at a cost of 600,000 pesos and presented to the National Agricultural Society by the Mortgage Loan Bank.

On two tracts of land in Santiago, one of 120,000 square meters and the other of 73,000 square meters, houses for workers will be built, ample space being reserved for streets, squares, and gardens.

The Mortgage Loan Bank has carried on building operations in Valparaíso, in conjunction with the National Savings Bank, the

houses being sold on the installment plan. A brief résumé of these operations follows:

In 1916 four concrete houses were built and sold to navy officers at prices ranging between 60,000 and 110,000 pesos. The lower floor was designed to be rented, and the two upper floors for dwelling purposes. Six similar houses were built and sold the same year to other navy officers at prices between 60,000 pesos and 150,000 pesos, and later 11 more handsome dwellings were built and sold for 50,000 pesos to 100,000 pesos.

On a plot of ground near the center of the city (the Cochrane development) construction of 14 houses was begun in 1922. They are of two stories with 8 rooms, bath, a garden in front and a patio in the rear. A second group of 20 houses is now nearly done, and a third of 36 under construction, while 30 more houses will soon be started, leaving room for 50 still to be erected. The prices of these groups range as follows: First, 40,000 pesos to 75,000 pesos; second, 35,000 pesos to 70,000 pesos; third, 30,000 pesos to 60,000 pesos; and fourth, 25,000 to 30,000 pesos. A large cooperative store, a police station, and a school are also to be built. The purchasers of houses have been allowed loans with which to buy furniture.

The Playa Ancha development includes 20 double and single cottages, with gardens and patios, whose price is from 40,000 pesos to 90,000 pesos, a group of 9 two-story cottages valued at 30,000 to 40,000 pesos each, 7 groups of concrete houses each containing 4 four-room dwellings for workers (price, 15,000 pesos each), and 50 one-story brick houses for workers, at approximately the same price. The latter have 3 rooms, kitchen, patio, and bath. The development will also have a school, cooperative store, and police station.

In the populous Barón district, the bank is erecting 100 one- and two-story houses for workers, each family having 3 or 4 rooms, kitchen, and patio. The two-story houses sell for 20,000 pesos to 30,000 pesos, while the maximum for the one-story houses is 5,000 pesos less; 36 one-story brick houses of similar size, to sell for 20,000 pesos to 30,000 pesos, are being erected in another section of the same district. A cooperative store, savings bank, post and telegraph office, and market are also to be built.

In recounting the Valparaíso building activities of the National Savings Bank mention should also be made of the 11-story skyscraper now nearly, if not entirely, completed. The ground floor will be occupied by the bank offices, while the others will be rented.

Preparation of nurses.—The Board of Public Beneficence of Valparaíso is considering the plan of selecting from 6 to 10 young women high-school students desirous of becoming nurses and sending them to be trained in the United States. Upon their return they would become nurses in the San Juan de Dios Hospital in that city, and would teach their profession in a school to be founded and built with money given for that purpose by Sr. Carlos Van Buren.

COLOMBIA

Colombian Red Cross.—The mixed committee of the Colombian Red Cross has been constituted with the following members: Señora Isabel Cortés de Guzmán, Señora Emilia Herrera Samper, Señora Luisa Uribe de Urrueta, Dr. Luis Felipe Calderón, Dr. Eduardo

Restrepo Sáenz, and Sr. Evaristo Herrera. The main purpose of this committee is to work for the organization of Red Cross branches all over the Republic.

Pan American Congress of the Child.—Don Aurelio Martínez Mutis has been appointed by the Government to represent Colombia at the Fourth Pan American Congress of the Child, which will meet in Santiago, Chile, from October 12 to 19 of the present year.

COSTA RICA

Junior Red Cross.—The President of the Costa Rican Commission of International School Correspondence has received a letter from the director of the American Junior Red Cross acknowledging the receipt of an international correspondence album from the pupils of the Nicolás Ulloa School of Heredia, which the writer said was one of the best received up to that time by the American Junior Red Cross international school correspondence section.

Commission on cheap housing.—A commission has been appointed to carry out the provisions of Congress in regard to the selling of cheap and hygienic houses to poor families. The members of the commission are to be the Governor of San José, the Director General of Public Works, and a representative of the municipality of San José, under the presidency of the Secretary of Promotion.

Houses built by the Red Cross.—In order to alleviate the conditions of persons rendered homeless by the earthquakes which bagan in March, the Costa Rican Red Cross has built 25 houses at a cost of 1,500 colones each, containing a living room, bedroom, and kitchen, and contemplates building 50 more which it will sell to poor families in 100 monthly payments of 15 colones each. From the revenues coming in, other houses can be built and the housing situation relieved.

The Sociedad Cooperativa Constructora, established in San José January 1, 1923, to-day has a capital of 96,490.42 colones, contributed by small weekly contributions of its 1,000 members. It has already built more than 35 houses on its own ground, and distributed the houses by lot, the owner thereafter paying 13 or 14 colones a month.

CUBA

Amendment of drug law.—About the middle of April the Chief Executive signed a decree amending the drug law and the regulations thereof, to the effect that a permit must be obtained by druggists from the board of health to import narcotic products. The quantity of drugs to be imported must be stated in the request, as well as the place of origin and from whom they were purchased.

NURSES' DAY.—The Chief Executive designated June 3 as "Nurses' Day" when collections were made for the nurses' club to be located in Habana. This club will have a library for use of the members, and will provide entertainment and lodgings for those who have no homes. A register of the nurses available for private cases will be kept at the club, in order that persons desiring their services may be able to obtain them.

ALMSHOUSE PROPOSED.—A bill is now before Congress proposing the building of a large Government almshouse, located in some appropriate place, where beggars from all over the island may be taken in and cared for. To finance the construction of this institution the bill authorizes an expenditure of $300,000, to be provided from the receipts of taxes on amusements.

DOMINICIAN REPUBLIC

PRENATAL CLINIC.—The latter part of May the Dominican Chapter of the American Red Cross opened a prenatal clinic in the city of Santo Domingo. Patients will be examined at this clinic free of charge, and advised as to proper diet and general care of themselves. Dr. L. P. Robinson has been placed at the head of this important service.

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL REFORM.—In the city of Santo Domingo an Institute of Social Reform has been founded through the generous initiative of Dr. J. Obregón Garçía, over which Monseñor Louis A. de Mena, archbishop coadjutor, will preside. The institute is composed of many distinguished members of society, who are interested in promoting public and private welfare.

X-RAY EQUIPMENT FOR HOSPITAL.—A complete X-ray equipment has been installed in the Padre Billini Hospital of Santo Domingo. The company from which the X-ray apparatus was purchased sent an engineer to Santo Domingo to supervise the setting up of the machine.

GUATEMALA

HEALTH WORK REPORT.—From the report of the Minister of Government to the National Assembly, made for the year ending March 5, 1924, published in the *Guatemalteco* of April 3, 1924, the following facts on health were taken:

The antihookworm office under the Rockefeller Foundation, which receives a monthly subsidy from the Guatemalan Government, continued its work in various sections of the Republic. During the year ending March 5, 1924, the hospital of Guatemala City cared for 6,836 new patients in addition to the 482 already in the hospital on January 1, 1923. The isolation hospital for epidemic diseases, which cared for 160 patients, was enlarged to a capacity of 300. There are to-day in the Republic, including the capital, 18 hospitals, and a clinic in Puerto Barrios of the Department of Izabal.

MEXICO

Cost of living.—The Labor Bureau of the Department of Industry and Commerce calculates the workers' cost of living for February, 1924, as follows:

	Pesos		Pesos
Aguascalientes	27. 74	Oaxaca	41. 43
Campeche	26. 32	Puebla	28. 99
Coahuila	28. 84	San Luis Potosí	26. 89
Colima	35. 90	Querétaro	28. 76
Chiapas	31. 95	Sinaloa	26. 12
Chihuahua	31. 72	Sonora	28. 02
Durango	32. 67	Tabasco	28. 89
Guanajuato	28. 75	Tamaulipas	57. 05
Guerrero	30. 25	Tlaxcala	25. 45
Hidalgo	29. 67	Veracruz	29. 80
Jalisco	28. 18	Yucatán	32. 40
México	33. 28	Zacatecas	29. 47
Michoacán	25. 74	Distrito Federal	27. 76
Morelos	32. 37	Baja California, Distrito Sur	37. 29
Nayarit	23. 85	Quintana Roo	44. 28
Nuevo León	38. 11		

PARAGUAY

Sanitary precautions.—With the object of preventing further epidemics on the frontier, vigorous measures have been taken and a health station established at Encarnación under the direction of Dr. Eduardo Alvaín Romero.

Lectures on hookworm.—In accordance with a resolution of the National Council of Education of Asunción health department officials will lecture in the schools on hookworm, demonstrating with slides the methods of its prevention and treatment. The principals will permit the health officials to examine the school children, whom they will encourage to undergo necessary treatment, accepting the certificates issued by the doctor in charge as a reasonable excuse for inattendance.

Night lectures on the same subject, illustrated with motion pictures and attended by 300 persons from the neighboring villages, have also been given by the officials of the Rockefeller Foundation in Punta-Caparé.

PERU

Medical attendance for miners.—In order to safeguard the health and life of mine employees and laborers the Government issued a decree on May 2 of the present year obliging all mining companies employing 50 men or more to provide a resident physician, if the mine is located more than 25 kilometers from a town or village where medical assistance is available. Where the number of

employees is less than 50 the company must provide a supply of medicines and a nurse capable of rendering first aid in the event of illness or accidents.

National Council of Women.—In May of the present year an important meeting was held in Lima of delegates from various associations of women for the purpose of organizing the National Council of Women of Peru. The societies represented were the following: Industría Femenil, Sociedad Auxiliadora de la Infancia, Evolución Femenina, Federación Femenina Universitaria, Obra de la Propagación de la Fé, Patronato Escolar del Sagrado Corazón, Biblioteca de Entre Nous, Obra de la Buena Lectura, Liga de Maestras, Sociedad de Maestras de la Escuela Normal, Sociedad Bondad y Cultura, Sociedad Empleadas de Comercio, Sociedad Cultural de Empleadas del Callao, Centro Social de Señoras, Associación de Exalumnas del Instituto Molinares, and Comité Internacional de Graduadas. At this meeting, after the proposed constitution prepared by the organizing committee was read and approved, the delegates proceeded to appoint as honorary presidents of the council Señora Juana Alarco de Dammert and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. This council constitutes a federation of all the associations of women in the Republic, provided their object is to promote the advancement and welfare of women and children or of society in general.

URUGUAY

Recommendations of Dr. Paulina Luisi.—Dr. Paulina Luisi, Uruguayan delegate to the League of Nations Commission on Traffic in Women and Children, on April 11 made a brilliant address before the commission stating that the advisory committee had totally ignored in its recommendation to governments for the protection of women, the liberty of women of legal age, and that all provisions referring to such women should not interfere with their personal liberty, so as to place them at a disadvantage on account of their sex. Her speech was so convincing that the men delegates moved to vote approval of her change in the measure.

Child Welfare Association.—On May 24, 1924, in Montevideo the foundation committee called a meeting of persons invited to assist in the organization of the National Child Welfare Association, founded March 19, 1924, and to approve the general statutes. The object of the association is to care for the health, physical, hygienic and economic necessities, and the cultural and moral welfare of children. The association, which is nonpartisan and nonsectarian, may receive aid from the Government, as well as private contributions, and will cooperate with national and foreign associations with like purposes. It plans to act as a link between public and private organizations of a similar nature and inform the public of the good work being carried on by such organizations.

VENEZUELA

CONGRESS OF TROPICAL PATHOLOGY.—Dr. Juan Iturbe, an eminent Venezuelan bacteriologist, was invited to be present at the Congress of Tropical Pathology held during July in Kingston, Jamaica, under the auspices of the United Fruit Co. Many other noted scientists, from all parts of the world, including Doctor Chagas of Brazil and Doctor Flexner and Doctor Noguchi of the Rockefeller Foundation, received invitations to attend the congress.

HEALTH CENTER.—For 1 bolivar a month, or 25 céntimos a week, the *Gota de Leche* of Caracas offers to all laborers and their families general physical examinations and examinations by specialists in children's diseases and those of the eyes, ears, nose, and throat, digestive tract, and skin, as well as X-ray and laboratory examinations. In addition, necessary medicine will be given to laborers and to children under 3 years of age, and milk to babies requiring it.

GENERAL NOTES

ARGENTINA

DEATH OF SR. JOSÉ SIRVENT.—In the death of José Sirvent, formerly chancellor of the Argentine Embassy at Washington, D. C., who passed from this life on June 4, 1924, Pan Americanism has lost one of its most devoted adherents. Coming to Washington in 1889 as translator and interpreter, he was in attendance upon the First Pan-American Conference, and from that time on his work was identified with the Latin-American countries through their legations and embassies in Washington. From the beginning he worked with the Argentines. Colombia, Chile, Peru, Uruguay, Brazil, Venezuela—all knew and loved him as their friend and helper. His deepest and most earnest desire was ever to give his best and most helpful service to those with whom he was associated, and through them to the beloved nations they represented; and his ready command of the English language and his clear knowledge and understanding of the people and spirit of the United States, as well as his thorough acquaintance with the procedure of the executive departments of its Government and congressional offices, made his services of exceptional value. Friendliness and helpfulness were the dominant elements of his character. His slogan was always, "The greatest good to the greatest number," to which he added, "for the greatest length of time." This ideal was constantly before him. His love went out to all in this spirit.

COLOMBIA

GOLD MEDAL PRESENTED TO NATIONAL AVIATOR.—The Municipal Council of Bogotá presented a gold medal to the Colombian aviator, Señor Camilio Daza, as testimony of the admiration of the capital for the first native aviator to fly over the highlands of his country.

MONUMENT TO GEN. JOSÉ MARIO CAMPO SERRANO.—The Assembly of the Department of the Magdalena has authorized the erection of a statue in honor of ex-President José M. Campo Serrano, who was the executive in office at the time of adopting the constitution of 1886.

CUBA

CONGRESS OF LATIN AMERICAN MUSIC.—The National Academy of Arts and Literature of Habana has approved a proposal to organize a Congress of Latin American Music to be held in Habana in May, 1925, at the time of the presidential inauguration.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

FLIGHT FROM PUERTO RICO TO SANTO DOMINGO.—During the early part of May the seaplane *Morro Castle II*, of the Aero-Marine Co., made the first flight between San Juan, Puerto Rico, and Santo Domingo, carrying six passengers. The trip was made in three hours.

PANAMA

DEATH OF DON FEDERICO BOYD.—Don Federico Boyd, member of the Provisional Government after the proclamation of the Republic and second designate for the presidency in the period 1920–1922, died suddenly in New York on May 25, 1924, on his way to assume the diplomatic post of Minister to Germany, to which he had been appointed but 11 days previously.

PERU

MONUMENT TO PRESIDENT LEGUÍA.—Last April a monument erected in honor of President Leguía, by the Assembly of La Victoria district, was unveiled in Lima. This monument, designed by the Peruvian sculptor, Señor Enrique Aymar, is located in the Plaza Leguía.

TARGET-PRACTICE COMPETITION.—In order to promote target practice among civilians the Government has organized a competition for members of rifle societies, to be held every year during June and July in celebration of the national holiday. A prize of 300 Peruvian pounds will be awarded to the best native marksman, while smaller prizes will be given to each marksman obtaining the highest rating in the society to which he belongs.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO JUNE 17, 1924

Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
Second annual sample fair to be held in La Plata, in October, 1924	1924 Apr. 26	Henry H. Morgan, consu general at Buenos Aires.
Potato growers in the Province of Buenos Aires, protest against existing conditions.	May 2	Do.
Meat exports during March, 1924	do	Do.
Second annual poultry, pig, and dairy show held May 3, 1924	May 5	Do.
BOLIVIA		
Mineral production and exports during the month of February, 1924	Apr. 9	Dayle C. McDonough, consul at La Paz.
Tin mining concerns in Bolivia	Apr. 10	Do.
BRAZIL		
Cotton service regulations	Apr. 4	E. Verne Richardson, consu at Pernambuco.
Cotton shipments and crop prospects of Pernambuco, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1924	Apr. 5	Do.
Sugar shipments of Pernambuco for March quarter	do	Do.
Cotton land values in Brazil	Apr. 8	Do.
Cotton crop in Pernambuco consular district, crop year ending July 31, 1923.	do	Do.
Motor highways in Pernambuco	Apr. 9	Do.
Reduction in the cost of living in Alagoas	Apr. 11	Do.
Coffee shipments at Pernambuco for current crop year, beginning June 1, 1923.	Apr. 14	Do.
More water mains for Pernambuco	Apr. 15	Do.
Rubber shipments from Amazonas for quarter ended Mar. 31, 1924.	Apr. 16	James H. Roth, consul at Manaos.
Commerce and industries for March, 1924	do	Do.
The port of Imbituba, State of Santa Catharina	Apr. 21	John R. Bradley, consul at Porto Alegre.
Federal aid for public institutions in Ceará	Apr. 22	E. Verne Richardson.
Hospital improvements in Pernambuco	Apr. 23	Do.
Rio de Janeiro water supply to be improved	do	A. Gaulin, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
New agricultural experimental stations in Brazil	do	Do.
Land prices in Brazil, appearing in "Diario Official" of Apr. 4, 1924.	do	Do.
Balance sheet of the Bank of Brazil for March, 1924	Apr. 24	Do.
Automobile road association in Pernambuco	do	E. Verne Richardson.
Pernambuco increases public service grants	Apr. 25	Do.
Electrification of the Estrada de Ferro Oeste de Minas from Barra Mansa to Augusto Pestana.	do	A. Gaulin.
Report on the financial conditions of the municipality of Manaos	do	James H. Roth, vice consul at Manaos.
Report on motor highways in Para	Apr. 26	Geo. H. Pickerell, consul at Para.
Railway extension in Rio Grande do Norte	Apr. 28	E. Verne Richardson.
Condition of the Great Western of Brazil Railway	Apr. 29	Do.
Manganese ore in Bahia	May 11	Homer Brett, consul at Bahia.
Bahia cocoa crop for the year 1923	May 14	Do.
CHILE		
The 1923 crop report	Apr. 28	S. Reid Thompson, consul at Concepción.
COLOMBIA		
Review of the commerce and industries of the Cartagena district for quarter ended Mar. 31, 1924.	Apr. 22	Lester L. Schnare, consul at Cartagena.
Cotton crop in the district 1923-24	May 2	Do.
Importations through the port of Buenaventura, last six months of 1923.	May 15	H. D. Myers, vice consul at Buenaventura.
The market for American leaf tobacco	May 18	Lester L. Schnare.
Market for American confectionery	May 20	Do.
New hotel at Buenaventura	May 21	H. D. Myers.
Proposed establishment of banana plantation in Cartagena district.	May 22	Lester L. Schnare.
COSTA RICA		
April report on general economic conditions	May 5	Henry S. Waterman, consul at San Jose.

Reports received to June 17, 1924—Continued.

Subject	Date	Author
CUBA		
Imports and exports for Cardenas during 1923	May 1	Henry S. Waterman, consul Matanzas.
Economic report of Antilla, Coba, Apr. 1 to May 15, 1924	May 16	Frederick W. Hinke, vice consul at Antilla.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Annual report on commerce and industries for the year 1923	May 10	Charles Bridgham Hosner, consul at Santo Domingo City.
GUATEMALA		
March report of commerce and industries	Apr. 11	Philip Holland, consul at Guatemala City.
April report on general conditions	May 6	Do.
HAITI		
New pineapple-canning factory to be built at Cape Haitien	May 15	Winthrop R. Scott, consul at Cape Haitien.
Very limited market for radio supplies	May 17	Maurice P. Dunlap, consul at Port au Prince.
The market for confectionery in Port au Prince	do	Do.
Increased use of leather for footwear in Haiti	May 20	Do.
HONDURAS		
Economic conditions in the Puerto Castilla district for April, 1924	May 8	Willard L. Baeulac, vice consul at Puerto Castilla.
Economic conditions in southern Honduras	May 20	Robert L. Keiser, consul at Tegucigalpa.
MEXICO		
The census of Mexico City (1921)	May 21	Thomas D. Bowman, consul at Mexico City.
NICARAGUA		
Banana situation in eastern Nicaragua	May 5	William H. Heard, consul at Bluefields.
The market for straw hats in Bluefields district	May 17	Do.
PANAMA		
April report on commerce and industries of the Republic	May 15	George Orr, consul at Panama City.
PARAGUAY		
Addition to the weekly sailings between Asuncion and Buenos Aires.	Apr. 17	Digby A. Wilson, consul at Asuncion.
The cotton situation in Paraguay	Apr. 25	Do.
SALVADOR		
Legislation providing protection for the fibrous plant industry in the Republic of Salvador.	May 6	R. W. Unckles, vice consul San Salvador.
April report on commerce and industries	May 11	Do.
VENEZUELA		
March report on commerce and industries	Apr. 22	Harry J. Anslinger, vice consul at La Guaira.
Repairs to wharf at Puerto Cabello	Apr. 28	Wm. P. Garrety, consul at Puerto Cabello.
Labor conditions at La Guaira, also cost of living, wages, etc	Apr. 29	Harry J. Anslinger.
Proposed reforestization of part of Venezuela	May 6	Do.
Exploitation of lumber in the region of the Orinoco	May 8	Do.
Fluctuations in the prices of Venezuelan coffee between 1784 and 1923.	May 9	Do.
Market for cement in the Maracaibo district	do	John O. Sanders, consul at Maracaibo.
The hydroelectric plant at Caruao	May 10	Harry J. Anslinger.
Coal mining in district	do	Wm. P. Garrety.
Proposed increase in Venezuelan customs duties	do	Thomas W. Voetter, consul at Caracas.
Market for American confectionery in Venezuela	May 12	Harry J. Anslinger.
The "Jabillo" tree of Venezuela, its uses, etc	May 13	Do.
New transportation service between Ciudad Boliver, Venezuela, and the United States.	May 15	Thomas W. Voetter.
Proposed road from Bocono to Trujillo, Maracaibo consular district.	May 17	Chas. F. Payne, vice consul Maracaibo
The market for condensed milk in Venezuela	May 23	Harry J. Anslinger.

ENTINA · BOLIVIA · BRAZIL · CHILE · COLOMBIA · COSTA RICA · CUBA · DOMINICAN REPUBLIC · ECUADOR · GUATEMALA · HAITI ·

PTEMBER · · · · · · · 1924

BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

PERIODICAL ROOM
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PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY COMMISSION "ON THE ROAD"

INTERAMERICAN ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE

ARGENTINA'S NATIONAL ART GALLERY

THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY COMMITTEE IN THE THIRD PAN AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS

ACTIVITIES OF THE CHILEAN LABOR OFFICE

FIRST NATIONAL HIGHWAY EXHIBITION IN ARGENTINA

SEPTEMBER, 1924

NAMA · NICARAGUA · MEXICO · HONDURAS

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[1] Absent.

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THE INTERAMERICAN ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE

The Pan American Hall of the National Palace, Mexico City, was the scene of the conference, which was in session from May 27 to July 23, 1924

BULLETIN
OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

VOL. LVIII SEPTEMBER, 1924 No. 9

INTER-AMERICAN ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE

(The Bulletin is indebted to Sr. Eusebio Sánchez Saucedo, of the Ministry of Public Works and Communications, for the data on which the following account is based, including the text of the Convention and Resolutions adopted in the Inter-American Electrical Communications Conference held in Mexico City May 27, 1924.)

ONE of the most important resolutions adopted by the Fifth International Conference of American States, which took place in Santiago, Chile, in 1923, was that on inter-American electrical communications. In accordance with this resolution, the governing board of the Pan American Union was empowered to designate, and did so designate, with the consent of the Mexican Government, the city of Mexico as the seat of the conference, and May 27, 1924, as the date of the inaugural session.

On the appointed day the delegates composing the Inter-American Electrical Communications Commission, in representation of their respective nations, assembled in the Pan American Hall of the National Palace, Mexico City, for the preliminary session. The delegates were as follows:

ARGENTINA

Señor don Federico Quintana, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Mexico.
Señor don Faustino E. Juárez, Director of Telegraphs.

BRAZIL

Dr. Tobías de la Cerda Martins Moscoso.
Lieutenant Captain don Mario de Barros Barreto.
Señor don Edgar Barros.

CHILE

Señor don Pedro Godoy.

COLOMBIA

Señor don Julio Corredor Latorre, Consul General in Mexico.

COSTA RICA

Señor don Eduardo Ortíz, Honorary Delegate.
Señor don Armando I. Santacruz, Honorary Delegate.

CUBA

Señor don Pedro Pablo Torres, Director of the Centro Telegráfico, Habana.
Dr. Ramón de Castro, Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* in Mexico.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Señor don Francisco García de Castañeda, acting Consul General in Mexico.
Señor don Jesús M. Carranza, Technical Adviser.

GUATEMALA

Dr. Eduardo Aguirre Velásquez, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Mexico.

MEXICO

Señor don Eduardo Ortíz, Assistant Secretary of Communications and Public Works.
Señor Oscar Rabasa.
Señor don Pedro N. Cota, of the Chapultepec Wireless Station.
Señor don Genaro Fernández MacGregor.
Señor don Modesto C. Rolland.
General José Fernando Ramírez.
Señor don Julio García.

NICARAGUA

Señor don Agustín Diener, Consul General in Mexico

PANAMA

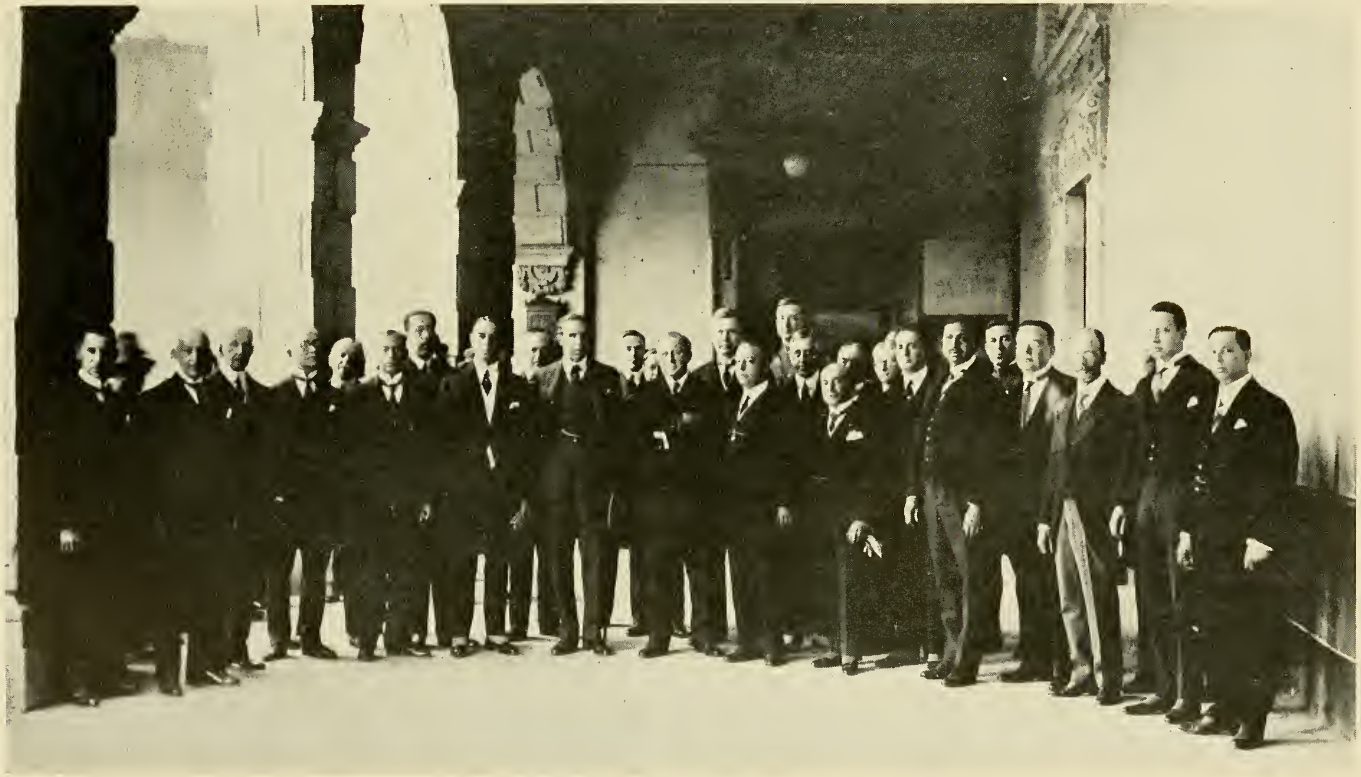
Señor don Carlos Jaramillo, Director of the Telegraph Department.

PARAGUAY

Señor don Carlos U. Meléndez.

PERU

Dr. Leoncio I. de Mora, Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico.
Señor don José Ignacio Icaza, Vice-consul in Mexico.



DELEGATES TO THE INTER AMERICAN ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE

SALVADOR

S. E. don Cecilio Bustamante, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Mexico.
Señor don Victor M. Escobar.

UNITED STATES

Hon. Charles B. Warren, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Mexico.
Hon. Wallace Humphrey White, Representative from the State of Maine.
Mr. Allen H. Babcock, electrical engineer of the Southern Pacific Railway.
Mr. William P. Vallance.
Mr. F. A. Zeusler.
Major Joseph O. Mauborgne.
Major Louis B. Bender.
Commander Donald C. Bingham.
Lieutenant Colonel Alfred P. H. Tawresey.
Mr. P. E. D. Nagle.

URUGUAY

Señor don Carlos Wille, Consul General in Mexico.

The first official action of the commission was the unanimous election of Sr. don Eduardo Ortíz, Assistant Secretary of Communications of Mexico and president of the Mexican delegation, as permanent chairman. Sr. Oscar Rabasa, who acted as temporary secretary, was made secretary of the commission, and Mr. P. E. D. Nagle, Dr. Cecilio Bustamante, Sr. Faustino Juárez, and Sr. Pedro Pablo Torres were named secretaries for the United States, Central America, South America, and the Antilles, respectively, Dr. Tobias Martins Moscoso and Mr. Allen H. Babcock being elected vice presidents of the commission. The preliminary session was then suspended in order that the delegates might be presented to President Obregón, who awaited them in the Green Salón of the National Palace.

At the close of this brilliant reception the commission returned to the Pan American Salón, President Obregón having consented to preside over the inaugural session therein. Sr. Aaron Sáenz, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, then proceeded in an eloquent address to welcome the members of the commission on behalf of the Mexican Government, an address in which he said in part:

* * * It is gratifying to note that the American nations, always desirous of the greatest liberty and fraternal cooperation, should here renew their intimate association, and that, on the basis of new and generous ideals, the policy initiated in the past in maintaining and strengthening in a spirit of increasing comprehension the true interests of the American peoples is continued, and that you have undertaken with right good will the study of those problems, the solution of which will contribute most effectively to a better approximation and a more complete understanding of the needs of those nations. * * *

The honor of replying to this most hospitable welcome was intrusted to Doctor Moscoso, head of the Brazilian delegation, who, in a brilliant and scholarly address, expressed the great appreciation of the commission for the hospitality extended by Mexico, paying at the same time an eloquent tribute to the Pan American ideal. In conclusion he said:

> This conference will establish principles and practical rules having to do with the utilization of those marvelous conquests of science and of engineering which are such effective instruments in the preservation of peace among men, because of the fact that engineering includes the art of building great nations and of so uniting each to the other that, through the bridging of distance, they are drawn nearer to each other in thought, affection, respect, and mutual assistance, not only in the long days of misfortune but also in the all too short hours of prosperity.



THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CONFERENCE

> The subject which brings us here together—namely, the communication of thought between the nations of the New World by wireless telegraphy, both by sea and land—is undoubtedly one of the most valuable contributions which the science of engineering, as an economic and political factor, has ever made to American fraternity.

At the close of the inaugural session, the members of the commission were entertained at an elaborate luncheon in the Department of Communications, General Amado Aguirre, secretary of that department, acting as host.

At a later session of the commission four subcommittees, in addition to that on credentials, were appointed, as follows: 1, legislation and conventions; 2, telegraphic communications and cables; 3, radio communication; 4, tariffs, accounting, and traffic, their respective reports to be submitted to the vote of the entire commission.



THE NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO

In this building the sessions of the Inter American Electrical Communications Congress were held

In view of the fact that the original resolution adopted at the Fifth Pan American Conference at Santiago provided that the Electrical Communications Commission should draft conventions governing wireless, telephone, and telegraph communications by land and sea, the subcommittee on legislation submitted in one of the earlier sessions a recommendation to the effect that only one such convention be drafted, which recommendation was adopted by a vote of 11 to 2.

Thereupon the conference adjourned temporarily, in order to proceed to Orizaba, with the object of inspecting the industrial establishments there, particularly the great electric plant at Tuxpango, which furnishes light and power to the cities of Puebla, Vera Cruz,



THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC WORKS, MEXICO CITY

Orizaba, Cordoba, and many other smaller towns. It may be mentioned in passing that the Tuxpango plant is soon to furnish power for the electrification of the Esperanza-Orizaba section of the Mexican Railroad.

Among the many other festivities so hospitably planned for the members of the commission during their stay in Mexico City were excursions to Xochimilco, San Juan, Teotihuacán, and Chapingo and to the great electric plant at Necaxa, the latter outing occupying a full week, the guests being most lavishly entertained. Visits were also made to the National Theater, in process of erection, and to the radio stations of Chapultepec and El Buen Tono.



GENERAL AMADO AGUIRRE

Secretary of Communications and Public Works, Republic of Mexico

The members of the Inter-American Electrical Communications Commission upon their return from these interesting and agreeable excursions devoted themselves to the serious task of preparing and discussing the various clauses of the protocol of the convention, already mentioned, and which was finally signed in the session of July 21, a convention which embodies the essence of the entire labor of that commission. The signing of this convention and also the two resolutions adopted by the commission was attended by the utmost solemnity, not only because of the great importance of the measures they embody, but also because this document promises to greatly strengthen the existing friendly relations among the signatory nations and affords a basis for belief in the early realization of greatly improved inter-American communications.

The text of the convention and of the two resolutions adopted by the conference is as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The high contracting parties hereby institute the Inter-American Electrical Communication Union with the purpose of establishing uniform rules in the exchange of messages by electrical transmission between the countries signatory to the present convention.

The States not participating in this convention may, should they so desire, become members with all the rights and obligations stipulated by the signatories in the following articles.

ART. 2. The high contracting parties, recognizing that electrical communications are an essential part of the public service, believe that such communications should therefore be under the supervision of each Government within the limits of its respective jurisdiction.

ART. 3. Each Government reserves, in principle, the right to the direct administration of its internal electrical communications, and hereby agrees that concessions to other countries which it may grant for the operation of the said communications shall be subject to the provisions of this convention and shall—as far as possible—be freely open to competition.

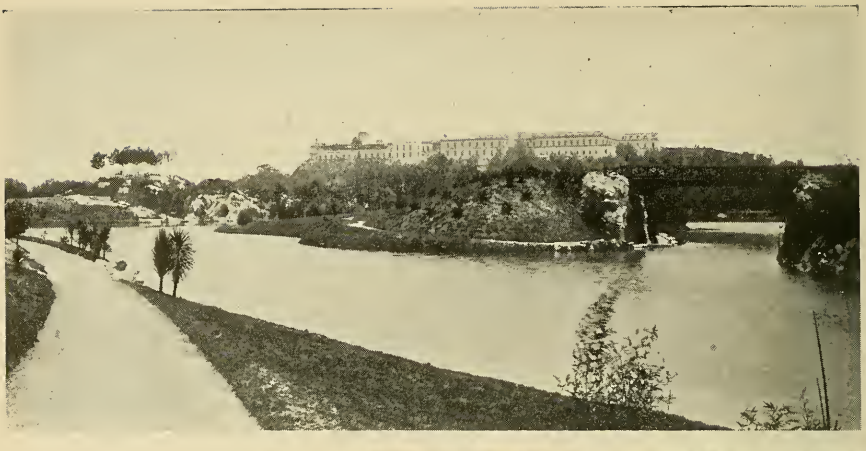
ART. 4. The administration and jurisdiction of the public service of electrical communications in each State shall be entrusted, as far as possible, to a single administrative entity, which shall be of similar organization in each of the signatory countries.

ART. 5. The respective Governments shall always maintain the principle of maximum efficiency in their electrical communications, and shall, as far as may be possible, keep well abreast of technical progress.

ART. 6. None of the high contracting parties shall, within its jurisdiction, exact from any moveable station established or authorized by any of the other contracting parties conditions different from those laid down in this convention and its regulations.

ART. 7. Each Government, within the limits of its own jurisdiction, shall adopt such measures as it may deem adequate for the protection of its electrical communications, and shall supervise and take every means to the end that both in the installation and functioning of the same, reciprocal disturbances shall be reduced to a minimum.

ART. 8. The high contracting parties hereby agree to connect as soon as possible their respective electrical communications services by land, and to authorize the establishment of a chain of wireless stations located at points







CHAPULTEPEC CASTLE, MEXICO

A reception was tendered to the delegates by the President of Mexico at Chapultepec Castle, the Presidential Palace. Upper: The castle and lake. Center: The delegates on the famous terrace of the castle
Lower: The Hall of Ambassadors, in the National Palace, where President Obregón received the delegates

named in the regulations, with the purpose of creating a general inter-American system.

ART. 9. The high contracting parties hereby bind themselves to organize an official broadcasting service in such fashion that information may be distributed to neighboring countries and upon the sea.

ART. 10. The contracting Governments shall include in their respective electrical communications services a section for the protection of navigation.

ART. 11. Each State shall coordinate such of its electrical communications services as form part of the inter-American system.

ART. 12. The high contracting parties hereby recognize that electrical communications for public use, whether national or international, should be equally accessible to all, without discrimination of any kind whatsoever.

ART. 13. The high contracting parties, recognizing that all messages should be inviolable, hereby agree to take all such steps compatible with the system employed as may be necessary to maintain such inviolability.

ART. 14. The high contracting parties hereby agree to adopt all such measures as will insure good service, but they, nevertheless, agree not to accept responsibility for such service.

ART. 15. The high contracting parties hereby agree to reserve the right to reject, detain, or retain any messages which they consider dangerous to the safety of the State or to international amity, or those which are contrary to the laws of the country or prejudicial to public order or morals. The contracting parties also reserve the right, when in their opinion it may be necessary, to suspend electrical communications indefinitely, either entire or in part, or merely a certain class of messages, always provided the contracting parties give immediate notice of such suspension of service to each of the other contracting Governments.

ART. 16. Each Government hereby reserves the right to admit secret code messages.

ART. 17. The remitter shall have the right to choose the route for his message.

ART. 18. In case of accidental interruption of normal service routes, it is hereby agreed that the respective administrations of electrical communications shall facilitate the transmission of messages in such cases by other routes, without extra charge.

ART. 19. Messages transmitted by electrical communications shall be classified in the following order of priority: I. Messages involving the safety of human life. II. Government messages. III. Ordinary service messages. IV. Messages of the general public.

Government messages are defined as those from the head of the nation or from the ministers and secretaries of State, the commanders of armed forces on land and sea, and from the diplomatic or consular agents of the contracting Governments.

Service messages are defined as those issuing from the administrations in charge of electrical communications, and from the Bureau of the Central Institute referred to in article 27. Messages from the general public shall be subject to the dispositions set forth in article 12.

ART. 20. No public service station shall refuse to exchange messages with any other station under pretext of a difference in either administration or system.

ART. 21. The conventional signs and methods of intercommunication shall be uniform.

ART. 22. The respective Government tariffs of charges for the transmission of messages shall be based upon the terminal rates in the countries of origin and destination and the transit rates in the intermediate countries.

In order to determine such rates, two correlative units shall be adopted—one for distance and one for price, to be fixed in the regulations.

Those countries in which the distance covered is greater than the unit of distance may adopt as transmission rates the value of 2 price units, regardless of what the excess distance may be.

The terminal rates shall not exceed the intermediate rates by more than one-fourth.

The rates of long-distance radio communication between fixed stations shall be established by mutual agreement between the interested countries.

Radio rates between land and movable stations shall be those in use in the international service. When messages pass through different *media*, the corresponding rates shall be added. The respective rates shall be fixed in such manner that their amount shall in no case exceed those charged by private companies.

ART. 23. The high contracting parties shall render mutual account of their respective rates.

Liquidations between debtor and creditor nations shall be effected by the former paying to the latter the balance due in gold coin of the creditor nation, payment to be effected in the simplest method possible.

ART. 24. The service messages, as well as those relating to official meteorological and astronomical information from the contracting Governments, shall be transmitted without charge throughout the entire system directly administered by the said Governments.

ART. 25. The high contracting parties hereby bind themselves to facilitate the establishment of an inter-American press service and to encourage such service as may already be in existence.

ART. 26. The provisions of this convention will be complemented by a set of regulations of equal authority with the convention itself.

The provisions of this convention and of the regulations mentioned may be modified at any time by common consent of the high contracting parties.

Conferences of plenipotentiaries duly invested by their respective Governments with power to modify this convention and regulations shall be held periodically. Each conference shall fix the time and place of the next meeting, and in the deliberations of these conferences each country represented shall have only one vote.

ART. 27. A central institute or office shall be established, its organization, seat, and method of maintenance to be determined in the regulations.

It shall be the duty of this central institute or office to assemble, coordinate, publish, and distribute all kinds of information relative to inter-American electrical communications and, also, to prepare papers and reports which may be of interest to the said communciations service. The administrations of the contracting Governments shall send to the said central office all the reports and studies which they may deem pertinent.

ART. 28. In case of disagreement between two or more of the contracting Governments with respect to the interpretation or execution of this convention or of the regulations, the matter in dispute may by common consent be submitted to arbitration. In this case each of the disputing Governments shall designate as arbitrator another Government not interested in the matter.

The decision of the arbitrators shall be expressed in an absolute majority of votes. In case of a tie, the arbitrators, in order to end the controversy, shall name a noninterested Government. If there should again be a tie, each arbitrator shall designate a noninterested Government, and by lot shall determine which of these shall act as third in the controversy. Lots shall be drawn by the

Government of the country in which the central office mentioned in article 27 is located.

ART. 29. The high contracting parties hereby agree to adopt or to propose to their respective legislatures the necessary measures for the execution of this convention.

ART. 30. Spanish is hereby adopted as the official language for the conferences and for use in the Central Inter-American Office referred to in articles 26 and 27, respectively. In communications between the respective administrations each of the interested parties may use his own language.

ART. 31. Each of the high contracting parties hereby reserves the right to enter into special electrical communications conventions, relating to matters not of interest to the remaining contracting parties, with one or more of the contracting parties.

ART. 32. The present convention shall go into effect on July 1, 1926, and will remain in effect for an indefinite period. It may, at any time while in force, be denounced by any of the contracting States, the denunciation to become effective for the State making the denouncement one year after the date of said denouncement.

ART. 33. This present convention shall be submitted at once, through the Pan American Union, to the respective American Governments. The respective ratifications or adhesions to this convention shall be communicated to the Government of the United States of Mexico, which will then inform the other signatory States. Such communication shall take the place of exchanges of ratification.

In testimony whereof the respective delegates representing the contracting Governments have signed two copies of the present convention, one of which shall be deposited in the archives of the United States of Mexico, and the other to the governing board of the Pan American Union, for the effects of article 33.

The text of the first of the two resolutions adopted is as follows:

That the Government of the United States of Brazil be informed, through the Pan American Union, of the vote cast by the delegations of the nations signatory to this convention signed in Mexico City on July 21, 1924, to the end that an Inter-American Conference be held in the city of Rio de Janeiro in 1925 for the purpose of approving and signing the service regulations referred to in the article relating thereto in this convention.

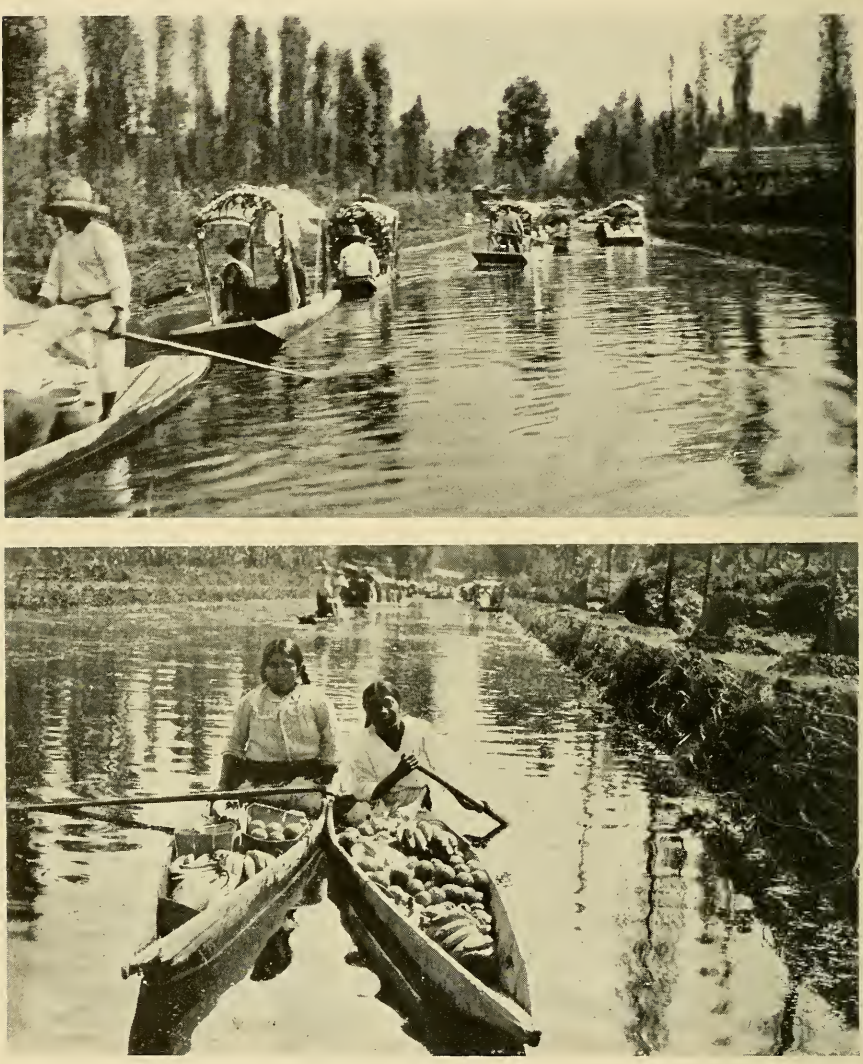
Drafted in Spanish and signed in duplicate, in the City of Mexico, July 21, 1924, one copy to be deposited in the Archives of the Government of the United States of Mexico, the other to be sent to the governing board of the Pan American Union, which board shall inform the respective Governments of al the American Republics.

The text of the second resolution adopted is as follows:

The reports presented by the respective subcommittees shall be the bases for the drafting of the set of regulations to accompany the convention signed in the City of Mexico on July 21, 1924, and the Government of the United States of Mexico is hereby requested to draft the said regulations and to distribute the same among the interested nations in sufficient time to be considered in the Inter-American Conference which, in accordance with the vote taken to-day, shall meet in the city of Rio de Janeiro, capital of the Republic of the United States of Brazil.

The final session of the Inter-American Conference of Electrical Communications took place on July 22 before a distinguished audience and in an atmosphere of the most cordial fraternity. President

Obregón, who was unable to be present, was represented by the Secretary of Public Works, Gen. Amado Aguirre, and the Secretary of Foreign Relations, Lic. Aarón Sáenz. At the conclusion of the farewell address by Sr. Ingeniero Ortiz this conference was solemnly



XOCHIMILCO CANAL

An interesting feature of the delegates' visit to Mexico was the excursion to the picturesque floating garden region in and about Xochimilco. The lower illustration shows Indians carrying fruit to market by way of the canal

declared at an end by General Aguirre, in the name of President Obregón of the United States of Mexico.

From the very eloquent closing address of Ingeniero Ortiz the following significant remarks are quoted:

The convention which we have just signed is not the most valuable result of this conference, in which, as in every preceding Pan American conference, there has been an intangible something of the highest significance—something far above the matters under discussion, and that something is the spirit of American confraternity of which you all are special ambassadors. You, my fellow delegates, have made us Mexicans see that you are truly our brothers, although living in distant lands, and it is as brothers that you have been most heartily welcomed. This is why Mexico has received you with open arms and why she has wholeheartedly entertained you with that fraternal sentiment which alone inspires the Pan American sisterhood of nations.

Immediately following the closing of the conference the Mexican Department of Foreign Affairs gave a midday banquet in the Chapultepec restaurant in honor of the delegates, in which Señor Licenciado Aarón Sáenz, in the name of the Mexican Government, referred eloquently to the work accomplished by the delegates, to the friendships strengthened, and to the collaboration in an undertaking which is destined to contribute to a far better mutual understanding and knowledge between the American peoples.

Sr. Don Federico Quintana, Minister of Argentina in Mexico and delegate to the conference, replied, warmly thanking the Secretary of Foreign Affairs for the courtesy extended by Mexico and expressing the pleasure which the delegates experienced in the contemplation of the natural beauties of Mexico, its history, and patriotism. He further expressed his firm belief in the effectiveness of Inter-American conferences for cooperative work, being followed by other speakers, among whom were Doctor Martíns Moscoso, of Brazil, Gen. Amado Aguirre, and the head of the United States delegation.



THE PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY COMMISSION EN TOUR

IN VIEW of the fact that roads and highways play such an important part in the promotion of industry and modern progress, in general, and for the purpose of enlarging the scope of the automobile as a factor in travel, and more especially in commerce, a resolution was submitted and approved by the Fifth International Conference of American States which convened in March, 1923, in Santiago de Chile, Articles VII and VIII of which read as follows:

. . . To recommend the negotiation of conventions relative to automobile transportation, in order to define the international juridical status of automobiles and to regulate the circulation of the same between the various countries:

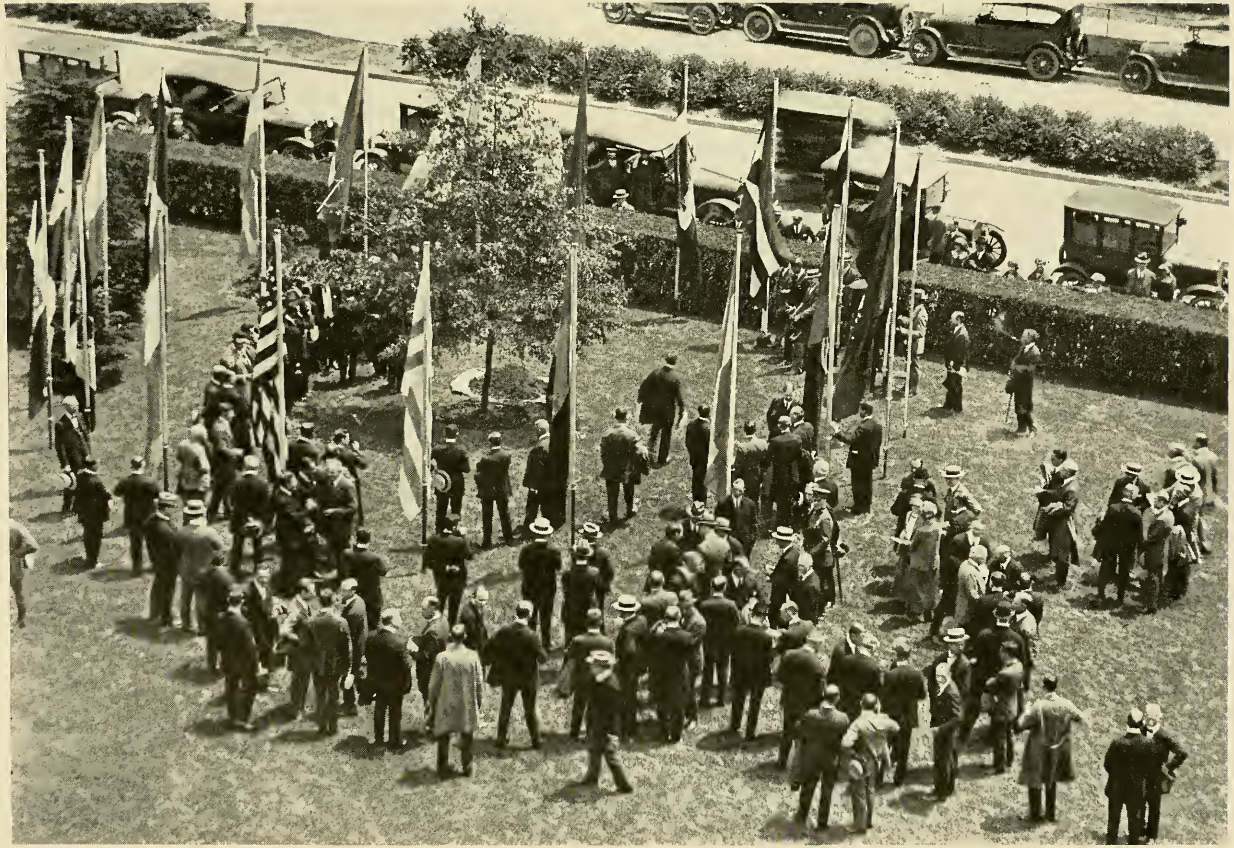
That an Automobile Road Conference be held at the time and place which the Governing Board of the Pan American Union may determine, which shall study the most adequate means for carrying out an efficient program for the construction of this class of highway in the various countries of America and between such countries . . .

In conformity with this resolution, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union designated March, 1925, as the date and Buenos Aires as the seat of the next Pan American Highway Conference.

In order to insure the success of the Pan American Highway Conference indicated and to facilitate the preparation of its official program, the Highway Education Board, with the cooperation of the United States Government departments and a group of manufacturers of road-building machinery and automobiles, conceived the idea of inviting a number of Latin-American engineers to visit the United States in representation of their respective countries for the purpose of studying, on the ground, modern methods of construction and of familiarizing themselves with the economic benefits to be derived from the improvement of means of communication.

In the early part of June, 1924, therefore, 40 engineers from the Latin-American countries, traveling unofficially, landed in the United States to spend the greater part of a month studying road construction in the States which are most progressive in this respect.

The members of the Pan American Highway Commission, upon their arrival in Washington, June 1, 1924, were heartily welcomed at



PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY DELEGATES ASSEMBLED FOR THE TREE PLANTING



PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY DEL

In commemoration of their visit to the Pan American Union, an oak tree was planted on the grounds, th
the Ambassadors and Ministers representing the Latin-America

Union Station, to be later hospitably entertained throughout their stay in the United States.

From the Racquet Club, where they gathered on the morning after their arrival, the engineers were conducted in automobiles to the National Museum, spending a pleasant hour among the splendid collections to be found in that temple of historic records. Their next visit was to the Department of State, whither they went to pay their respects to Secretary Hughes, who extended them a most cordial welcome and who congratulated them in anticipation of the important service they were rendering in meeting to exchange views and experiences with respect to one of the most important problems confronting the entire sisterhood of American Republics.

From the Department of State the commission was taken to the White House, where they had the honor of being received by President Coolidge, who greeted them in part as follows:

. . . As you travel through this country you may be sure that the friendly feeling for your respective countries extends far beyond the confines of the national capital. The people of every section of this country are actuated by a deep and genuine spirit of fellowship toward the sister nations of this continent.

When you return to your respective countries I hope that you will take with you this heartfelt message of fraternal good feeling, for in it is to be found the surest guarantee of peace and prosperity of the American Continent.



TES AT PAN AMERICAN UNION

emony being witnessed by a very distinguished gathering. The Secretary of State of the United States, ions in Washington, and the delegates took part in the actual planting

At 1 p. m. the same day the members of the Pan American Highway Commission, together with the Latin American members of the diplomatic corps and other distinguished guests, assembled in the beautiful grounds of the Pan American Union to participate in the ceremony of planting the tree which will commemorate their first meeting in Washington.

The program was opened by Dr. L. S. Rowe, who together with Dr. Esteban Gil Borges welcomed the Latin American guests on behalf of the Pan American Union. The Hon. Herbert Hoover, United States Secretary of Commerce, then addressed the delegates in a speech of cordial welcome, at the conclusion of which the Hon. Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States, cast the first spadeful of earth on the roots of the tree, to be followed in turn by the Latin American members of the diplomatic corps and Pan American Highway Commission, each of whom contributed a handful of earth. After the ceremony had been brought to a close by the Secretary of State placing a tablet on the tree commemorative of this significant event, the members of the commission directed their steps to the beautiful Hall of the Americas, where they were guests at the luncheon given in their honor by the Director General of the Pan American Union.

At 3 p. m. they left for Mount Vernon, the historic home and burial place of George Washington, where they paid silent tribute to his memory, placing a floral offering on his tomb in token of their admiration and respect for the great dead. Upon their return in the evening they attended a box party at the theater in company with members of the diplomatic corps and other prominent persons in Washington.

On the morning of June 3, the commission was formally received by the Hon. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, driving from there to the experimental station at Arlington under the direction



Courtesy of U. S. Bureau of Public Roads.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS EXPERIMENTAL STATION

The members of the Pan American Highway Commission inspected the experimental work of the Bureau at Arlington, Virginia

of the Department of Agriculture, to witness the first demonstration of road construction given for their benefit.

During the two days of their stay in Washington most of the delegates managed to visit, in addition to the points already mentioned, the National Capitol, the Library of Congress, the Bureau of Standards, the Lincoln Memorial, and other public buildings, including a lunch given by Mr. Roy D. Chapin, of the Highway Education Board, at the Chevy Chase Club, and a dinner at the National Press Club.

At 10 p. m. Tuesday, June 3, the members of the Pan American Highway Commission, Government officials, members of the Latin

American diplomatic corps, and the directing committee headed by Mr. S. T. Henry, of the Highway Education Board of the United States, boarded the train for Raleigh, North Carolina, where they arrived next morning and where they were warmly greeted and presented with the keys of the city by the Hon. Cameron Morrison, Governor of North Carolina, and other government officials, Mr. Frank Page, State Highway Commissioner, Mr. Upham, State Highway Engineer, and a committee representing the industrial entities of this progressive city. At 9 a. m. a breakfast with covers for 250 was given in honor of the delegates by the chamber of com-



MAP SHOWING TOUR OF THE DELEGATES

The members of the Pan American Highway Commission left Washington June 3 for an extensive tour of the United States, returning to the capital June 30

merce in conjunction with the Raleigh Civitan Club, the Raleigh Kiwanis Club, and the Raleigh Rotary Club, at the Sir Walter Hotel, eloquent and cordial addresses being made by the Governor of North Carolina, by Mr. Frank Page, by Mr. J. H. Crawford, president of the American Association of State Highway Officials, and by members of the Pan American Highway Commission. At 11 a. m. an official reception was held at the Governor's mansion, where the utmost spirit of mutual good will prevailed.

After visiting the Bureau of Public Roads in Raleigh the Commission started for Durham, one of the important industrial centers of the State of North Carolina, its manufactures totaling $80,000,000

a year. Here the Commission was regaled by the ladies of the city with an exquisite lunch, served in the beautifully decorated auditorium of the high school. On this occasion Mr. Walter P. Budd acted as host, together with Mr. W. F. Carr, acting mayor of the city. Mr. Thomas H. McDonald, Chief of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, Mr. John Sprunt Mill and Mr. J. Elwood Cox, State Highway Commissioners, extended courteous greetings to the members of the Pan American Highway Commission, His Excellency Dr. Honorio Pueyrredón, Ambassador of Argentina, responding in a vivacious and eloquent speech. One of the most attractive touches in this lunch was the "mysterious package," as it



Courtesy of North Carolina State Highway Commission.

DELEGATES LEAVING THE GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

The Governor of North Carolina, Hon. Cameron Morrison, tendered a reception to the members of the party

was called, found at each plate, containing assorted samples of all the articles manufactured in Durham, together with a message of welcome from the manufacturers and other citizens in the town.

At the appointed time the gay caravan of automobiles started in the direction of Greensboro, the members of the commission availing themselves of this opportunity to observe closely, as they drove along, the construction of some of the many well-built highways for which the State of North Carolina is justly noted. The first stop was made at Chapel Hill, where they visited the State University, the oldest institution of its type in the United States, its foundation dating as far back as 1789. On the beautiful university grounds

2,000 students had gathered to welcome the members of the commission in song, to the accompaniment of the university band. The commission was also formally received and heartily welcomed by Dr. James F. Royster, dean of the school of arts and sciences, in the absence of President Chase on account of illness. After a short but interesting visit to the workshops of the school of engineering, during which the dean gave them an account of the important part the university had played in the development of the State highways and in everything relating to State education, the members of the Pan American Highway Commission departed for Greensboro,



Courtesy of U. S. Bureau of Public Roads.

DEMONSTRATION OF ROAD BUILDING

Near Winston-Salem, North Carolina, the delegates witnessed a practical demonstration of the construction of a bituminous concrete road

a town of 50,000 inhabitants, where they arrived in the early part of the evening.

Here they were received by the officials of the chamber of commerce which entertained them at a sumptuous banquet held at the O. Henry Hotel, Mr. John W. Simpson, president of the chamber of commerce, acting as host. On the cover of the artistic menu, which had been especially prepared for the occasion, were the following expressive words of welcome: *Our country, our State, our town: We greet all of you. May your stay in Greensboro inspire you with the same friendly feeling that we have for our neighbors in the South. Welcome, all of you.* The decorations were remarkable for their

originality. On the grass-covered dinner table a long band of black rubber had been placed to represent Highway No. 10, running from the highest mountains to the sea, which the highway commission had traversed between Raleigh and Greensboro, and, occupying the center of this highway, which was densely crowded with miniature automobiles and trucks, was a model of the town of Greensboro, the entire scheme depicting vividly the longest and best built highway in North Carolina. Musical selections contributed to the atmosphere of good fellowship, after-dinner speeches being delivered by the Governor of North Carolina, the Governor of Virginia, who was one of the party as far as Greensboro, Dr. Julius Klein, Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and Mr. Frank P.



Courtesy of North Carolina State Highway Commission.

BARBECUE AT YANCEYVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

Some of the guests at the barbecue given in honor of the delegates at Yanceyville

Hobgood. These speeches were expressively responded to by His Excellency Dr. Honorio Pueyrredón, Ambassador of Argentina; Dr. Hector David Castro, Chargé d'Affaires of El Salvador; Capt. Arturo Espinosa, Military Attaché of the Chilean Embassy; and Sr. Enrique Coronado, of the Pan American Union, at the conclusion of which Dr. Guillermo A. Sherwell, secretary of the Inter-American High Commission, presented the individual members of the Pan American Highway Commission to the distinguished gathering.

Thursday, June 5, was spent by the members of the Pan American Highway Commission in the suburbs of Greensboro, where they visited different road-making projects and investigated various methods of construction, as well as the operation of the machinery used in each case, demonstrations of road building and machinery

being given for their benefit by Mr. Upham, State Chief Engineer, and Mr. Frank Page, State Highway Commissioner, who described every process in detail. Another interesting demonstration was given by the American Association of State Highway Officials in cooperation with the State Highway Commission, 100 American manufacturers exhibiting their machinery, thus affording the members of the Pan American Highway Commission an opportunity of seeing the respective machines in operation, and of obtaining from the agents all the information they desired on the subject. At noon they attended a barbecue given for their amusement in Yanceyville by Mr. Nello L. Teer, 300 persons being invited. Departing that afternoon the party reached Winston-Salem in the evening where,



Courtesy of U. S. Bureau of Public Roads.

OPENING OF BRIDGE IN NORTH CAROLINA

The Pan American Highway Commission was the first group to pass over the new bridge spanning the Yadkin River near Spencer, North Carolina

after dining at the Robert E. Lee Hotel, they went to hear 500 negro singers render a symposium of southern folk songs.

Leaving Winston-Salem on the following day the commission proceeded to High Point, observing road projects and factories on the way. Upon their arrival in the evening, they rested a few hours before attending the dinner given under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, at which Mr. J. Elwood Cox, State Highway Commissioner, presided. The address of welcome was delivered by Dr. Thomas J. Gold, response being made in animated speeches by various members of the commission.

Upon their arrival in Charlotte next day, the members of the commission made a close inspection of some large bridges and of two or

three projects of road construction, attending a formal dinner at the Charlotte Hotel, at which Mr. W. C. Wilkinson, Highway Commissioner, acted as host and Col. R. L. Kirkpatrick welcomed them in a most cordial speech.

The travelers under the able direction of Mr. S. T. Henry then left in automobiles for Asheville, a town nestling among the hills of



Courtesy of U. S. Bureau of Public Roads.

A MOUNTAIN HIGHWAY, NORTH CAROLINA

The cars conveying the party can be seen as black specks at intervals along the road at the left center

North Carolina. Driving through the mountain highways particular attention was devoted to mountain-road construction, a matter of vital interest to Latin America where so many highways and roads are of this type. Here the traditional hospitality of the South was displayed, a magnificent dinner being given in honor of the

Latin-American engineers at the Kennilworth Hotel. Upon entering the dining room a number of beautiful girls dressed in Spanish costume received the delegates, each of whom was presented with a flower for his buttonhole and conducted to his place at table by these gracious ushers who later danced *sevillanas* and sang Spanish songs at intervals during the dinner. At the close of some witty and eloquent after-dinner speeches the guests adjourned to the ballroom where the most exclusive members of Asheville society had gathered to receive them, and where they danced until after midnight to the music of a good orchestra.



CHIMNEY ROCK, NORTH CAROLINA

A picturesque point visited by the delegates en route to Asheville

Their pleasant stay in North Carolina at an end, the members of the Pan American Highway Commission left by train for Lexington, Kentucky, where they visited the university and two or three noted stud farms. After short stops at Frankfort and Louisville, the commission went on to French Lick Springs, Indiana, resting a day at this famous health resort.

From French Lick Springs the commission proceeded to Illinois, where they arrived on the morning of June 12, and where they attended a formal reception in their honor at the university. Here, where the density of traffic is great, the members of the commission made the most of the opportunity to observe the process of preserving the dirt roads in plains similar to those in the Argentine *pampas*, in Uruguay, and in Brazil. Traveling over

the well-built roads and highways of Illinois the commission next reached Chicago, where they took keen interest in the construction of the various types of roads and highways in the suburbs of this great metropolis.

The next stop after leaving Chicago was Minneapolis, going from there to Duluth. In Hibbing they visited two of the mines producing the greater part of the iron manufactured in the United States.

On June 19 they passed through the towns of Milwaukee and Madison in Wisconsin, crossing the lake by ferry to the State of Michigan. Here they remained four days visiting the university, where they were officially received and entertained by the faculty,



Courtesy of North Carolina State Highway Commission.

INDIAN GAMES AT SYLVA, NORTH CAROLINA

An interesting feature of the visit to Sylva was the performance of native games by Indians of that State

and by some of the larger automobile factories in Detroit. On June 24 they were guests of honor at a dinner at the Mammoth Hyland Park Plant given by Mr. Henry Ford, the magnate of the automobile industry, and his son Edsel.

The return trip was made through the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania, the commission arriving in Washington on June 30, 1924.

II

With the approval of the draft of program of the official Pan American Highway Conference to be held at Buenos Aires in 1925, the Pan American Highway Commission, the unofficial body of Latin-American engineers which has been in the United States for

more than four weeks as guests of the Highway Education Board, concluded its labors at the Pan American Building on July 2. The draft of program will be presented to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union at its next meeting and will form the basis of the final program of the conference.

As drafted by the commission, the program provides for a division of the conference into two groups, one to deal with matters with respect to which the conference may adopt agreements or resolutions that may be accepted by all the countries of the American Continent; the other to cover matters of a financial and technical character which



Courtesy of U. S. Bureau of Public Roads.

ARRIVAL OF THE DELEGATES AT ELK RIVER, MINNESOTA

A considerable part of the delegates' trip was made by automobile. The illustration shows a type of the large cars used

are not susceptible to uniform treatment, but the solution of which will depend upon the peculiar circumstances prevailing in each country.

The first group, it is provided, shall deal with the regulation of highway transit and systems of signs; the international licensing of vehicles; highway nomenclature; interchange of statistical information and legislative enactments referring to highways; and the construction of a Pan American highway that will unite the capitals of all the countries, members of the Pan American Union.

Questions of a financial and technical character, such as customs duties on automobiles and road machinery, sources of revenue for

highway construction, governmental assistance, and the cooperation of the public in the construction of highways, will be referred to the second group. This section will also consider the best methods of highway construction in the various American countries, means of conservation, and adequate means for the education of the public with respect to the importance of highways.

In its report addressed to the Director General of the Pan American Union, the commission also recommends that before the opening of the official Highway Conference, the countries members of the Pan American Union forward to the Secretariat of the Conference com-



Courtesy of U. S. Bureau of Public Roads.

HULL-RUST IRON MINE, HIBBING, MINNESOTA

At Hibbing, Minnesota, incidentally the most northern point reached by the delegates, one of the great iron mines of the United States was visited

plete data relative to highways in their respective republics, including length and condition, amount of capital invested in improved highways, laws governing highway construction, and sources of revenue for improving means of communication.

Steps were also taken for the creation of an international organization to promote the construction of highways in the American countries. National Federations of Highway Education shall be constituted in the various Republics, to be composed of representatives of institutions or associations primarily interested in highway development, these national bodies in turn to form the Pan American Confederation of Highway Education.

The following is a list of the delegates, together with a brief biography of each:

ARGENTINA

Manuel R. Balina: Director of Roads and Pavements, Buenos Aires.

Luis Eugenio Brenta: Delegate from the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic. Civil engineer; graduate of the University of San Carlos, Cordoba. He is actually a division chief of the Department of Bridges and Roads of the Province of Buenos Aires. A former engineer of the Department of Bridges and Roads of Argentine Republic. Also formerly a member of the Commission of Canal Works of the North in the Province of Buenos Aires.

Roberto Kurtz: Former Chief, Section Highways National Department of Roads; represented Touring Club of Argentina at International Road Congress in Spain last year; named by Argentine Touring Club to represent them; practicing engineer and contractor of roads and bridges; well-known technical writer.

Juan Agustin Valle: Civil engineer in charge of northern zone of Argentine National Highway System; secretary Engineers Society; technical writer; named by Director General of Bridges and Roads of Argentine Government to represent him.

BOLIVIA

Santiago Aramayo: Collector of Internal Revenue; accountant and merchant; wide experience in mining.

Juan Rivero: Engineer in charge of building important motor road in Yungas region from end of Yungas Railroad to Chulumanti.

BRAZIL

A. F. de Lima Campos: Civil engineer; graduate of the Polytechnic School of Rio de Janeiro, 1916. Railroad Civil Engineer in the State of Rio Grande do Sul. Chief Engineer of the Federal Inspection Work of the Reclamation Service. He is cooperating with the Director of the Reclamation Service in an extensive railroad and highway building program. Has given special classes from time to time in the Polytechnic School of Rio de Janeiro.

Joaquim T. de Oliveira Penteado: Inspector General of Streets and Roads of the State of Sao Paulo.

Theodoro A. Ramos: Civil Engineer, Polytechnic School of Rio de Janeiro, 1916; Doctor in Mathematics and Physics, in 1918, University of Rio de Janeiro; Professor of Differential and Integral Calculus, Polytechnic School of São Paulo (1918). He is the author of several works on "Calculus," "Theory of Functions," "Mathematical Physics," and "Mechanics and Materials." He has participated in the construction of the Pedro I Avenue at São Paulo. The hydraulic installations in the Works Commemorative of the Independence of Brazil at São Paulo have been made under his direction.

CHILE

Fermin Leon Martinez: Chief Engineer, Province of Valparaiso; has constructed many important highways; now in charge of trials of modern road machinery and materials for Automobile Club of Valparaiso.

Hector Vijil Olate: Although an attorney by education and by profession, has studied widely European and United States methods of building and maintaining roads. Due largely to his efforts, several important highways in the vicinity of Valparaiso have been built and are well maintained. Editor of "Roads and Touring," the official magazine of the Automobile Clubs of Valparaiso and Santiago.

Santiago Marín Vicuña: Graduated as engineer from University of Chile; took part in work of the Boundary Commission between Argentina and Chile; has assisted in construction of fortifications and in development of railroads in mountainous sections of country; has represented Chile on many occasions at official conferences. Technical expert to the Fifth Pan American Conference at Santiago. Is author of more than forty works on diverse scientific subjects.

COLOMBIA

Pablo Enrique Caicedo: Director General National Roads; chief of the section thus denominated in the Ministry of Public Works; graduate engineer of National School of Engineering in Colombia.

Julio Fajardo: Formerly Chief Engineer of Department of El Valle; now in highway contracting work, in which position he has directed the construction of various highways.

Alberto Roncallo: Member of board of aldermen of city of Barranquilla; engaged in various lines of industry; prominent in highway movement in Colombia.

COSTA RICA

Ricardo Pacheco: Came to the United States in 1907 and entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; obtained the degree of engineering in 1912, returning the same year to Costa Rica, and has since been engaged in engineering work. He was for one year in charge of the construction of a hydroelectric power plant for P. J. Alvarado & Co., of San Jose, Costa Rica, as chief engineer. He made the study and design for the municipal hydroelectric plant for the city of Heredia, Costa Rica, and carried out the construction of same, acting as engineer for the firm of Purdy Engineering Co. At present he is consulting engineer for the F. J. Alvarado Light & Power Co.; staff engineer of the firm H. T. Purdy; engineer for the Board of the Carit Sanitorium of Cartago, Costa Rica; vice president of the Cia Radiografica Internacional de Costa Rica.

CUBA

Adolfo Arellano: Head of the firm of Arellano and Mendoza, one of the oldest and largest Cuban contracting organizations,who have had many important construction contracts and have built many miles of roads and streets.

Armando Valdes: Active in road construction since 1907; has built many important works, among which were the Central Highway in Pinar del Rio Province, the highway from Camaguey to Santiago de Cuba, etc.; is now laying pavement and sewers in Camaguey, extending the Malecon Wall in Havana, and will shortly begin laying the pavement on the Malecon Drive and Fagrica Street in Havana.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

M. A. Cocco: Graduate of State Normal School, Millersville, Pennsylvania, and of Columbia University, receiving degree of civil engineer; worked five and one-half years for Pennsylvania Railroad; worked two years as engineer with Bethlehem Steel Co.; on return to native country has been interested in road construction.

ECUADOR

Rodolfo Baquerizo Moreno: Ex President of the Municipal Council of Guayaquil. During his administration the city of Guayaquil built extensive street pavement. At present he is president of the Pascuales Highway Board and vice president of the Guayaquil Automobile Club.

Richard Frederic Antoine Muller: Hydraulic and electrical engineer. Educated at Institut Francken, Liege, and Institut Hormidas, Brussels; Technical Institute of Thuringia, Germany; also studied under private tutors for one year at Zurich, Switzerland. Attended Columbia University. Degrees: E. E. (Columbia University of New York), registered in Latin America; Sc. D. (University of Ecuador—founded A. D. 1596). Employed in various technical capacities by various important United States corporations. In November, 1909, entrusted by the Government of Ecuador with the task of organizing the School of Engineering of the University of Ecuador; taught engineering subjects there for six years and served as consulting engineer for the Government of Ecuador until 1921. Official delegate of the Government of Ecuador to a number of important international commissions. Author of about 20 papers on technical subjects published in Engineering News, Engineering Record, New York; La Technique Moderne, Paris, and several papers and books in the Spanish language. Author of a treatise on "Hydroelectrical engineering."

GUATEMALA

General Juan Bautista Padilla: Director General of Roads; has been active in construction of most of the 500 miles of highways that have been built in Guatemala.

HONDURAS

Manuel Angel Zelaya: Civil engineer who earned a splendid reputation building difficult sections interoceanic highway, later serving as sub-Minister of War, sub-Minister of Public Works, head of the Railway Commission, etc. Is at present time reorganizing war department.

MEXICO

José Certucha: Civil engineer; vice president of the Good Roads Co. of Mexico City; a member of the Mexican National Congress; vice president of the United Dredging Co.; represents the Engineers Club of Mexico City.

Federico Garcia Cuellar: Graduated from the National Military Academy of Chapultepec as a lieutenant of engineers; served in the National Army for five years, and during this time was professor of mathematics at the Military College of Chapultepec; resigned from the Army as Captain of Engineers to aid in development of road building in Mexico City and throughout the Republic; Is now head of the National Construction Co., which makes a specialty of building pavements and highways.

Jorge Nuñez: Head of a division in the Department of Communications and Public Works of the Mexican National Government; has built various important highways; was a member of the First National Road Congress held in Mexico City in September, 1921, and of the Convention of Roads in Mexico City in September, 1922.

NICARAGUA

Adolfo Cardenas: Civil engineer; graduated in United States; Minister of Finance and member of Inter-American High Commission; financial expert; now in charge of road work.

PANAMA

Leopoldo Arosemena: Graduated at Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1911. Has since been continuously engaged in engineering and construction work in Panama by the Government and as a private engineer and contractor. At present division engineer of Central Road Board of Panama.

Tomas Guardia: Graduated in civil and mechanical engineering from the University of Liverpool, England. Engaged for 4 years in dry dock construction and harbor improvements with Sir John Jackson in Spain. For 13 years in various lines of engineering and construction work in Panama, including much highway building. At present division engineer of the Government in charge of highway work.

PARAGUAY

Alejandro Bibolini: Civil engineer; graduate Massachusetts Institute of Technology; in charge of public highways National Department of Engineers; nine years' experience in highway engineering and construction work in Paraguay.

PERU

Carlos Oyague y Calderon: Author Peruvian road construction legislation; specialist in road construction in mountain section; engaged in several projects at present.

Federico Fuchs: Director of Highways, Peruvian National Government.

SALVADOR

Manuel Lopez Harrison: Graduate of a French university; has done private road building and surveying in El Salvador and had charge of greater part of construction of automobile highway from La Libertad to San Salvador, as well as from Santa Tecla to San Salvador; has had charge of maintenance and construction of various public roads and bridges in the Republic of San Salvador; familiar by experience with financial and physical problems; attended public schools in United States.

URUGUAY

Donato Gaminara: Native of Montevideo; spent three years working in Rio Grande de Sur, Brazil, and one year in New York; six years experience as Consulting Engineer; now Dean of the Engineering Faculty, University of Montevideo; Professor of Ports and Lighthouses in same institution; President of the Society of Engineers of Montevideo.

Augustin Maggi: Received degree of civil engineer in March, 1909, later becoming a member of the faculty of engineers of University of Montevideo; has occupied post as engineer in the office of the Highway Department of the Minister of Public Works of Uruguay; now engaged as Chief of Department of Engineers; in faculty of engineers; has been occupied with construction and projection of bridges and modern roads.

VENEZUELA

Dr. J. M. Ibarra Cerezo: Director of Highways and Aqueducts in Ministry of Public Works; has taught in United States.

Dr. Alfredo Jahn: A civil engineer of considerable note: distinguished scientist and publicist who has long occupied a foremost position in Venezuelan engineering, railroad, and educational affairs; has written several works on geological, meteorological, seismographic, and naturalistic phases of Venezuela's phenomenal physical make-up; is a director of the Greater Venezuelan Railway, the major railroad system of the country; is thoroughly familiar, as an engineer, with the peculiar highway problems of Venezuela.

TREASURE TROVE IN ARGENTINA'S NATIONAL ART GALLERY[1]

By Herminia St. Leroy

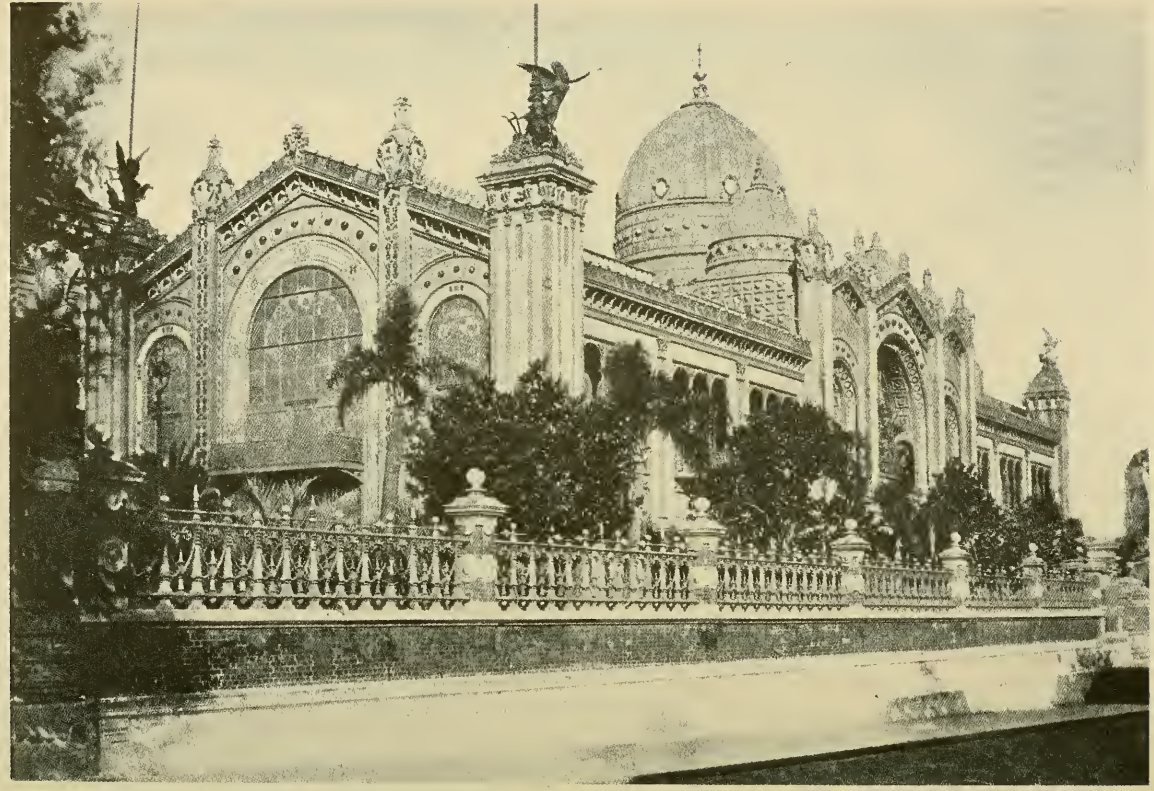
LOCAL PAINTERS AND THEIR WORKS

TWENTY-SEVEN years is none too long for the building up of a National Art Gallery, a gallery wherein not only native but also foreign development may be traced, as the student follows the gradual decay of the Romanticists and their eventual displacement by the schools of the Impressionists and the worker *en plein air*. The present building in which Argentina's pictures are housed, that fantastic-façaded pavilion with its reminiscences of the Paris Exhibition, fronting the Plaza San Martin, is far from suitable for the purpose. Its lighting is poor, its wall space cramped and scanty, and the works of the Argentine painters are dispersed here and there, making it difficult to get a good idea of the value of the Argentine collection considered as a whole.

That Argentine painting derived much at the outset from French, Spanish, and Italian influences is obvious. Prior to 1870 there was little original work of any value, though visitors who do not know the pictures may be advised to study with attention two canvases by Pueyrredón. One, entitled *Patio Porteño en 1850*, is a good combination of *genre* and figure painting, while the contemporary study of *Manuelita Rosas*, said to be a sketch for the larger canvas in the Historical Museum, is a sound piece of work. Pedro Prilidiano Pueyrredón, though a wealthy amateur, may fairly be classed among Argentina's good artists, and several of his canvases are extant, chiefly owned by the older families of Buenos Aires, portraits by him varying greatly in execution and quality. Interesting details regarding this painter will be found in Señor Lozano Mouján's far too little known compendium entitled *Apuntes para la Historia de Nuestra Pintura y Escultura*, a mine of interesting detail for the student of Argentine artistic evolution, though far from complete.

Twenty years later one comes to a group of men whose work can not be classed as belonging to any particular school, and whose mission lay

[1] *The American Weekly*, of Buenos Aires, Vol. I, No. 10.



THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF FINE ARTS, BUENOS AIRES

in the direction of clearing the way for art in the minds of the younger generation, or, if one prefers it, of keeping alight the flame lit by the few European painters whose works were known and appreciated in this country. Angel della Valle, Ballerini, Sivori, de la Carcova, and Schiaffino, all painters of merit, some of whom are still with us, may thus be roughly classed for general purposes of criticism.

Della Valle, of Italian descent, may claim to have been one of the first men who tried to create an artistic atmosphere in Buenos Aires, and is more interesting as a painter when one remembers the period during which he worked. *La Vuelta del Malón,* caused a marked impression on the public, for the scene it depicted was by no means out of date in 1880. An Indian horde is returning from a raid. Dark, overcast sky, thundering hooves, two white women captives held before the foremost riders—it is a work full of movement and characterized by sound drawing and perspective. That its treatment is somewhat academic must be laid at the door of the day and generation whence it was conceived.

Both *Coro dei frate* and *Panorama de Ascochinga* by Ballerini are in accord with the character of the artist, who, visionary and a poet, has never been fully understood by the general public. Finer still is his *Coro de la Iglesia de San Mari* wherein the painter's mysticism is fully revealed in the presentment of the incense-laden air, the glimmering coifs of the nuns, and the lights on the gilded ornamentation of the choir.

In Eduardo Sivori's work one meets a more modern tendency and greater depth of expression than that characterizing his contemporaries. His influence on Argentine painting throughout his long life was wholly good, and the tribute implied in the statue so appropriately placed in the Rose Gardens of Palermo was altogether deserved. Two distinct periods mark his canvases. First, one notices the result of a visit to Europe, when he sat at the feet of men such as Collin, J. F. Laurens, and Puvis de Chavannes, and, subsequently, a period of affection for the limitless expanses of the Pampas, marked by what is almost a sentimental feeling for the wonderful light effects, the nomad tribes, and the wild animal life of the plains. His *Autoretrato* here reproduced, is one of the best of his earlier works, while *El Bañado* may be taken as a good example of the later style. The darkening horizon, golden field of grain, and flashes of water in the foreground, all in subdued tones and with a masterly manipulation of the brush, are most effective. Better, one thinks, than another well-known work from his hand, *La Querencia,* which is inclined to be hard and photographic.

Another of what may fairly be termed the "great" pictures of Argentina's earlier artistic period is Ernesto de la Carcova's *Sin pan y sin Trabajo,* a large canvas rather after the French realist manner,

painted in somber colors and with an admirable depth of feeling. The drab surroundings of the unemployed couple, the glimpse of cheerless landscape through the background of the window, the bare table, all executed with broad powerful strokes of the brush, render it a marvelous bit of objective painting. Far superior indeed to his portrait of *La Sra. C. de la C.* which is faulty in style, and by no



Courtesy of American Magazine of Art.

"MUJER DE CHIOGGIA," BY HECTOR NAVA

means artistically convincing. For many years a member of the Fine Arts Committee, De la Carcova, at one time its president, has done great things for the furtherance of artistic interests in Argentina. The same may be said of Eduardo Schiaffino, who, though his *Margot* is a praiseworthy and carefully studied head, much less amateurish than several of his works, is better known as a critic, student, and general utility man to the plastic arts. It is to him that one must

credit the dispatch of a well chosen and interesting collection of pictures on view at the St. Louis Exhibition.

The foregoing painters were, in the true sense of the word, the pioneers of modern Argentine art, and they have the intimate feeling of satisfaction arising out of the knowledge that their work has not been in vain. From a small eclectic band of brothers, whose unbounded love for the art they practiced never faltered, has sprung the multitude of painters which Argentina boasts to-day; painters, moreover, who can not be classed as amateurs or mere dilettanti, but artists comparing favorably as craftsmen with their fellows overseas.

Given local conditions, it was but natural that the *plein air* school with its riot of color, light, and movement, should be warmly welcomed by the younger generation of Argentine artists. Malharro and Pio Collivadino were perhaps the first who saw how wholly applicable to local problems of light and shade the new faith must be, though in both cases their chief value is rather in their conviction and their untiring efforts to show their fellows wherein lay the truth and beauty of the works of Sisley, Corot, and Manet, than in their own productions. A glance at the works of these two artists will explain this somewhat enigmatic sentence better than further words, notably Malharro's *El Arado,* and the *Riachuelo* of Collivadino.

Following them came a man whose work, at first severely handled by the critics, is now at the zenith of its power and beauty. In Fernando Fader, Argentina admits the greatest of her landscape painters. He and Nature are one. She has no secrets either for his eye or for his palette, for he knows her every mood. In the best sense of the word Fader is a realist; a seeker after truth and beauty since for him the two go hand in hand. Of his works it may well be said in the words of Ruskin "that only is a complete picture which has both the general wholeness and effect of nature and the inexhaustible perfection of nature's details." Four of his pictures are in the gallery, and they are of particular interest in that they enable one to study his gradual evolution, from the painting of animals after the manner of his teacher Zügel, to that wonderfully rendered *Fin de Invierno* representative of Fader's present tendency. It is difficult to give an impression of his pictures singly. Viewed as a whole they are the work of an artist in whom the flame of genius burns with unwavering flame.

Belonging to the same generation as Fader, yet with less of his passion for truth, Hector Nava compromises between Nature and his idea of what Nature should be. His canvases at times degenerate into mere trickery and a plentiful supply of paint. Lately his style has improved, but of his pictures in the Gallery only *La Vela Amarilla* justifies his admirers, who claim for his works a spiritual affinity with the Cornish canvases of Frank Brangwyn. The yellows and reds are



Courtesy of American Magazine of Art.

"CANCION DEL PAGO," BY CARLOS P. RIPAMONTE



Courtesy of American Magazine of Art.

"EN FAMILIA," BY HECTOR NAVA

cleverly used in this picture, and the reflections of the sail on the still waters skillfully rendered. In *El Carrero* the coloring of the horses is hard, and the man's face not over well handled.

With the death of Walter de Navazio in 1921 there disappeared one who might well have equalled Fader as a faithful exponent of the natural beauties of the Argentine countryside, though in a diametrically opposite manner. He has left us a series of pictures that reveal his poetic temperament, his love of solitude, and his preference for the beauty of evening when man catches among the silver and gold of the sunset a sudden glimpse of the infinite. Fernan Felix de Amador, the well-known poet and art critic, speaking of Navazio's work said, "the pictures of de Navazio are poems, to be understood only in the golden stillness of twilight, to the sound of haunting music, when Life hushes her raucous voice, and when into the hour of tenderness and melancholy we let fall the violet petals of our remembrance."

This ethereal beauty, which was an integral part of Navazio's character, is fully demonstrated in his picture *Tarde Serena*, a corner of the Cordoban Sierras, with goats browsing under a leafy shade, a hill-bounded horizon, and in the sky a flushed cloud floating low over the land. The depth of feeling and simplicity of this work make it the finest picture in the small room where are hung perhaps five of the best modern Argentine canvases.

Another landscape painter who promises to go far, judging by the sheer beauty of his present work, is Angel Domingo Vena. Living in the solitude of the Cordoba hills, studying as only a painter can the unending panorama of Nature, he has accomplished some very pronounced triumphs over self-chosen difficulties of color and perspective. *Mañana en las Sierras* is a confirmation of Ruskin's statement that gradation is the key to luminosity, for both the blue of the sky and the green of the trees are carefully, yet indistinguishably, graded. Equally manifest are these qualities in *El Campo y su Laguna;* the yellow green of the fields stretching out into the distance, the shallow lagoon, and the pale, merciless sky above, are all carried out in three tones, with the result that the atmosphere of the plain is wonderfully rendered. Wholly imbued with the spirit of spring, despite its rather heavy sky, is Rodolfo Franco's *Renovales,* a triptych which received second prize at last year's Salon. The same delicate sense of color values is noticeable in *San Hermenegildo,* though last year's work is clear proof of the progress that Franco has made since his visit to Spain in 1918. Luis Cordiviola, in his *En la Sierra Grande,* has confirmed his title as the leading animal painter in the Republic. The black hide of the cow shines in the sun, far away are the mountain peaks, and the beast stands there, neck outstretched, gazing bovinely at the herds in the valley below.

Figure painting at the gallery is well represented by Gaston Jarry's *Mujer Dormida,* Thibon de Libian's *La Fragua,* and Centurion's two portraits, *Misia Mariquita* and *La Señorita A. P.* These, of course, are but the very finest works of a collection which has quite a good show of contemporary work of this nature from Argentine hands. *Mujer Dormida,* by its very simplicity, is perhaps the best nude of the Argentine school. The flesh color is perfect, and the pose so natural that one speaks in whispers when admiring the picture for fear one should disturb the beautiful creature's



Courtesy of American Magazine of Art.

"MISIA MARIQUITA," BY EMILIO CENTURIÓN

sleep. It compares favorably with another striking nude by Lopez Naguil, *Laca China,* where the rich coloring and varied pattern of the background and the couch make up to some extent for the rather exaggerated drawing of the recumbent figure with its somewhat stiff pose. *La Fragua* depicts the dressing room of any ballet. Half a dozen artists are preparing to go on. One visualizes light and girlish chatter, while in the center a dancer dons a pair of stockings. The manner in which this extraordinary painter has expressed the poise and grace of the young body is perfect. This figure alone

gives the lie to those who are unable to see how Libian, like the great master he so much resembles, namely, Degas, can and does draw with a perfect understanding of the means necessary to convey the impression, rather than the actual and immediately present line, which subjects such as a ballet dancer convey to the ordinary mind.

Charming, contented, smiling *Misia Mariquita*, a relic of days that have passed, and an emblem of Argentine spinsterhood, sits by the side of her Infant Jesus under its glass shade, fan in hand, gazing with an amiable lack of comprehension at her sister of a younger generation. The best of Centurion's portraits, this picture is a true description of a type seldom met with nowadays. She belongs to the era when the beauties of a Venus were piously hidden by a *mantilla*, and the *chinita*, with *mate* and *bombilla*, a feature of every gathering of gossips.

In striking contrast is the same man's *Retrato de la Señorita A. P.* It is as good a presentment of the well-read, well-bred Argentine girl of to-day as one remembers having seen, a credit alike to the race and to the painter who has limned it for our pleasure.

Rereading this all too general review one feels abashed at the little one has noticed and the number of fine works one has overlooked. One omission at least must be repaired, for the influence of Cupertino del Campo on the present generation and the pleasing quality and natural truthfulness of his placid landscapes and arboreal studies is not possible to pass by. *Sol poniente* is one of his best works. And there are others, oh! so many other painters, whose achievements give pleasure to the beholder and testify to their singleness of purpose. Yet in apology one may be allowed to urge any readers of this imperfect summary whose interest it may have aroused, and who as yet have not made acquaintance with the collection, that better than any written critique is a visit to see and to judge for oneself the progress that Argentine painting has made and is still making with giant strides. It will not be time misspent for any lover of pictures. That at least one may affirm with perfect confidence.

FOREIGN PAINTERS AND THEIR WORKS

In looking over the pictures of foreign painters at the National Art Gallery it is interesting to find two American pictures which are masterpieces in their respective styles. The *Woman with a Hen*, by Barthold, is a very clever study of old age, the toothless, wrinkled head, with the light full upon it, standing out prominently against the darkness of the background. The unfortunate hen is held by strong bony hands and the entire picture is one which attracts attention immediately.

The other American canvas, which is particularly worthy of note, is William Chase's study of fish, and although this is not a picture that is likely to attract the attention of the man in the street, it is, nevertheless, one of the finest still-life studies to be seen in the gallery. The light on the glistening bodies of the dead fish is cleverly handled and the color work is very well done.

France having been one of the most influential factors in the history of Argentine art, it is only natural that the National Gallery should abound in works belonging to the better known representatives of the schools which have been established in France since the early years of the nineteenth century. Most of the canvases belong to the more mature styles of the artists and the works on view by Harpignies, Corot, or Henner, compare very favorably with those which are found on the walls of Parisian or London galleries.

The Romanticist school, which came as a reaction after the preciosity of the classic style, is fairly well represented in the National Gallery by men who in their youth inclined to this school but who later in life were numbered among those whose strident cry was *a la Nature*. Thus Henner, Dupré, Harpignies, and Fantin Latour belong both to the Romantic and to the Naturalist, or Realist, schools. When Romanticism ended, a beautiful dream only half realized, a song whose melody only a few were able to interpret correctly, the realists, with Millet and Courbet at their head, immediately took its place. The artists of both schools went out into the open to paint, with the difference that the Romanticists sought their inspiration in the deeply wooded glens where they painted the thought evoked by the scene rather than the exact copy of what their eyes beheld; while the Realists found in the fields labored by man the true expression of their art.

The sleepy *L'Etang de Ville d'Avray*, though not one of Corot's best works, is fairly representative of the Romantic school. The reflections on the still waters are admirably done and over the whole scene broods that spirit of sylvan peace which is one of the characteristics of the Barbizon painters. *Molino a Orillas del Rio*, by Ziem, is a picture full of golden, almost unnatural, light, in which the glow of colors seems a presage of the evolution in art which was to take place in 1875.

Henner, who lived in a Corregio-like dream of pale nude forms in dim landscape scenery, is remarkably well represented by the subtly handled, haunting figure of his *Desnudo*, in which the shadows on the seemingly boneless back, partially draped with the drift of red hair, are handled in Henner's finest manner.

Belonging to the same generation but studying under the showy personality of Courbet, who allowed no sentiment and painted only what the eye saw, were Bouvin, Drilling, and Fantin Latour. In the



Courtesy of American Magazine of Art.

"EL EMBRUJADOR," BY C. BERNALDO DE QUIRÓS

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Argentine National Gallery Fantin Latour is to be seen at his best in a marvelous flower piece, one of the many for which during his day he was justly famous, by a rather Rembrandt-like portrait of himself, and by a fanciful nude, dainty in conception as well as execution, Courbet's *Mar Borrascoso* is rather an unusual bit of marine painting, the green wave crashing on to the shore, the horizon dark with storm, and the light on the water are all extremely well done.

Messonier's individuality proclaims him as belonging to no school except that which his capricious fancy dictated. A miniaturist of no mean order, he was at home with his brush whether painting an army on the march, the swaggering *Mousquetaire du Roi*, or a simple everyday street scene such as the one depicted in *Les Retamiers*. The subject is unusual, as well as striking, and when limned for our delight by a man like Messonier, is unforgetable. The impression produced by it is lasting, for the strokes of the pencil and the coloring of the figures are imbued with the master's touch.



"THE WOMAN WITH A HEN," BY BARTHOLD

René Menard had the fancy of the Romanticists and the skill and outlook of the more modern Realists. His picture *Soledad*, with its beautiful graded browns and golds, its strange scenery, lit up by the rising moon's clear light, and the nude figure, little more than a pale shadow against the autumn foliage, is one of the best works of its kind to be seen in the National Gallery, although the same artist's *Baigneuse*, on view at Witcomb's early in the year, is a fairly close rival.

Manet, who has been called by some the connecting link between the Realists, such as Corot and Millet, and the Impressionists, headed by Claude Monet, who were first recognized in 1875, is not seen at his best in *Nymphe Surprise*, which represents him in the Argentina Gallery. Both the pose and background are reminiscent of Gainsborough's *Melusina Bathing Her Feet*, which hangs in the British National Gallery. The flesh coloring is good, but the expression is a trifle artificial.

The Museo Nacional de Bellas Artes must, however, be congratulated on its wonderful collection of works belonging to the Impressionist and *plein air* schools; and as there are also a fair number of paintings painted in the *rococo* manner, it is easy for the student to trace the gradual growth of the movement and the reason for its acceptance among the artists of the eighties: Pissaro, Sisley, Cézanne, Degas, Besnard, Le Sidsner, and Monet brought into the ateliers of Paris a breath of fresh country air, checkered sunlight, the ripple of glinting waves, and the play of the sun on massed clouds. Their canvases with their wonderful riot of color and *joie-de-vivre* signaled a complete revolution in the art of painting. That their truth and beauty were not understood at first was but natural, since the Impressionists were in a way iconoclastic, pulling down from their heights the idols of a school which was intolerably comfortable and *bourgeois*. The influence of these men can still be felt, and particularly so in Argentina, where the atmosphere and coloring of the scenery are such that an exact impression can be procured only by the methods used by the *plein air* school.

Never was Paris, the Paris of the quaysides and busy harbor scenes, as cleverly depicted as by Sisley. He seems to have had a genius for interpreting the Seine on the gray days when a pall of smoke hangs over the river, when fussy tugs hurry across the water, and when the huddled houses on the shore speak of the misery and poverty of the crowds living at the mercy of woman's slightest caprice. Sisley's picture *Sena en Paris* well illustrates this facility and contrasts very pleasantly with Claude Monet's sunny *A orillas del Sena*, which is hung in the same room. *A orillas del Sena* shows a river-side cottage, covered with creeper, on the edge of the blue waters which reflect the sky's color and the clear atmosphere redolent of spring and happiness as the little waves go singing and laughing down to the sea. Altogether it is one of Monet's best pictures.

The light on the river and the few clouds in the sky in *Berge de Lavancourt* are cleverly handled and the tall houses by the water's edge seem to intensify the autumnal spirit which broods over the scene. It is rather difficult to decide which is the finer work from the point of view of technique, but the writer prefers the bright, sun-permeated *Orillas del Sena*.

There are three canvases by Pissaro, all of which are good, but the most pleasing is, perhaps, *Campesina*, a quick sketch of a peasant girl as she pulls on her heavy woolen jacket. The gesture is very natural and the figure is well outlined against the yellow fields, lit up by a bright sun.

Dusk is slowly falling over the *Maisons* by le Sidaner; lights are glowing in the windows and the scent of flowers seems to rise from the bushes in the garden, producing an impression of peace and rest.

Harlequin pipes and, piping, steps a gay measure, while the crowd of merry ballet dancers hover round, keeping time to his music; a few able strokes of the pencil, a few touches of colored crayon, and Degas has evolved the happy scene in *Arlequin Danse*. Degas, who found new possibilities in the posturing of the ballet dancer, has been praised by all the critics of the world, and to attempt to explain his work now would be impossible. It is enough to say that the rough sketch *Arlequin Danse* is Degas as the world knows him, the interpreter of life in the green room and before the lime-light which culminated in the wonderful portrait of the *premiere danseuse* in her hour of triumph, which now hangs on the walls of the Luxembourg.

Junto al Fuego is a clever study of firelight reflected on the skin; the work is fairly representative of Besnard's style and the delicate tones of the flesh are procured through the use of pastels, which is the medium employed by the artist for this charming and convincing nude. Lucien Simon's style is seen to advantage in *Baigneuses*, where the light glints on two of the bathers while their companions remain in the shadow of a tree. That movement of uncertainty which is so evident in the pose of the women who are in contact with the water, as they feel their way, is boldly, yet admirably done.

Femme et Taureau, by Alfred Roll, is a perfect bit of nude painting, the woman's creamy skin and golden hair being wonderfully contrasted against the dark hide of the bull. Though the subject and pose are highly improbable, there is something very taking in the drawing of the figure and the expression of the bent head.

The portrait of Teodora, Empress of the Romans, by Benjamin Constant, is a striking piece of painting and it is a great pity that the surface of the canvas has become cracked. Carrière, the artist of the mind rather than of the exterior expression, with his graded tones, grays and browns, and his intensity of feeling, is one of the most remarkable of modern painters and his work is well represented in the Argentine National Gallery by *Mujer que Mira*. With the anxious eyes staring past the onlooker, it is a wonderful study of character and the pale face in the shadows seems to be carved in ivory and yellowed by the years.

Spain the motherland is well represented in the National Gallery by her best known artists and there are also numerous religious painting dating from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Of the two sketches by Goya, the one depicting a village festival can not be described as the great artist's best effort, though the dancing peasants are fairly well presented. The meeting of San Isidro and San Fernando is a far better piece of work and, although merely a sketch, the figures of the saints are full of that wonderful vitality with which Goya always imbued his people.

Zuloaga in his *La Vuelta de la Vendimia* is to be seen at his best—dashing brush work, dark coloring, and glowing light on the face of his subjects. The scene depicted by the artist is a common enough one; three men coming back from the vintage. They are standing in the road and at their feet is a basket in which the purple grapes have been thrown pell-mell, and the dying sun's rays light up the men's faces as only Zuloaga can interpret.

La Partida, by Ramón Zubiaurre, representing the departure of the fishing smacks, is a strange work in which yellows and browns predominate. The sad faces of the fishermen, the weeping women holding their children in their arms, and the tanned sails all combine to make a picture which, though clever, is unpleasant.

In their billowing lace skirts, with their golden hair and big blue eyes peeping from under their wide-brimmed hats, *Los Opalos,* by Anglada, is one of the most poetic pictures to be seen at the National Gallery. The six women standing idly in an atmosphere of dreamlike blues and greens have all the charm of Verlaine's ingénues, "et les belles reveuses penchées a nos bras . . . nous disent les mots precieaux et tous bas," and the beauty of Ruben Dario's *Princesa Eulalia.* Anglada's technique is strange, almost uncanny. He uses white to an incredible extent, and his style, admired by all artists, has been found to be absolutely inimitable, for Anglada's colors possess a magic which only the master's hand can call into being. *Los Opalos* is certainly a finer bit of painting than the same artist's *Niña inglesa.*



"GOPS MOR," BY ANDERS ZORN

A contrast to Anglada's idyllic beauties is furnished by Julio Romero de Torre's nude hanging beside it. The flesh coloring is vile, and the draperies might have been made of anything but silk and velvet, while the madonna lily growing in the painted brass pot is by no means in keeping with the subject of the picture.

The red-cheeked Gallega servant girl with the gaily colored kerchief round her head and the jar in her arms is charmingly presented by Sotomayor in his *Aldeana gallega.* The lights on the principal figure are ably handled, and the picture is a very pleasing interpretation of the *gallega* when at home.

Sorolla y Bsatida, the great artist for whom the world still mourns, the man who changed the pigments on his palette into wind and sun and shimmering seas, has given us in his *La Costa de Valencia* a wonderful impression of the homecoming of the sardine fleet—the lateen sails, standing out in their white radiance against the clear blue sky, are filled with the stiff breeze, while the water, as the foam crashes from the tops of the waves, reflects the color of the foremost ship which is already on the beach. *El Cigarillo* is one of Sorolla's earlier works, and although the expression of the man's face is good, the coloring is a bit muddy and the work as a whole is not to be compared with his seaside pictures.

These are the most representative of the Spanish artists whose work is to be seen at the *Museo*, and they all are men whose names have become famous and whose art has hastened the artistic evolution of modern Spain.

The English canvases to be seen in the Argentine Gallery can not be said to be truly representative of English painting, and it is to be regretted that the great English painters are not better represented. There is a clever portrait of Joseph Farrington by Sir Thomas Lawrence, a woman's portrait by Hogarth, a dancing girl by Sir Edward Poynter, in which there is much evidence of marble, velvet, and well-handled drapery; and a very pleasing portrait by Sir John Lavery called *La Rubia*, which, noticeable for the elegance and grade of the model, is further enhanced by the artist's delicacy of touch, for which Lavery was always famous.

As a bit of realistic landscape painting, Vicars de Ville's *Trout Fishing* is quite clever. The gloomy channel of the stream rushing between the rocks is well drawn and the coloring is by no means bad.

But the best of the English works in the *Museo* is undoubtedly Frank Brangwyn's *The Tinker*. It is a wonderful bit of portraiture, and the figure of the gypsy with its sure, bold modeling and truth of expression, rank it among Brangwyn's best-known canvases.

Together with the *Gypsy Tinker* mention must be made of Anders Zorn and his picture *Gops Mor*, a very pleasing open-air portrait of a young Swedish girl who stands in the shadow of the house, the clear atmosphere giving the intense green of the trees a note of spring.

This imperfect summary can by no means be said to do justice to Argentina's National Art Gallery. Works well worthy of description have been passed over because of limited space, but the object of this article will have been fully attained if it leads the reader to feel that he must not forget to visit a collection of pictures which, though little known, is well worth more than a passing thought.

THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY COMMITTEE IN THE THIRD PAN AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS

IN CONNECTION with the approaching Third Pan American Scientific Conference to be held in Lima, Peru, November 16–29, 1924, readers of the BULLETIN, and Pan Americanists in general, will recall that one of the most interesting developments of the Second Pan American Scientific Conference held in Washington at the close of 1915 was the organization of the Women's Auxiliary Committee—auxiliary, that is, to the congress just named, and to succeeding conferences of identic character.

Acting with the authorization of the executive committee of that great inter-American gathering of publicists, scientists, and savants, the Women's Auxiliary, composed of distinguished representatives of the womanhood of the Americas, having its own program and officers appointed through the same channels utilized in the organization of the congress itself, inaugurated their first conference, consisting of seven sessions, over which Mrs. Roberts Lansing, the permanent secretary, presided. In these sessions the objects of the Women's Auxiliary were defined, and a program of work adopted which afforded ample grounds for the belief that from this simple beginning would be developed an organized cooperative movement on the part of the women of the American nations which, working as an international factor for economic and social betterment, would serve as the means toward a better expression of the culture of this hemisphere—a belief which has since been amply justified, not only by the United States section, but by each of the national sections established in the respective capitals of the American Republics.

Perhaps the most notable achievement was the participation last year of these national sections, by means of special programs, in the respective national celebrations of *El Día de la Raza* (The Spanish Race Day), which is observed annually in all Spanish-speaking countries on October 12. This simultaneous participation, taking place, as it did, on a date midway between the cloture of the Fifth International Conference of American States in Chile and the opening of the approaching Third Pan American Scientific Congress in Lima, served not only to strengthen and renew the helpful relations established at

the initial conference of the Women's Auxiliary Committee, but afforded a propitious opportunity of envisaging and concerting the program of the work to be accomplished by the Auxiliary in connection with the congress so soon to open in the Peruvian capital.

In this connection the resolutions adopted by the Women's Auxiliary Committee and the extracts from the recent correspondence between the chairman of the executive committee of the Third Pan American Congress and the executive secretary of the Women's Auxiliary Committee, which follow, will be of interest:

MAY 26, 1924.

Dr. MANUEL VICENTE VILLARÁN,
Chairman of Executive Committee of Organization,
Third Pan American Scientific Congress, Lima, Peru.

DEAR DOCTOR VILLARÁN: The Women's Auxiliary Committee of the United States of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress has learned with great interest and pleasure that the Government of Peru will celebrate the Third Pan American Scientific Congress in Lima, November 16–29, 1924.

I have the very great privilege to submit, on behalf of the committee, the inclosed statement and a request that a Women's Auxiliary Conference be held in connection with the congress, similar to that which was authorized by the executive committee of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, held in Washington with the splendid cooperation of the women of the Americas. It is hoped that you and your honored associates, members of the executive committee of organization of the congress, will give favorable consideration to this request.

In the interval between these two congresses our committee, as you know, has never wavered in its belief that the work so successfully inaugurated now nine years ago in Washington would be carried on with even greater success under the guidance and with the cooperation of your committee. Under date of March 21, 1921, His Excellency the President of Peru said: "The Government of Peru views with favor the plan of holding a Women's Auxiliary Comference in connection with the Third Pan American Scientific Congress. It recognizes the significance and importance of this plan."

In addition to the statement on the Women's Auxiliary Conference and the work of the Auxiliary Committee and that of the Pan American International Women's Committee, I inclose a copy of a resolution passed by the Columbus Day conferences. Hon. Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, transmitted the resolution for the United States section of the Pan American International Women's Committee, duly signed, to the Minister of Foreign Relations of Peru.

* * * It is hoped that the executive committee of organization of the Third Pan American Scientific Congress may grant the request for a Women's Auxiliary Conference, and the Women's Auxiliary Committee of the United States of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress begs to place its services at the disposal of the Peruvian committee, and pledges the cooperation of the national sections of the Pan American International Women's Committee.

Hoping for favorable consideration of the request, and thanking you, on behalf of the committee, I am,

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) MRS. GLEN LEVIN SWIGGETT,
Executive Secretary for the Women's Auxiliary Committee, and
Secretary for the Pan American International Women's Committee.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE COLUMBUS DAY CONFERENCE CELEBRATED BY THE UNITED STATES SECTION OF THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY COMMITTEE, OCTOBER 12, 1923[1]

* * * The Women's Auxiliary Committee, given authority to function and carry out the resolutions of the conference, has appointed to date, through its chairman, members of the Pan American International Women's Committee in the American Republics. The members of the International Committee within any one country constitute a national section of the International Committee. This committee as now constituted is truly representative. It is composed of distinguished women prominent in official and social life, in educational and club circles, in social-welfare activities, and in the fields of science and literature. In the exchange of ideas the members of this committee have succeeded in furthering the labors of the Auxiliary Conference and in building what promises to be a real and permanent organization for coordinating the work of the women of the three Americas.

The International Committee is to-day celebrating, through the national sections, on Columbus Day, October 12, 1923, simultaneous conferences in the capitals of the American Republics in the confident hope that the study at these conferences of the problems of reciprocal interest to women of the Americas will help to strengthen the relations now existing among women and to promote a better understanding of the mutual responsibilities which confront the peoples of the American Continent. The contributions, discussions, and resolutions offered at these conferences, all centering around a common program, will be of the greatest help in creating common thinking and common action among Pan American women.

Therefore the conference of the section of the United States of the Pan American International Women's Committee, meeting in the city of Washington, on Columbus Day, October 12, 1923, Resolves:

(1) To approve and indorse the purpose, accomplishments, and organization of the Auxiliary Conference of Women in connection with the Second Pan American Scientific Congress.

(2) To endeavor to contribute to and help promote the aims and purposes of the International Committee until the celebration of the Third Pan American Scientific Congress, or such time thereafter as the decision of this Congress with respect to a Women's Auxiliary Conference may determine.

(3) To petition through proper official channels the official committee on organization of the Third Pan American Scientific Congress, which is announced to meet in Lima, Peru, in July, 1924, to recognize and continue as a part of the Third Pan American Scientific Congress the work of the Women's Auxiliary Committee and the Pan American International Women's Committee officially inaugurated at the time of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress in Washington, 1915–16.

A copy of these resolutions, including this petition, to be presented to the Minister of Foreign Relations for official transmission to the committee on organization of the Third Pan American Scientific Congress.

Signed for the section of the United States of the Pan American International Women's Committee.

President.

Secretary.

[1] This resolution was sent to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru, through the same official in the respective countries holding Columbus Day conferences.

LIMA, PERU, *May 13, 1924.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE COOPERATING COMMITTEE IN THE UNITED STATES.

DEAR SIR: * * * The organization committee of the Third Pan American Scientific Congress, feeling that the resolution of the Women's Conference of Washington must be respected, and that another such conference should take place under the auspices of the coming congress, called upon the ladies of the Peruvian section of the Pan American Committee of Women in order to consider with them the calling of such a conference. These ladies having agreed that such conference should be called, a larger meeting was then held, which was attended by many representatives of the true social and intellectual activities of Peru. At this meeting, which took place Friday, May 9, the organization committee of the Pan American Conference was elected, and from its members was appointed an executive committee, as follows:

President: Señora Clotilde Porras de Osma.

Vice Presidents: Señoras Elvira Garland de Miró Quesada, Mercedes Gallagher de Parks, Virginia Candamo de Puente.

Members: Señoritas Luisa Dammert and Elvira García y García, Señoras Amalia Puga de Losada, Lastenia Larriva de Llona, María Wiesse de Sabogal, y Oliva M. Tello.

Secretaries: Señorita Margarita Alayza, Señora Amparo Ayarza de Galvez, Señorita Francisca Paz Soldán.

The executive committee of the conference will at once proceed to get in touch with the respective sections of the Pan American Committee of Women in the other American countries. Meanwhile we have the honor to inform the cooperating countries of these preliminary steps to the end that they, in cooperation with the national sections of the Pan American Committee of Women, may secure the attendance of truly representative women from each country.

The wives and daughters of the foreign delegates who go to Lima, the women delegates appointed by institutions of women throughout the Americas, and all the women of the continent who may desire to join in this noble work of comprehensive feminism are invited to take part in this conference.

I take advantage of this opportunity to renew the expression of my highest consideration.

(Signed) JOSÉ J. BRAVO,
Secretary General, Third Pan American Scientific Congress.



LIMA'S NOTABLE NEW HOSTELRY[1]

WORK on the foundations for the Grand Hotel Bolívar is now well under way. Construction throughout will be reinforced concrete with exterior finish of concrete. Peruvian marble will be used extensively both on the exterior and in the interior of the building. As this marble is also to be used in the balustrades of the Plaza San Martín, opposite the hotel site, building and plaza should constitute an harmonious whole.

The board of directors of the hotel company have virtually decided to proceed with the construction of the building up to, and including, the third floor above the basement. The design will be such that an additional floor can be added when required. Exterior façades of the building will be modified French Renaissance, restrained in line and decoration.

As our readers are aware, the new Hotel Bolívar will front on the Plaza San Martín, the south side of the building running along the Colmena, or Avenida Nicolás de Piérola, one of Lima's widest and most modern thoroughfares. The hotel company has generously agreed to cede a strip of land 2 meters wide, along Calle Serrano, at the back of the site, and Calle Mata Judíos, along the remaining side, thus greatly widening and facilitating traffic through the two streets in question.

The main entrance opposite the statue of San Martín will lead through a corridor into the main rotunda or lounge. The corridor itself, as well as the two wings of the front, will be fitted for high-class shops, all fittings and furnishings of which will be subject to rigid requirements of the hotel company. The main corridor and lounge will be finished in Peruvian marble and paved in either marble or tile. The rotunda or lounge, circular in shape, will have a mezzanine floor, where tea will be served. Furnishings throughout will be comfortable and luxurious. A glass dome will cover the rotunda. Farther back in the center of the building will be two additional open-air patios and a light and airy dining room for hotel patrons and a children's dining room. A ladies' tea and rest room will adjoin the main lounge. Along the Colmena side of the building will be terraces, furnished with café tables and bright umbrella awnings.

[1] From *The West Coast Leader*, Lima, May 13, 1924



GRAN HOTEL BOLIVAR IN LIMA

Architect's drawing of front elevation of the notable modern hostelry now being erected in the Peruvian capital

Tramway traffic will be stopped a block farther down the Colmena, so that the terraces will overlook a broad paved section of the boulevard. Behind the terraces will be a large tea room, the main dining room, comfortably seating 450 guests, and private dining and tea rooms. All of these dining and tea rooms may be thrown into one large banqueting or ball room, surrounded by roomy corridors. The ground floor along Calle Serrano and Calle Mata Judíos will be given over to barber, florists', and hair-dressing establishments. All of these shops will be allotted with special view to the comfort and requirements of guests of the hotel.

In addition to the main entrance on the Plaza San Martín, there will be a side entrance on Calle Mata Judíos, leading to the main office of the hotel, and a rear entrance leading from the Calle Serrano.

A large and roomy basement running the entire length of the building will provide for all service requirements. The kitchen will be a marvel of cleanliness and hygiene. Cold-storage rooms, independent water and lighting plants to supplement the public services, a modern laundry, and Turkish baths will be features of this section of the building.

Plans provide for 200 guest rooms on the two upper floors of the buildings, all overlooking either the street or one of the interior patios. The average size of each room will be 4 by 5 meters, with bathroom attached. No expense will be spared in the fittings or furnishings of the guest rooms; comfort, good taste, and cleanliness being the essential requirements kept in mind. All rooms will have built-in clothes closets, desks, telephones, dressing tables, etc.

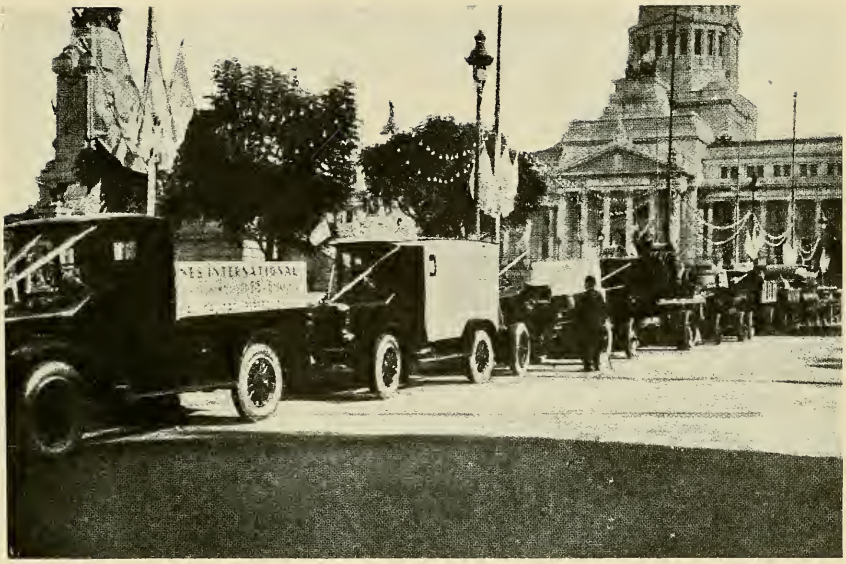
It is planned to install an open-air garden on the roof, and an orchestra has been especially engaged in Europe for the musical requirements of the hotel. . . .

FIRST NATIONAL HIGHWAY EXHIBITION IN ARGENTINA

ON MAY 24 the First National Highway Exhibition, initiated by the Touring Club Argentino for the purpose of interesting capitalists in road building and impressing on the public mind the importance of this question, of such vital concern to the rural industries in the Republic, was formally opened in the handsome buildings of the *Sociedad Rural Argentina* in Palermo, Buenos Aires, being attended by Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear, President of the Republic, the Ministers of his Cabinet, the Mayor of Buenos Aires and other Government officials, members of the diplomatic corps, the Touring Club Argentino, the National Club of Engineers, representatives of business firms and other institutions, and many other persons and entities prominent in the professional and social circles of the Argentine capital.

Preceding the inauguration of the exhibition, an attractive array of modern motor vehicles of every description formed at a central point in the Capital which, after parading the principal streets of the city, entered the exhibition grounds to defile before the grand stand, whence it was reviewed by the President of the Republic and his staff.

Five provinces—Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Santa Fe, Entre Rios, and San Luis, together with a number of towns in other Provinces—participated in this significant event, the Department of Roads in the province of Buenos Aires excelling in variety, as shown by its giant tractors, grain elevators, ditching machines, levelers, clod crushers, ox-drawn graders and trucks, to which were added photographs of the roads constructed, illustrations of the different methods of construction, plans and miniature models of bridges and sewer types, paving material, and relief maps, all of which attracted great attention. A large quantity of similar material was also exhibited by the National Department of Roads and Bridges, and by the provinces of Cordoba, Entre Rios, San Luis, and Santa Fe, the latter displaying some of the road-building equipment which has been most successfully employed in that province. Moreover, a number of importers of agricultural and road machinery and other equipment took an active part, most of their exhibits being sold during the exhibition.

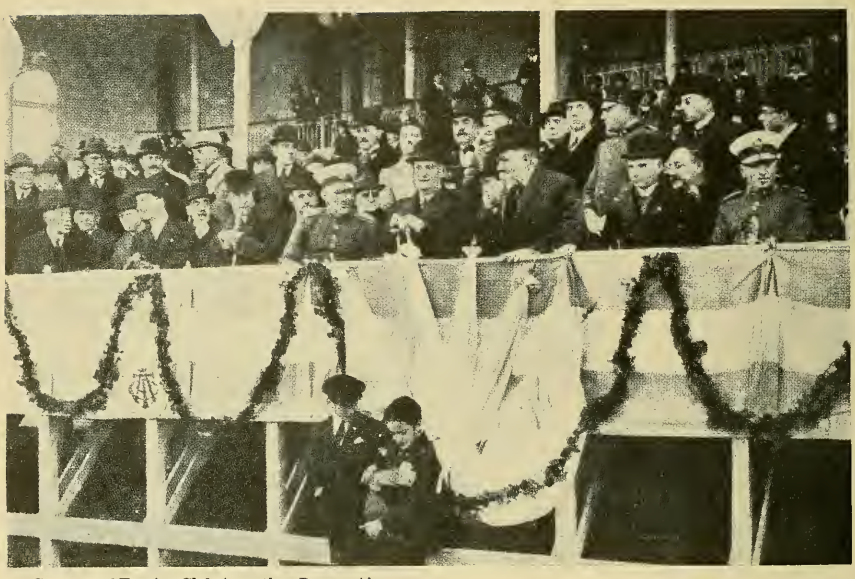




Courtesy of Touring Club Argentino, Buenos Aires.

FIRST NATIONAL HIGHWAY EXHIBITION IN ARGENTINA

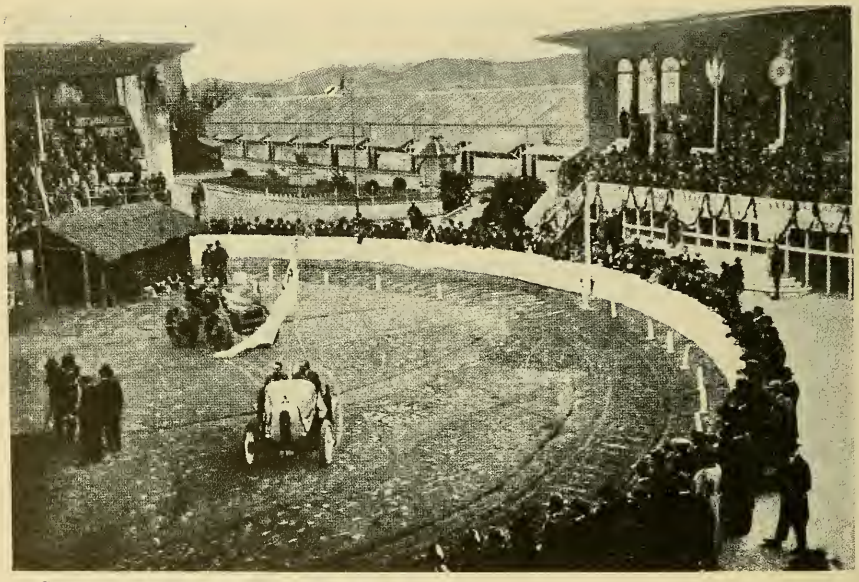
Argentina's first exhibition of this kind was formally opened in Buenos Aires on May 24. Prior to the opening a parade of motor vehicles passed through the streets of the city. Upper: Parade forming in the Capitol Plaza. Lower: The procession in the Avenida Alvear



Courtesy of Touring Club Argentino, Buenos Aires.

THE PRESIDENT'S REVIEWING STAND

The President, Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear, with his cabinet, government officials, members of the diplomatic corps, and other prominent people of the Argentine capital witnessed the parade from the grand stand in the exhibition grounds



Courtesy of Touring Club Argentino, Buenos Aires.

THE HIGHWAY EXHIBITION

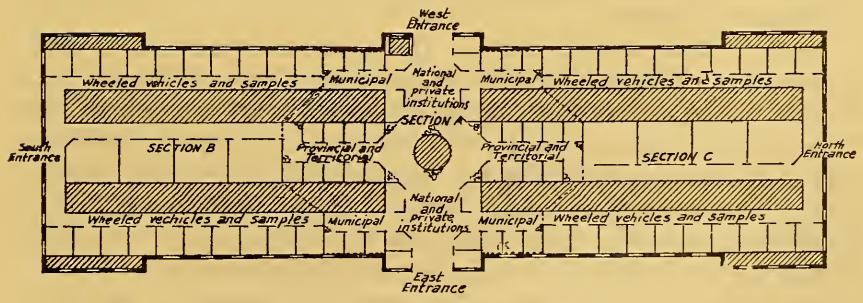
A corner of the exhibition grounds where many interesting events took place

In addition, lectures were given by officials and engineers from both the Federal and Provincial Departments of Roads, illustrated by moving pictures showing the different types of roads in the Republic and the methods of building, paving, and repairing them. Much entertainment was provided for the more than 100,000 persons who visited the exhibition, among other things exact reproductions of ancient Argentine country festivals with their folk songs and dances, and automobile races, attracting large crowds to the exhibition.

At the close of the exhibition on June 1, the grand prize was awarded the Touring Club Argentino, a memorial tablet being presented to the Province of Cordoba by the *Sociedad Rural Argentina* for having constructed the greatest mileage of roads in proportion to its revenue. It may be added that the provinces of Buenos Aires and Entre Rios as well as many importers of machinery and road material received honorable mention.

The Touring Club Argentino is to be heartily congratulated on the realization of this First National Road Exposition, the overwhelming success of which is largely due to the broad vision, public spirit and active initiative of the officers and members of that organization. It is to be hoped that this is merely the first of many similar efforts *en pro* of More and Better Roads in Argentina where, as is so well stated in the April issue of the *Touring Club Argentino* review:

"It is absolutely certain that many industrial activities which to-day thrive in isolated districts of Argentina would spring into being in other and even more appropriate sections, in veritable lands of promise, which only await the benefit and the civilization of the good road . . . The purpose of the Exposition which has just closed was not to arouse or strengthen national pride or vanity, which would be somewhat puerile, in the progress already realized in the matter of roads in this country, but to convey a more exact idea of what still remains to be done in this direction before we Argentinos can claim the proud title of a wisely organized nation."



FIRST NATIONAL HIGHWAY EXHIBITION

Floor plan of exhibit space in the "Narciso P. Lozano" Pavilion, one of the buildings of the Sociedad Rural Argentina. "Section A" was occupied by national, provincial, municipal, and private exhibits, "Sections B and C" by exhibits of motor companies. The shaded portions represent the permanent installations of the Sociedad Rural Argentina.

BRAZIL'S EXPORTS, 1923

By Matilda Phillips

Chief Statistician Pan American Union

[Compiled from original sources]

THE chief Brazilian exports for the twelve months ended December, 1923, by quantities, countries of destination, and ports of shipment, were as follows:

Coffee.—Total 14,466,000 bags of 60 kilograms (132¼ pounds). The principal countries of destination were: United States, 7,439,000 bags; France, 2,186,000 bags; Italy, 1,185,000 bags; Netherlands, 964,000 bags; Sweden, 438,000 bags; Argentina, 372,000 bags; Germany, 367,000 bags; Belgium, 345,000 bags; Denmark, 306,000 bags; and South Africa, 189,000 bags. The chief ports of shipment were: Santos, 9,668,000 bags; Rio de Janeiro, 3,818,000 bags; Victoria, 655,000 bags; and Bahia, 219,000 bags. Compared with the year 1922, there was an increase of 1,793,000 bags.

Cacao.—Total, 65,329 metric tons (2,204.6 pounds). The principal countries of destination were: United States, 39,367 tons; Germany, 5,946 tons; France, 4,916 tons; Netherlands, 4,278 tons; Argentina, 2,986 tons; Belgium, 2,358 tons; and Sweden, 2,100 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Bahia, 63,552 tons; and Pará, 1,416 tons. Compared with the year 1922, there was an increase of 20,050 tons.

Beans.—Total, 707 tons. The principal countries of destination were: Germany, 305 tons; Portugal, 200 tons; and France, 105 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Santos, 461 tons, and Rio de Janeiro, 138 tons. Compared with the year 1922, there was an increase of 545 tons.

Sugar.—Total, 153,175 tons. The principal countries of destination were: United Kingdom, 68,589 tons; Portugal, 25,449 tons; United States, 19,286 tons; Uruguay, 16,843 tons; Argentina, 9,964 tons; Belgium, 4,296 tons; Italy, 2,403 tons; and France, 1,767 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Pernambuco, 96,826 tons; Maceió, 26,857 tons; Rio de Janeiro, 10,810 tons; Bahia, 10,363 tons; Santos, 2,795 tons; Cabedello, 2,343 tons; and Natal 1,252 tons. Compared with the year 1922, there was a decrease of 98,936 tons.

Rice.—Total, 34,153 tons. The principal countries of destination were: Argentina, 19,477 tons; Uruguay, 9,208 tons; and Germany,

3,368 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Porto Alegre, 16,569 tons; Pelotas, 6,429 tons; Santos, 4,092 tons; and Rio Grande, 3,988 tons. Compared with the year 1922, there was a decrease of 3,712 tons.

Indian corn.—Total, 34,578 tons. The principal countries of destination were: Portugal, 14,599 tons; United Kingdom, 8,543 tons; Germany, 3,123 tons; Netherlands, 2,205 tons; and Belgium, 1,255 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Pernambuco, 13,327 tons; Fortaleza, 12,136 tons; Pará, 2,353 tons; Santos, 2,340 tons; Natal, 1,255 tons; and Maceió 1,185 tons. Compared with the year 1922, there was an increase of 21,844 tons.

Yerba mate.—Total, 87,580 tons. The principal countries of destination were: Argentina, 63,018 tons; Uruguay, 20,005 tons; and Chile, 4,507 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Paranaguá, 37,537 tons; Sao Francisco, 18,943 tons; Foz do Iguassú, 12,900 tons; Antonina, 12,585 tons; and Porto Alegre, 3,225 tons. Compared with the year 1922, there was an increase of 5,234 tons.

Mandioca meal.—Total, 12,084 tons. The principal countries of destination were: Portugal, 3,281 tons; Uruguay, 3,246 tons; Argentina, 2,437 tons; and United Kingdom, 939 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Porto Alegre, 4,065 tons; Fortaleza, 2,364 tons; Pará, 1,792 tons; Pernambuco, 1,066 tons; Uruguayana, 562 tons; and Ilha do Cajueiro, 509 tons. Compared with the year 1922, there was a decrease of 283 tons.

Oil producing seeds.—Total, 100,019 tons. The principal countries of destination were: United Kingdom, 34,522 tons; Germany, 28,502 tons; United States, 17,436 tons; Denmark, 6,566 tons; Belgium, 4,556 tons; Italy, 2,530 tons; Chile, 2,156 tons; Netherlands, 1,136 tons; and France, 1,035 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Maranhao, 20,558 tons; Ilha do Cajueiro, 18,388 tons; Fortaleza, 16,551 tons; Pará, 16,362 tons; Manaos, 9,830 tons; Rio de Janeiro, 5,345 tons; Natal, 3,233 tons; Cabedello, 2,864 tons; and Pernambuco, 2,659 tons. Compared with the year 1922, there was an increase of 7,980 tons.

Oils (vegetable).—Total, 1,391 tons. The principal countries of destination were: United Kingdom, 373 tons; Argentina, 252 tons; Portugal, 219 tons; Germany, 187 tons; Barbados, 142 tons; and Spain, 124 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Pernambuco, 494 tons; Cabedello, 306 tons; Rio de Janeiro, 257 tons; Santos, 162 tons, and Pará, 118 tons. Compared with the year 1922, there was a decrease of 1,178 tons.

Tobacco.—Total, 36,536 tons. The principal countries of destination were: Germany, 9,929 tons; Netherlands, 8,822 tons; Argentina,

5,220 tons; Spain, 3,751 tons; Algeria, 2,077 tons; Belgium, 2,047 tons; Uruguay, 1,527 tons; France, 1,294 tons, and Italy, 1,184 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Bahia, 32,885 tons; Porto Alegre, 1,753 tons, and Rio de Janeiro, 1,222 tons. Compared with the year 1922, there was a decrease of 8,172 tons.

Rubber.—Total, 17,995, tons. The principal countries of destination were: United States, 10,236 tons; United Kingdom, 3,258 tons; France, 2,138 tons, and Germany, 1,902 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Manaos, 9,876 tons, and Pará, 7,244 tons. Compared with the year 1922, there was a decrease of 1,860 tons.

Timber and lumber.—Total, 185,029 tons. The principal countries of destination were: Argentina, 139,101 tons; Uruguay, 25,863 tons; Portugal, 7,561 tons; United States, 7,324 tons, and Germany, 1,405 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Sao Francisco, 59,005 tons; Paranaguá, 55,069 tons; Rio Grande, 16,667 tons; Pará, 14,736 tons; Livramento 12,268 tons, and Antonina, 10,336 tons. Compared with the year 1922, there was an increase of 54,073 tons.

Lard.—Total, 14,484 tons. The principal countries of destination were: Italy, 6,197 tons; Germany, 3,355 tons; United Kingdom, 1,641 tons; Portugal, 1,192 tons, and Netherlands, 1,138 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Rio de Janeiro, 6,750 tons; Porto Alegre, 4,012 tons, and Santos, 3,429 tons. Compared with the year 1922, there was an increase of 12,524 tons.

Frozen and chilled meats.—Total, 76,597 tons. The principal countries of destination were: France, 21,579 tons; Italy, 20,050 tons; Belgium, 10,201 tons; Uruguay, 8,954 tons; United Kingdom, 8,784 tons, and Germany, 5,115 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Santos, 45,810 tons; Rio Grande, 14,082 tons; Livramento, 8,953 tons, and Rio de Janeiro, 7,752 tons. Compared with the year 1922, there was an increase of 44,289 tons.

Jerked beef.—Total, 3,928 tons. The principal countries of destination were: Uruguay, 2,095 tons, and Cuba, 1,644 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Livramento, 3,210 tons; Guarahy, 268 tons, and Corumbá, 214 tons. Compared with the year 1922, there was an increase of 198 tons.

Canned meats.—Total, 2,472 tons. The principal countries of destination were: Uruguay, 984 tons; Portugal, 480 tons; United Kingdom, 337 tons; Germany, 323 tons; Italy, 145 tons, and United States, 103 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Santos, 1,368 tons, and Livramento, 996 tons. Compared with the year 1922, there was an increase of 1,727 tons.

Hides.—Total, 57,798 tons. The principal countries of destination were: Germany, 22,018 tons; France, 8,404 tons; Uruguay, 6,841

tons; United States, 6,499 tons; United Kingdom, 4,509 tons; Netherlands, 3,261 tons; Belgium, 2,519 tons; Italy, 1,372 tons, and Portugal, 1,118 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Rio Grande, 19,816 tons; Rio de Janeiro, 10,044 tons; Bahia, 5,436 tons; Livramento, 4,590 tons; Santos, 4,095 tons, and Pelotas, 3,224 tons. Compared with the year 1922, there was an increase of 9,808 tons.

Skins.—Total, 4,213 tons. The principal countries of destination were: United States, 3,676 tons; France, 255 tons; Uruguay, 121 tons, and Netherlands, 102 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Bahia, 1,254 tons; Pernambuco, 638 tons; Fortaleza, 607 tons; Maceió, 582 tons, and Rio de Janeiro 345 tons. Compared with the year 1922, there was an increase of 910 tons.

Tallow.—Total, 13,000 tons. The principal countries of destination were; United Kingdom, 4,594 tons; Germany, 3,106 tons; Uruguay, 2,349 tons; Netherlands, 1,420 tons; France, 790 tons; Belgium, 412 tons, and the United States, 108 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Rio Grande, 6,823 tons; Livramento, 2,504 tons; Rio de Janeiro, 1,527 tons; Santos, 1,030 tons; Guarahy, 526 tons, and Corumbá, 323 tons. Compared with the year 1922, there was an increase of 10,472 tons.

Wool.—Total, 2,161 tons. The principal countries of destination were: Uruguay, 1,343 tons; Germany, 520 tons; Belgium, 133 tons, and Argentina, 123 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Livramento, 965 tons; Pelotas, 414 tons; Uruguayana, 314 tons, and Rio Grande, 233 tons. Compared with the year 1922, there was a decrease of 1,400 tons.

Manganese.—Total, 235,831 tons. The principal countries of destination were: United States, 189,700 tons; United Kingdom, 26,150 tons; France, 13,734 tons, and Belgium, 5,839 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Rio de Janeiro, 226,759 tons, and Bahia, 9,020 tons. Compared with the year 1922, there was a decrease of 104,875 tons.

Cotton.—Total, 19,170 tons. The principal countries of destination were: United Kingdom, 11,852 tons; Portugal, 4,606 tons, and France, 1,964 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Santos, 4,949 tons; Fortaleza, 4,675 tons; Pernambuco, 3,935 tons; Cabedello, 3,041 tons, and Natal, 1,366 tons. Compared with 1922, there was a decrease of 14,777 tons.

Carnauba wax.—Total, 4,341 tons. The principal countries of destination were: United States, 2,135 tons; United Kingdom, 801 tons; Germany, 638 tons, and France, 540 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Fortaleza, 2,095 tons; Ilha do Cajueiro, 1,512 tons, and Bahia, 343 tons. Compared with the year 1922, there was a decrease of 664 tons.

ACTIVITIES OF THE CHILEAN LABOR OFFICE[1]

SR. MOISES POBLETE TRONCOSO, Chief of the Chilean Labor Office, not long ago made the following communication to the International Labour Office:

The Chilean Labor Office recently made an exhaustive inquiry into the conditions of workers' associations in the Republic. This inquiry, the first of its kind in Chile, reveals the fact that the movement is strongly developed throughout the country. At present the total number of associations is 1,131, with 88,527 members, composed as follows: 8,701 honorary or passive members, 4,483 pensioned members, and 75,343 active members. These figures include associations of all kinds (trade union, corporative, mutual aid, cooperative, and athletic associations). The annual contributions paid to these bodies amount to 2,638,666 pesos.

Libraries are owned by 161 associations, medical services have been organized by 401, hospital accommodation for members is provided by 45, daily benefits are paid to members by 740, while 9 associations care for members' widows and 4 for their orphans. The associations publish 6 daily newspapers and 19 periodicals.

The efforts of the organized workers, which are mainly directed toward obtaining improved living and working conditions, had some appreciable success during 1923. In this connection attention should be drawn to the campaign carried on by bakery workers for the abolition of night work in bakeries. Every effort was made to win over public opinion, and the workers finally managed to get the public authorities to submit a draft bill to the Senate providing for the abolition of night work. This bill is now under consideration by Congress.

Among the most important organizations in the country should be noted the Workers' Trade Union Congress (*Congreso social obrero*), which comprises more than 150 perfectly organized mutual-aid societies. Pride of place in the trade union movement must, however, be given to the Railwaymen's Association, from the point of view both of membership and organization. Among other claims put forward by this association for the benefit of its members is one for the introduction of a scheme of pensions after 30 years' service which, it is confidentially believed, will shortly receive official recognition. Another important organization is the Workers' Federation of Chile (*Federación Obrera de Chile*), which recently held a conference at Chillán at which all the committees of affiliated unions were present.

The activity of the workers' educational centers and the character of the union movement in general denote the ardent desire felt by Chilian workers to obtain more education and to work out their moral and economic emancipation.

The following communication was also addressed to the International Labour Office:

Unemployment in Chile, which was a serious trouble to the authorities from 1920 to 1922, had almost completely disappeared by the end of 1923. As a

[1] Industrial and Labour Information, May 12, 1924.

result of the boom in the saltpeter market, 70 per cent of the undertakings which were at work before the recent crisis have reopened and all the unemployed have been able to obtain work at their old trade. It has even been announced that, in order to meet forthcoming orders, between 12,000 and 15,000 extra workers will be needed in the saltpeter mines.

At Santiago, in particular, developments in the building trade, both in the towns and in the country, have caused a scarcity of labor. There has also been a serious labor crisis in agricultural undertakings in the center and south of the country, the labor requirements of which during the harvest are considerable.

The public employment exchange, which is attached to the labor office at Santiago, has found employment for the following workers:

Industry:	No. of workers
Public utility undertakings	2, 766
Building trade	277
Factories and workshops	2, 579
Agricultural	1, 914
Mines	863
Domestic service (women)	484
Commercial and office employment	39
	8, 922

It may be pointed out that, although certain associations of employers possess labor offices (*Bourses de travail*), the absence of any legislation concerning engagement prevents any effective control of such departments.

HUMANE TREATMENT FOR MEXICO'S DUMB ANIMALS[1]

By Mariana Invernizio Swift

JUST one year ago two young Mexican attorneys, brothers, of independent fortune, attorneys-at-law, Ramon and Francisco de la Barra, hoisted their modest banner in defense of the dumb animals of the Republic. To-day they have a society composed of approximately 5,000 members. Educational department heads, school-teachers, physicians, veterinaries, policemen, park keepers, newsboys, and some 3,000 school children, not to mention others are members of the society. Typical of these "others" are many laborers—electric and telephone linemen, workers in even more humble lines and, last but not least, the street sweepers. The writer attended a

[1] *El Universal*, Mexico, May 22, 1924.

recent meeting where she heard the inspector of public schools tell of the work his committee is doing in establishing branches of the society in the near-by municipalities, and of lectures delivered. She also heard a laborer tell of his success in interesting the entire membership of his labor organization in working with the society. Distinguished professionals sat and discussed matters with laborers in overalls who came to the meeting direct from their day's work before going home to their dinner.

ENCOURAGE RAISING OF PURE STOCK

This society held a general exhibition of animals a few months ago in Mexico City at which prizes were awarded not only to beautiful and pedigreed animals, but also to many of little or no pedigree that were well kept and groomed; branches of the Society have already been established in practically every large city of the Republic; hundreds of wire and chain whips have been confiscated from cruel or ignorant drivers; dozens of injured animals have been cared for; "delegates" appointed by the society, armed with credentials "visaed" by the police authorities, silently patrol the cities watching for those who maltreat animals, ready to admonish such violators of the humane law and, if that has no effect, to have them arrested. Numerous drinking fountains for animals, both large and small, have been built. These are some of the concrete evidences of activity already in existence, and the Society which is still in its infancy, is looking ahead to even greater improvements. The torturing, two-wheel wagon will soon disappear from the streets, sufficient drinking fountains will be built, a hospital for the treatment of injured animals will be installed, homeless, starving animals will be cared for, and more adequate laws will be urged for the protection of animal life in general.

What has been done along these lines thus far has been realized with the money provided by the brothers de la Barra and the excellent cooperation accorded them by the members of the society. These young lawyers have declined to accept financial assistance in the form of monthly dues or donations until such time as they shall have fully established the society in its own building with its own hospital and a thorough corps of workers. When that shall have been achieved, they intend turning the society over to a legally incorporated institution with its officers and directors, they to remain as simple members of that organization.

The writer does not know of a more meritorious work than this, and certainly of none more nobly and unselfishly initiated. It is quite certain that the English-speaking residents in Mexico will not fail to lend their whole-hearted support to such an institution when the proper time shall have arrived.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Our country is not lacking in material resources, and though we need more education, it can not be said to be lacking in intelligence. But, certainly, it has need of a greater practical application of the truths of religion. It is only in that direction that there is hope of solution of our economic and social problems.

Whatever inspires and strengthens the religious belief and religious activities of the people, whatever ministers to their spiritual life, is of supreme importance. Without it, all other efforts will fail. With it lies the only hope of success. The strength of our country is the strength of its religious convictions.—CALVIN COOLIDGE, President of the United States.

ARGENTINA

CEREAL EXPORTS.—The *Prensa* of Buenos Aires for May 31 states that from January 1 to May 29, 1924, the principal cereal exports as compared with those of the corresponding period of 1923 were as follows:

Products	1924	1923
	Tons	*Tons*
Wheat	2,791,728	2,216,381
Maize	813,195	795,309
Linseed	829,791	775,741
Oats	317,019	279,636
Total	4,751,733	4,067,067

INDUSTRIAL ARTS EXPOSITION.—A Municipal Industrial Arts Exposition is to be held in the latter half of October in the Pabellon de las Rosas in Buenos Aires. Exhibits will include decorative sculpture and paintings; gold and silver work and jewelry; industrial engraving and lithographing; cabinetmaking and furniture; stamped and repoussé work in cloths, paper, wood, etc.; wood and ivory carving; wrought iron; artistic photography and printing; industrial drawing, plans for interiors of buildings and ceramics, crystals and plate glass. For each section there will be a first prize of 1,000 pesos and a gold medal and two second prizes of 500 pesos and a silver medal each. The exhibition will be open one month.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION SHIP VISITS BUENOS AIRES.—The cruiser *Italia*, which has been making an exhibition tour of Central and South America with a special embassy of culture and trade under the patronage of the King of Italy, Moussolini, and D'Annunzio, arrived in the port of Buenos Aires on May 14, staying until May 29. During the stay of the cruiser the special mission on board and the officers of the ship were entertained extensively by the Italian

residents of Buenos Aires and the Argentine authorities. The mission brought to the Italian Legation for the associated Italian organizations, an urn containing earth from Carso, Italy, conveying it through Buenos Aires on a gun carriage escorted by Italian and Argentine soldiers to the Italian minister's house, where presentation and acceptance speeches were made by the resident and visiting ministers. The earth is to be placed in a monument to be erected in the grounds of the Italian Hospital in Buenos Aires. Other interesting events during the stay of the *Italia* were lectures on art by a member of the mission, a visit to the Italian Chamber of Commerce, the schools, a banquet given by the President, and other entertainments too numerous to mention.

Radio developments.—The Argentine Broadcasting Association was formed in Buenos Aires in May for the purpose of furnishing good broadcasting programs which are to be financed by the members of the association, who contribute a proportional quota of their monthly earnings not to exceed 200 pesos. The members of the association, mostly manufacturers or dealers in the radio business, intend to furnish only first-class programs covering eight hours daily, under the supervision of a special committee. Station LOZ of the South American Radio Corporation on May 15 began to broadcast the programs of this association from 10 to 12 noon, 4 to 7 p. m., and 9 to 12 midnight, on a wave length of 425 meters.

New regulations were issued on May 27, 1924, covering radio transmission of news notices, concerts, lectures, experimental transmission, and other uses of radio, in part as follows:

> Persons who wish to establish broadcasting stations must obtain a license from the Ministry of the Navy or of the Interior. Persons owning receiving sets must notify the proper ministry for statistical purposes. Broadcasting can not be carried on unless authorized by the national telegraph authorities nor can trials nor experiments be made between 10 and 12 midnight, being suspended also while the national radio stations broadcast the weather and time signals, if offering interference. . . .
>
> Broadcasting stations are divided into classes by wave lengths, hours of sending being arranged if these stations cause interference with national sending stations. Experimental stations can be operated only by persons having licenses not lower than the second class. The present regulation became effective July 1, 1924. . . .

BOLIVIA

Vicuña skins.—In view of the laws of February 7, 1920, and April 7, 1922, forbidding the exportation of vicuña skins and wool, and in view of the termination of the six months' period allowed merchants to dispose of the skins in stock until regulations are adopted restricting the killing of vicuñas to certain periods, all merchants dealing in vicuña skins or textiles manufactured from vicuña wool must, according to a decree of April 30, 1924, take their

merchandise to the Office of Internal Revenue, between the dates of May 1 and 31, 1924, and have them stamped. After the 1st of June merchants found with unstamped goods of this character may be denounced to the authorities by any public official or private individual, and the articles in question will be confiscated and sold at public auction, the person making the accusation receiving 50 per cent of the sale price.

PROPOSED BUS SERVICE FOR LA PAZ.—An Argentine commercial firm has submitted a proposal to the Municipal Council of La Paz for establishing bus lines in the sections of the city where there are no street cars operating.

OBLIGATORY SERVICE FOR REPAIRING ROADS.—In order to regulate this service, which all citizens are obliged by law to perform or pay a substitute to do for them, the Executive, considering the period from May 15 to November 15 as the most appropriate for road construction and repair, has designated that time for fulfilling the annual performance of this service throughout the entire Republic. During these six months the road inspectors will survey the roads under their jurisdiction and instruct the subprefects as to the proper means of accomplishing the work required. The subprefects are obliged to be present when the repairs are being made.

INAUGURATION OF TUPIZA-VILLAZÓN RAILROAD.—On May 10, 1924, the Tupiza-Villazón section of the Atocha-Villazón railroad was inaugurated. The President of Bolivia and a committee of Government officials made the trip to Tupiza in a special train for the celebration of this event. The completion of the second section of this important road, Tupiza-Atocha-Uyuni, is expected in the very near future.

BRAZIL

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS BUREAU.—The Minister of Agriculture is organizing a Bureau of Agricultural Statistics which will publish a quarterly bulletin giving the figures on crops, animals, and population in the capital and the States. The Bureaus of Pastoral Industry, the Census, and that of General Statistics will cooperate in furnishing data.

ROADS.—According to the *Brazilian American* for May 10, 1924, automobile roads are to be constructed from Cuyaba, the capital of the State of Matto Grosso, to the Araguay River, and from Bello Horizonte, in Minas Geraes, to Morro Velho, a distance of 23 kilometers, while an automobile road from Lages to Curitybanos, in the State of Parana, has already been opened to public traffic.

VEGETABLE OILS, FATS, AND WAX CONGRESS.—The Brazilian Chemical Society is planning to hold the first Vegetable Oils, Fats, and Wax Congress of Brazil. Dr. J. Bertino de Moraes Carvalho,

who is in charge of the preliminary arrangements, will personally invite the Engineers' Club, the Commercial Association, the National Agricultural Association, the Industrial Center, the Upper Council of Trade and Industry, and the Upper Council of Labor, as well as other organizations to participate in this congress.

GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENT STATION FOR FUELS AND MINERALS.—The Government experiment station is making continuous and highly appreciated efforts to discover the best fuel products of Brazil. It has conducted experiments in the coal fields of the south in Santa Catherina and Río Grande del Sur, drawing the attention of heads of industries who turn to it for information and technical opinions. The proper type of furnace grate for Brazilian coal has been determined by this bureau. The laboratory in connection with the station is also efficiently contributing to the investigations on fuels and minerals.

FIRST BRAZILIAN CONGRESS OF ACCOUNTING.—This first Brazilian Congress of Accounting opened in Rio de Janeiro on July 14. Representatives of the different ministries, business schools, the General Bureau of Accounts, and other accounting bodies were present. The themes prepared were considered by committees appointed for the purpose. The Société Academique Comptabilité of Belgium has requested that the proceedings of the Congress be sent to it for publication in its Bulletin, especially the second section dealing with technical training in accounting.

CHILE

PREPARATION OF FRUITS.—An interesting extract taken from the President's message of June 1 regarding the preparation of dried and and fresh fruits is as follows:

> I am glad to confirm the announcement made last year that machinery would shortly be installed for the preparation of dried fruit and conserves and preparation of fresh fruits with the object of organizing the exportation business and of stimulating the industry which in the central and part of the southern zone may benefit the national revenue to the amount of several million pesos. We can count on the European markets for the trade in preserved fruits and dried fruits and with the American market for fresh fruit, and with this in view the Government will continue its efforts to encourage this industrial movement, establishing fruit stations and intensifying its propaganda to the end that producers may extend the area of their orchards, select the best varieties, and to form the Corporations that have been of such advantage in California.
>
> In the recent fruit season there have been over 60,000 boxes of fruit exported, chiefly melons and grapes, the producers availing themselves of the services of the packing factory and of the staff charged with that task.

COLOMBIA

COLOMBIAN COFFEE IN THE UNITED STATES.—Colombia, which occupies the second place as a coffee exporting country to the United

States, sent to the markets of the latter during February of the present year 17,180,698 pounds of this commodity valued at 3,062,647 pesos, as compared with 12,132,100 pounds valued at 2,053,277 pesos during the same period of 1923. The annual coffee exports from Colombia now amount to nearly 2,000,000 bags, with a cost of over $40,000,000

The last report issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Cundinamarca covering the 52 principal districts states that there are in this department 13,398 coffee plantations which cover an area of 95,500 acres and contain 33,054,782 trees in full production, together with 6,814,714 trees not yet producing. The principal municipalities in which coffee is cultivated on a large scale are Arbelaez, El Colegio, El Penón, Fusagasugá, La Palma, San Antonio, Viotá and Yacopí.

EXPORTS OF AND REVENUES FROM PLATINUM.—In the first quarter of 1924 there were obtained from the rivers and mines of the Chocó territory 99,129 *castellanos* of platinum, which were sold for 1,288,676 pesos, and on which the export duties amounted to 58,789 pesos.

ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILROADS.—The Department of Public Works is now considering a proposition submitted by a Colombian company for the electrification of certain railroads in that country. This company offers the Government 2,000 horsepower units at the rate of seven thousandths of a cent per unit. This company also offers the total electric power required for the electrification of the Girardot and Tolima Railroads at the rate of 4 pesos per month for each horsepower unit, binding itself to supply this amount within six months after the contract is signed.

The municipality of Barranquilla is planning to electrify its dual street car lines.

BANANA INDUSTRY.—Agents of two well-known American fruit companies were sent to Colombia toward the end of May to study the possibilities of the Sinú region, in the department of Bolivar, in connection with the establishment of large banana plantations in that territory. The result of these investigations are so encouraging that both companies have decided to enter this field for the cultivation of bananas on a large scale. The Sinú Valley offers a great future for this class of commercial enterprise, since it includes large tracts of land of excellent quality, an abundant water supply for irrigation purposes, great facilities for the building of a railroad at low cost, close proximity to a good maritime shipping port, excellent climatic conditions, and plenty of capable laborers. The companies mentioned plan to establish plantations within an area of 100 kilometers along the Sinú River valley, purchasing the land and advancing the necessary funds on good terms to those landowners who do not wish to sell, but who are desirous of establishing plantations of their own.

NEW PETROLEUM DISCOVERIES.—A communication from Richacha states that petroleum has been discovered in Lake Goagira, and that experts are now trying to locate the source, which it is anticipated will be found in Colombian territory.

AERIAL TRANSPORT.—In spite of the terrible accident in Barranquilla recently, in which five lives were lost and the hydroavion Tolima was destroyed by fire, the Colombo-Alemana Aerial Transportation Company service will be extended, as planned. Moreover, this company has just inaugurated two new lines, that from Antioquia to the Cauca Valley, and that from Bucaramanga to Puerto Vilches, equipped with the finest modern machines and the most expert aviators.

COSTA RICA

SILK WEAVES.—"El Laberinto" factory early in June produced its first weaves of raw silk. This industry is a new one in Costa Rica.

FIRE INSURANCE.—According to the *Diario de Comercio* for May 30, 1924, 11,000,000 colones worth of property was insured against fire in the city of San José. American companies insured property to the amount of $1,707,265; English companies to 683,518 pounds sterling, and local companies to 2,802,940 colones.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.—A branch telegraph is to be extended to the town of San Pablo de Nicoya. The town, through donations of the wealthy citizens and the assistance and labor of other citizens, is to build the house to contain the telegraph office and the quarters of the agent. The line was to be in operation by the latter part of June, the office temporarily located in premises loaned for the purpose.

CUBA

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HORTICULTURE.—This association was recently formed by fruit growers of Habana and Pinar del Rio, under the patronage of the Secretary of Agriculture in the Bureau of Plant Sanitation to discuss means for removal of the cause of the United States quarantine against Cuban fruits, deciding to aid the Government agencies by forming this association for the improvement of fruit. All fruit growers of Cuba are to be urged to join the association which will be of mutual benefit to all members, providing information on fruit culture, and working toward a cooperative system, agricultural bank or credit systems, irrigation, improved living conditions in rural communities, transportation facilities, and other purposes contributory to the increase of fruit production.

POULTRY EXPOSITION.—A poultry exposition is to be held in Habana in February of 1925. The exposition is to be arranged by Mr. Theo Hewes, a manager of expositions who will exhibit all types

of fowls, to be judged as in United States poultry shows. Raisers of fine poultry in Habana are much interested in the forthcoming exposition.

MINERALS AND MINES.—*La Discusión* of Habana of June 26, 1924, published an article giving some statistics on the mineral wealth and mines being operated in Cuba.

The mines of Matahambre in Pinar del Rio during 1923 furnished 191,153 tons of copper ore, of which 17,358 tons were first-grade hand picked running from 12 to 18 per cent copper, while 173,795 tons of second-grade ore showed 1 to 5 per cent copper. The United States imported 16,966 tons of the first grade and 31,683 tons of the second grade of this ore. In the Province of Habana up to 1922, 22 oil wells had been driven, of which 9 produced oil. In 1923, 170,650 gallons were sold at 12 to 15 cents per gallon. From the Motembo Mine in the Province of Santa Clara during 1923, 50,000 gallons of naphtha were sold. The iron ores from the mines of Oriente Province yielded 5 to 85 per mineral. The total amount of mineral exported was 412,012 tons. The Manuel Mine in Bayamo furnished 4,551 tons of manganese ore, of which 2,109 tons were exported.

PAN AMERICAN OFFICE OF PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS.—Cuba has recently donated a site for the office for the International American Union for the Protection of Patents and Trade-marks created by the convention of Buenos Aires in 1916. Cuba is also to contribute 25,000 pesos toward the erection of the building. The rules governing the Pan American Patent and Trade-mark Office were changed by the Pan American conference in Santiago, a new convention being drawn up which so far has been signed by Brazil only.

The temporary office which has been functioning in Cuba in accordance with the terms of the convention of Buenos Aires has registered 999 trade-marks of which 857 are North American, 35 Cuban, 35 Dominican, 3 Haitian, and the remainder from other countries.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

FORECAST OF CACAO YIELD.—The cacao crop of the Puerto Plata district, which represents the bulk of the cacao grown in the Republic, is showing much improvement, fair estimates for the full crop being around 38,000,000 pounds. (*U. S. Commerce Reports*, June 9.)

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS REGARDING CACAO BEANS FOR EXPORT.—In order to prevent the exportation of cacao that is not in good condition the municipality of Santiago has issued an order forbidding the purchase or sale of imperfect cacao beans, or those found to be worm eaten or moldy. Any person violating these regulations will be fined 100 pesos or imprisoned from one to five days, or both, according to the circumstances of the offense, and the cacao will be confiscated by the police and distroyed.

ECUADOR

Panamá-hat industry.—One of the most important industries in Ecuador is the manufacture of straw hats, the exports during 1923

totaling 2,800,000 sucres (1 sucre equals $0.286 at average rate of exchange for 1923). These hats are woven entirely by hand, mostly by Indians and natives of the lower classes; the quality and style vary with the locality where they are made. The current prices for the style usually sold in the United States are from 7 to 40 sucres per dozen.

GUATEMALA

ELECTRIC LIGHT TO PANAJACHEL.—The town of Panajachel in the Department of Sololá is now equipped with electric light, the work being completed on May 15 by Sr. Antonio Montalván, who has installed the plant.

GUATEMALA CITY WIRELESS STATION.—The wireless station on Santa Cecelia Hill, near Guatemala City, has recently been completed.

The United Fruit Company station at Puerto Barrios on July 4 was inaugurated by the President of the Republic, who sent a message of congratulation to President Coolidge upon the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence and the President's birthday, which falls upon the same day. President Coolidge replied to President Orellana thanking him for his good wishes and added that he earnestly hoped that the new means of communication between the two countries would increase the ties of interest.

TEXTILE AND CELLULOSE INDUSTRY.—A new company capitalized at $30,000 has recently been started in the city of Guatemala to manufacture textiles and cellulose by a new fiber machine process in which chemicals are used on artificial silk fibers and for the manufacture of paper. The company may increase its capital to $100,000 if the business warrants it.

HAITI

NEW FACTORY FOR CANNING PINEAPPLES.—According to present plans a concern in Haiti proposes to erect a canning factory for putting up pineapples. The machinery used will be of the type usually employed in Hawaii for canning. (*Commerce Reports*, June 16, 1924.)

LOGWOOD INDUSTRY.—In a review of the logwood industry in Haiti, Mr. H. P. Davis, secretary-manager of the American Chamber of Commerce of Haiti, says that logwood has been for many years one of the staple products of Haiti and, through the export tax, an important source of government revenue. The United States has for a long time received the greater portion of the logwood exported from Haiti; in 1921–22 the United States received 47,129,276 French pounds, and in 1922–23, 36,170,131 French pounds. The principal factor in the logwood business is becoming more and more a question of transportation. The great tracts of logwood in the interior are not accessible to any means of transportation at present available and will not be until improved transportation facilities are provided.

MEXICO

NATIONAL AGRARIAN CONFERENCE.—The National Agrarian Federation, after consulting with prominent agriculturists and representatives from various towns, has decided to hold an agrarian conference, thus bringing together all the different elements interested in agrarian reforms in order to adopt resolutions concerning this important subject. The purpose of the National Agrarian Federation is, among other things, to help community towns preserve the lands allotted them and to obtain any additional lands they may require; also to help the small landowners enlarge their property holdings by dividing the large estates among them.

RAILWAY CONGRESS.—During the latter part of May announcement was made that the Second Railway Congress will meet in the city of Querátaro on June 15 of the present year. It was expected that more than three hundred delegates would be present, representing all the various railroad guilds. The purpose of the congress was to organize all railway employees and workmen into one strong brotherhood.

NICARAGUA

1923 IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—According to the report of the Office of the High Commission of Finance in Managua the foreign trade for 1923 amounted to 19,329,922.70 córdobas, the imports being 7,263,715.56 córdobas and the exports 12,066,207.14 córdobas, showing a balance favorable to the country of 4,802,491.58 córdobas. The import and export figures are higher than those of the two preceding years.

EXPORTS FROM BLUFF, APRIL, 1924.—The exports in April, 1924, through the port of Bluff were as follows: Bananas, 267,462 stems; mahogany, 805,589 feet; gold bars, 13,792 ounces; and 5,000 coconuts.

PANAMA

PANAMA FRUIT TO THE UNITED STATES.—The Furness line of steamers in May took up fruit from Panama to the States of Washington and Oregon in order to create a market for the fine fruits raised in that Republic. The shipment reached the United States in good condition.

BANANA COMPANIES.—The Gatun Lake Banana Company now has 1,000 hectares of land, of which 300 acres are planted in bananas, near Escoval, and is taking every precaution to keep the land free from the banana blight. The land is parceled out and sold to investors at $300 an acre, the company undertaking to clear and plant the land, raise the bananas, and pay the returns on the investment at

the end of the first year when the plants begin bearing. A number of men in Los Angeles, California, have made arrangements with the largest banana importer of that city to take up 60,000 bunches a week for which the importer is to pay the prevailing market price and furnish transportation. At present prices this brings about $4.50 per standard size bunch at wholesale prices.

During the past year a number of new companies have been started in different parts of the Republic, all actively engaged or preparing to engage in the raising of bananas. The largest of these new companies are located as follows: On the San Blas Coast, the American Banana Company, the San Blas-Panama Banana Company; Bocas del Toro, the Surgeon Banana Company; Gatun Lake, The Gatun Lake Banana Company, The Gatun Lake, Land and Improvement Company, and the Trinidad River Fruit Company.

The Surgeon Banana Company just mentioned, established recently in Bocas del Toro, has a capital of $60,000 and will develop 20,000 hectares of almost virgin land. The plantation is divided into small farms connected with the port by a railway which links up the farms into a single unit.

PARAGUAY

Friendly reciprocity.—On May 15, the Government of Argentina accepted the proposal made by that of Paraguay for a reduction of 30 per cent in the duties on wines imported from that Republic, reciprocating with an equal reduction in the duty on Paraguayan *yerba mate*, which will now equal that levied, by decree of March 24 and Law 11281, on Brazilian mate, and granting Paraguay and Brazil the same commercial privileges.

Importation tariff.—Owing to the difficulty of collecting duties on imported articles not appearing in the import tariff law, it was decided to add Rule XIV, this rule to apply to sundry articles, merchandise, and manufactures not included in the mentioned law but which are similar or exactly like other imports in composition, quality, context, and use. If the article imported is similar to two or more already in the tariff, and on each of which a different rate is charged, the higher of these will apply.

Shipping regulation.—By decree of May 29, 1924, dutiable shipments of national products may after that date be made from ports not hitherto habilitated for such shipments.

Cotton seed.—By article 1 of decree No. 18218 cotton growers and exporters must reserve 30 per cent of the seed obtained from this year's crop to start the new one, and by article 2 of the same decree no cotton can be exported through any of the customhouses in the Republic unless accompanied by a certificate from the Agricultural Bank (Banco Agrícola).

MATCH FACTORY.—After protracted experimentation, the matches manufactured by "El Sol" factory of Tacumbú are now competing to advantage with the imported brand.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.—The following table was published by *El Diario* of May 24, 1924, of the economic activities in the ports of the Republic during the first three months of 1924:

IMPORTS

Ports	January	February	March	Total
	Pesos	*Pesos*	*Pesos*	*Pesos*
Asunción	737,280	545,297	842,806	2,125,383
Concepción	2,983	5,435	9,958	18,376
Encarnación	23,124	15,571	27,356	66,051
Pilar	4,335	6,279	4,285	14,899
Ayolas	7	87		94
Humaitá	5	111	80	196
Villeta	46,376	23,821	47,918	118,115
Alberdi				
Total	814,110	596,601	932,403	2,343,114
Total imports in 1923	403,458	348,558	417,093	1,169,109

EXPORTS

Ports	January	February	March	Total
	Pesos	*Pesos*	*Pesos*	*Pesos*
Asunción	765,635	375,611	320,311	1,461,557
Concepción	37,094	25,364	22,478	84,936
Encarnación	37,094	43,026	80,336	185,941
Pilar	29,226	2,974	11,575	43,775
Ayolas	825	985		1,840
Humaitá	5,040	2,151	4,113	11,304
Villeta	19,143	11,906	32,837	63,936
Alberdi	126	84	126	336
Total	894,183	462,101	471,776	1,853,625
Total exports in 1923	623,608	492,428	323,043	1,439,079

These calculations were made in accordance with the tariff.

A SEED-PLANTING MACHINE, OR SEEDER.—Sr. Francisco Cabriza, a Paraguayan laborer in Villarrica, has submitted a model of a seed-planting machine built in his own workshop, to the agricultural section of the "Defensa Agrícola" or Department for the Protection of Agriculture, the officials of which have tried it out, finding it easy to handle, practicable, and not easily impaired. This ingenious and progressive young laborer, who has devoted his life to farming, to-day owns a large farm, on which he has established an apiary equipped and managed in the modern way.

PERÚ

SUGAR REFINERY.—A concession has been granted to Oscar Deéscovi to establish a sugar refinery in Perú. According to the terms of this agreement the concessionary must organize a stock company before November 30 of the present year, for the purpose

of carrying on the sugar refinery industry. The concession is granted for five years, commencing from the day the refinery is in operation, which must be before June 30, 1925. If the above-mentioned conditions are not fulfilled within the time specified the concession will become null and void.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.—Certificates for practicing pharmacy will be issued by the Board of Health. The applicant must pass an examination before the Director of the Board of Health and the inspection committee of pharmacy. These examinations will be held every year in July and November.

SALVADOR

COTTON GIN.—A cotton gin has been installed on the property of Don Emilio González, in the town of San Miguel. The gin will be used by the community through the kindness of the owner.

NEW ROAD.—Work was begun in the middle of May upon a new road to run from the town of Santiago de María to the Lake of Alegería.

TO FAVOR FIBER PRODUCTION.—See page 945.

URUGUAY

MONTH'S ANIMAL PRODUCTS EXPORTS.—The *Mañana* of May 25, 1924, published the record of the animal sanitary police inspection division on animal products shipped from Uruguay during May, which is as follows:

To Italy, 3,000 cases of preserved meat, 280 cases of frozen beef ribs, 853 sacks of frozen veal, 254 cases of frozen tripe, 560 frozen mutton carcasses, 15,886 frozen beef quarters, 2,200 frozen half veal carcasses, 400 sacks of frozen tripe, 10,250 dried cowhides, 3 tierces of salted casings, 20 bales of sheepskins, 187 sacks of horns, and 581 bales of unwashed wool; to England, 1,800 tins of pickled partridges; to Belgium, 5,920 frozen beef quarters, equivalent to 1,480 live young steers; to Sweden, 3,500 salted beef hides; to Norway, 75 cases of preserved meats; to Germany, 8,600 frozen beef quarters, equivalent to 2,150 live young steers, 760 dried calfskins, 1,000 salted cowhides, and 111 cases of dried bladders; to Spain, 240 tins of pickled partridges and 750 dried cowhides; to France, 48,346 frozen beef quarters, equivalent to 12,086 young live steers, 23,000 frozen mutton carcasses, 180 sacks and 20 cases of frozen meats of various kinds, 2,906 cases of preserved meats, and 90 pipes of animal fat; to the United States, 1,185 cases of preserved meat, 920 cases of frozen spare ribs, 160 cases of frozen sausage, 194 cases of frozen boneless sausage, 260 cases of frozen beef ribs, 70 sacks of frozen veal ribs, 160 sacks of frozen beef tongues, 4,000 salted cowhides, 10 bales of cow tail bristles, and 17 pipes of salted casings; to Mexico, 250 bales of jerked beef; to Porto Rico, 65 cases of preserved meat and 1,100 bales of jerked beef; to Argentina, 3 race horses.

EXPOSITION OF FARM PRODUCTS.—This exposition was held in Montevideo on June 19, being participated in by the committees and associations for rural progress.

URUGUAYAN MARITIME LEAGUE.—A maritime league is to be founded in Uruguay to create an interest in the sea on the part of Uruguayan youth. The Navy and seafaring men back of the movement have planned to hold a large meeting to which are to be invited all associations and industries connected with the sea, such as the yacht club, directors of the naval shipyards, and all other trades connected with shipbuilding. The organization is to be similar to the maritime leagues of Italy, France, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Peru.

ROAD SIGNS.—The "Asociación Patriótica del Uruguay" has recently organized a subscription for the placing of adequate road signs on interdepartmental and national roads for the benefit of travelers and commerce. The departmental commissions of the association are to make plans for their localities. The signs will bear the name of the department in which they are located as well as the names of the principal towns, kind of road, the shield of Artigas, the motto and name of the Patriotic Association and the name of the donor. The Army will be requested to cooperate in the work of placing the posts along national highways.

URUGUAYAN-ARGENTINE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AGREEMENT.—The Uruguayan and Argentine Chambers of Commerce have recently agreed to authorize their respective exchanges to quote reciprocally the bonds and notes of the neighboring country.

EXHIBITION FLIGHTS.—The Pro-Aviation Committee has recently carried out some exhibition flights in the interior of the Republic to arouse public interest in the subscription raised in July for national aviation. Cesáreo L. Berisso, head of the Military School of Aviation, with the secretary of the executive committee made a 1,200 kilometer (kilometer equals five-eighths of a mile) flight from the Military School of Aviation over Flores, Paysandú, and Sopas where they made their first landing. From that town they flew to Tacuarembó, arriving during a field day event held for the benefit of aviation. The following day the aviators continued their flight to Treinta y Tres, passing over other cities on their way.

VENEZUELA

DIAMOND MINES.—Besides the mines already discovered in the bed of the Caroní and the margin of the Piragua, diamonds have been found in "La Lira," a mine which extends the whole length of the Cuyuni, and in which 20,000 laborers are employed, counting both the gold and diamond mines. Diamonds have also been found in the bed of the Chicanán and near "El Carató" Falls, two concessions having been granted, moreover there are many rich diamond mines in Guayana, but as yet no company has undertaken to exploit them on account of the difficulty of finding a market for them.

PROJECTS IN ENGINEERING.—Owing to the lack of water for the public service during the dry season in Caracas, more especially in the basins of the Macarao, Catuche, and Cotiza, the following engineering projects are being considered for the purpose of increasing the supply:

Construction of an aqueduct, 1,850 meters in length and 250 in width, at an average cost of 1,000,000 bolivars in La Alegría, situated in the basin of the Macarao, for the storage of rain water, which will be utilized in time of drought; the diversion of the course of the Pal Gacho and El Cogollal, branches of the San Pedro River, toward the basin of the Macarao, in order to supply 120 liters per second; and the construction of a canal 50,000 meters in length to conduct the water of the Guarenas, which is separated from Caracas by the La Cortada mountains, a distance of 15 kilometers—measured from El Paradero along the highway to Caracas—to the capital. This river has five branches which together can supply 374 liters of water per second.

IMPORTANT TELEGRAPH LINES.—New lines have been added to the telegraph service: The line from Rubio to Delicias in the State of Táchira, a distance of 38 kilometers; and, by the employment of metallic circuits, a line extending from Caracas to Maracay, a distance of 38 kilometers, which will prove very useful, as there was great need of direct communication.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA

CUSTOMS REVENUE.—According to *La Prensa* of Buenos Aires for June 2 the revenues collected through the Buenos Aires customhouse from January 1 to May 31, 1924, compared with those of the corresponding period of the previous year are as follows:

Revenue	1924	1923
	Pesos	*Pesos*
Imports	101,058,035	103,569,681
Exports	8,500,127	4,864,588
Port dues	8,062,055	7,054,433
Total	117,620,217	115,488,702

COLOMBIA

LOWER RATE OF INTEREST.—The 7 per cent rate of annual interest established by the Banco de la República (National Bank) went into effect on May 15, 1924. This new regulation has forced the other banks to lower their annual rates to 10 per cent, since the new law only allows a 3 per cent margin over the rates charged them by the Banco de la República.

CUBA

BUDGET 1924–25.—On June 30, 1924, the President by decree put into effect the budget of 1923–24 for the fiscal year 1924–25, as no new budget law had been passed by the National Congress. The decree also included in the budget emergency appropriations for fixed or temporary expenditures during the fiscal year. The budget is to be published in the *Gaceta Oficial* when prepared by the Minister of the Treasury.

HAITÍ

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUES.—This new bureau, which has been recently created in Haití, will have charge of collecting all taxes with the exception of customhouse duties. The bureau will be under the supervision of the Controller General of Customs. The director as well as the other employees of the bureau will be appointed by the President of Haití, at the suggestion of the Minister of Finance and the Controller General of Customs.

NICARAGUA

The HIGH COMMISSION AUTHORIZES EXPENDITURES.—In 1923 the chief expenditures made from the extraordinary fund were for roads and the railway. After July the sum of 5,000 córdobas a month was used to pay arrears in the public administration. During 1923, the High Commission acted in its legal capacity as fiscal agent and trustee in the matter of payment of the interest and amortization of bonds of the Internal Consolidated Debt.

PERU

PERUVIAN BONDS GUARANTEED BY TOBACCO REVENUE.—See page 944.

VENEZUELA

CUSTOMHOUSE, CONSULAR, AND INTERNAL REVENUE.—During the last fiscal year, which dated from July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923, the customhouse and consular revenue amounted to 43,219,480 bolivars and the internal revenue to 44,471,839 bolivars, a total of 87,691,319 bolivars. On April 15, 1923, there was a reserve fund of 64,000,000

bolivars in the treasury, 8,144,533 of which was assigned to the payment of the national debt, distributed as follows: 41,603,249 bolivars for internal and 64,575,155 bolivars for external debts. (President's Message, *El Universal*, June 5, 1924.)

LEGISLATION

COSTA RICA

OFFICE OF CONTROL MADE CONSTITUTIONAL.—At the end of the third debate the National Assembly passed the bill for making constitutional the Office of Control established by decree, November 19, 1921, for the purpose of supervising all receipts and expenditures of the public treasury, and verifying all accounts and matters connected with the public funds.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.—A decree of May 30, 1924, calls the members of the Constituent Assembly, elected March 15, 1924, to meet in the National capital within five days after the publication of this decree, to discuss and approve the amendments to the Constitution proposed by Congress.

PARAGUAY

SHIPPING REGULATION.—See page 938.
IMPORTATION TARIFF.—See page 938.
COTTONSEED.—See page 938.
DEPARTMENT OF HYGIENE.—See page 959.

PERÚ

FLAG DAY.—To honor the national flag the President has designated, by decree of April 30, 1924, June 7 to be celebrated every year as flag day. On this day patriotic services will be held in all the public and private schools, and the flag will be raised on all public buildings.

ELECTIONS.—In accordance with the election law of January 30, a decree dated April 30 calls for general elections for president, senators, and representatives for the period commencing October 12, 1924, and ending on October 12, 1929.

PERUVIAN BONDS GUARANTEED BY TOBACCO REVENUES.—The Ministry of Finance of Perú, in accordance with the provisions

contained in laws Nos. 2886 and 4728 is authorized to issue bonds to be called "Bonds of the tobacco revenues," up to the amount of 200,000 Peruvian pounds, which will bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum and will have an accumulative amortization rate of 2 per cent per annum. The proceeds of this issue are to be used in the payment of all sums owed by the Government for railroad construction work, and also to provide the necessary funds for the continuance of such projects. The full text of this law appears in *El Peruano* of May 14, 1924. (*U. S. Commerce Reports*, June 23, 1924.)

SALVADOR

To favor fiber production.—A new decree was issued April 25, 1924, limiting the terms of the decree of April 30, 1901, to 30 years from April 25, 1924. The former decree provided that a premium of 1 peso per thousand maguey (henequén) plants be paid by the local administrator of agricultural funds to cultivators of less than 10,000 plants; 50 centavos per thousand to cultivators of from 10,000 to 70,000 plants; and 25 centavos per thousand above that figure; also that such cultivators be freed from paying all municipal or fiscal export taxes on more than 50 quintals of henequén fiber, and all import taxes on machinery. The new decree, in addition to the privileges previously granted, grants freedom from payment of import and export taxes to persons engaged in the manufacture of henequén products, as before stated, for thirty years.

URUGUAY

Departmental administration law.—The *Diario Oficial* of April 1, 1924, publishes the law for the administration of the departments of the Republic. By this law each department is to be governed by a representative assembly and one or more councils of administration, the number and powers of the same to be fixed by the National Assembly. The duties of the representative departmental assemblies will be to create taxes, govern the departmental budgets, inspect the accounts presented by the local council of administration, and rule in matters of employment and discharge of employees, having power in all departmental government matters.

Police and firemen's pension law.—A decree of Congress passed on March 19, 1924, entitles all employees of the police force and of the corps of firemen and detachments of firemen who have become incapacitated for further service from disability incident to their duties to a pension equal to two-thirds of their full active pay, available from the beginning of their incapacity incident to the service. In case of the death of the pensioner, the pension is to be transferred to his widow, if she has not remarried, or to minor

children not married, or if there be no widow nor children, to widowed mothers or mothers legally separated from their husbands. If the disability of such policeman or fireman amounts to incapacity for work the pension shall be equivalent to full pay. Widows, children and mothers of those who die in the service shall have a pension equivalent to the police or fireman's full pay. This law is not applicable to those who obtained pension certificates previous to July 20, 1920. The law is published in full in the *Diario Oficial*, of April 7, 1924.

VENEZUELA

EDUCATION.—As published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of June 17, 1924, the following laws have been recently approved by Congress: Constitutional law on education, signed on May 20, 1924. Law on examinations, certificates, and degrees signed on May 29, 1924. Law on primary, secondary, and normal schools signed on May 29, 1924. Law on superior and special education, including business, manual, and vocational training; schools for nurses, music, and declamation; other branches of art and architecture.

LIQUOR REVENUE.—A law on the sale, distillation, and denaturalization of alcoholic beverages, collection of taxes, and administration of the revenue derived therefrom, was recently approved by Congress and signed on June 12, 1924. (*Gaceta Oficial*, June 16, 1924.)

PROTECTION OF FORESTS AND WATER SOURCES.—A law protecting forests, both government and private, and the exploitation of their products; the protection and care of private and public water service; navigation of rivers; concessions for the building of hydroelectric plants; and care of natural and artificial ponds, lakes, wells, etc., was signed on June 5, 1924.

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

COSTA RICA–FRANCE

CONVENTION ON REDUCED CUSTOMS DUTIES.—A convention for the reduction of customs duties between France and Costa Rica signed December 1, 1923, in San José by Sr. Miguel Obregón Lizano, Costa Rican Minister of Foreign Relations and the Chargé d'Affaires *ad*

interim of the French Legation in Costa Rica, was approved by Congress on March 24, 1924. This convention was made pending the conclusion of the commercial convention between France and Costa Rica and was to expire May 15, 1924. By its terms the minimum tariff was charged on Costa Rican coffee imported into France or its colonies or possessions, and Costa Rican import taxes were reduced on various French products; the serums and vaccines of the Pasteur Institute being duty free. Regulations for commercial travelers were also stated.

The full convention was published with the decrees relative to its approval in *La Gaceta—Diario Oficial*, March 26, 1924.

ECUADOR–PERÚ

ARBITRATION TREATY.—During the latter part of June the representatives of Perú and Ecuador signed a protocol in Quito submitting the long-standing boundary question between these two countries to the United States for arbitration, providing for the delegates to meet in Washington, D C., immediately after a decision has been rendered in the Tacna-Arica question. The protocol signed in Quito requires the ratification of both the Ecuadorean and the Peruvian Congresses, the former meets in August, and the latter in July of this year.

PANAMA-UNITED STATES

TREATY TO PREVENT SALE OF LIQUOR.—A treaty similar to those signed with Great Britain and Mexico for the prevention of illegal importation of liquor into the United States was signed by Secretary Hughes for the United States and Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, Minister of Panama, on June 6, 1924, at Washington, D. C.

PARAGUAY-URUGUAY

COASTWISE TRADE CONVENTION APPROVED.—The convention on coastwise trade between the Republics of Paraguay and Uruguay was approved by the Uruguayan Congress on March 17, 1924, the decree being published in the *Diario Oficial* of March 26, 1924.

VENEZUELA-ARGENTINA

RATIFICATION OF TREATY OF ARBITRATION.—On April 4, 1924, the Treaty of Arbitration between Venezuela and Argentina, which was signed on July 22, 1911, by the official representatives of both countries, was ratified in Caracas by the President of Venezuela and the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION COURSE.—The opening lecture of the extension series under the auspices of the University of Buenos Aires was given on May 27 by Dr. Carlos María Prando on "The Social Factor of Education."

FOURTH CENTENARY OF PORTUGUESE POET, CAMOENS.—In commemoration of the fourth centenary of the birth of the Portuguese poet, Luis de Camoens, on June 6, 1525, the Popular Lecture Institute, the University of La Plata, and the Ateneo Hispano-Americano held exercises with programs based on the life and works of the great Portuguese genius. The Brazilian and Portuguese colonies of Buenos Aires held a celebration of the centenary of their poet on June 10 under the patronage of the *Intendente Municipal*, the Portuguese Minister, the Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil, and the Library of the National Council of Women. At this entertainment the dean of the faculty of philosophy spoke, students and professors of the Library of the National Council of Women recited Spanish versions of the Portuguese poet's works, and the Brazilian violinist, Pery Machado, and the municipal band rendered musical selections.

The Camoens centenary celebration opened the tenth series of popular lectures given by the Instituto Popular de Conferencias, this first program containing an address and selection of the works of Camoens by Dr. Carlos Melo. The exercises were attended by the president of the institute, Dr. Carlos Ibarguren; the Minister of Portugal, Dr. Alberto d'Oliveira; Dr. Rostaing Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil, and many official and distinguished guests.

ARGENTINE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—The Argentine Institution for the Blind, by a decree of December 29, 1914, was granted 8 hectares for the establishment of a school for the blind with primary instruction, vocational and artistic training for the blind of both sexes, a kindergarten course, the protection of the blind service, a free outpatient eye clinic, a library and printing plant, gymnasium, a home for the helplessly blind, and a workshop for adult blind patients.

As the 8 hectares granted in the decree which established the institution were not sufficient to provide space for the various sections to be carried on, the grant of 8 hectares has been increased to

18 hectares and 74 ares (are equals 119⅗ square yards), and 35 centiares, in the land known as the Chacarita de los Colegiales.

BOLIVIA

TEACHER'S DAY.—In honor of the teachers of the Republic the President has instituted the celebration of Teacher's Day, designating June 6 as the date for this annual celebration.

COLOMBIA

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN TOLIMA.—The Department of Tolima invests annually 21 per cent of its revenues in public instruction, being one of the Departments of the Republic which takes most interest in the development of this important branch of human progress. The total number of students enrolled in the schools and colleges during 1904 amounted to 5,916, while in 1923 this number was increased to 17,772. In the first-mentioned year the number of schools in the Department of Tolima was 105 as against 339 in 1923. In 1924 the number of students registered in the elementary schools was 17,300, with over 500 in the secondary and professional institutions. In 1904 there were 145 teachers engaged in the primary schools as against 390 in 1923.

PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE.—The construction work on the Pedagogical Institute now being erected in Bogotá is progressing very rapidly. The National Congress has appropriated the sum of 100,000 pesos annually toward the maintenance of this new institution, which, once finished, will be one of the most beautiful and artistic in the country. It will have a capacity of 600 students, and will be modern in every respect.

DR. GÓMEZ RESTREPO HONORED.—The Collegiate Council of the College of Our Lady of Rosario, in recognition of the distinguished talents and meritorious services of Dr. Gómez Restrepo, have named this eminent man of letters, actually head of the faculty of philosophy and literature in the Institute of Rosario, dean of that faculty, with all the preeminence in the University institutes inherent in that title. The press and the teaching profession in general have applauded this well-merited recognition of the 30 years of abnegated service by this distinguished intellectual.

CUBA

SCHOOL HOMAGE TO FLAG.—On May 31, 1924, the schools of Habana held patriotic exercises in which the children who had done well during the school year were permitted to kiss the flag of Cuba, those meriting the distinction marching past a large flag in Almendares Park, each child pressing the folds of the national emblem to

his lips as he passed. These children also did homage to the "Urn," as the ballot box is called, and dropped into a large urn in the park a vote for the best child in school, promising at the same time to vote as honestly when grown and casting the vote of the citizen as they did on that day as children. Educational authorities were present at the ceremony which was accompanied by music from the national band and followed by athletic events.

SCHOOL MAP COMMISSION.—On August 22, 1923, upon authority of a resolution of the Department of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, a commission of educators began the preparation of a school map to show the location of each school, its state of efficiency and influence in the school district, and also to show the schools occupied and other matters relating to the efficiency of public instruction. The Departments of War and Navy and the General Bureau of Communications, as well as an engineer, have cooperated to carry out this work which is being prepared in the vocational school. The table prepared by the commission shows the following schools open in the Republic: Pinar del Rio, 236 schools over 50 children each; Habana, 375 over 50 children each, 231 schools with 15 to 25 children; Matanzas, 214 with over 50 children each, 13 schools with 15 to 25 children; Santa Clara, 493 with over 50 children, 34 with 15 to 25 children; Camagüey, 81 with over 50 children, 29 with 15 to 25 children; Oriente, 81 with over 50 children and 103 with 15 to 25 children.

ECUADOR

NEW KINDERGARTEN.—See page 964.

GUATEMALA

ARBOR DAY.—Arbor Day was set by presidential decree as the last Sunday in May of each year, being celebrated in 1924 on May 27 with gifts of trees to the school children. The children were also given seeds of various kinds of trees to plant in nursery plots in the schools. Addresses, songs, and recitations completed the Arbor Day exercises in most of the schools. The program in "La Aurora" field near Guatemala City was witnessed by the President and his Chief of Staff.

PROFESSIONAL LIBRARY.—The dean of the faculty of law and political and social science, Licenciado Adalberto Aguilar Fuentes, is anxious to establish a professional library in one of the halls of the law school. It has been suggested that the old library of the San Carlos University might be used for the professional library, as it contains some very valuable books and is not now in use.

POPULAR UNIVERSITY.—The Department of Physical Culture has organized dancing classes and singing classes for Sunday mornings to

be conducted by Vásquez Larrazábal. On the opening of the classes there were over 100 laborers in attendance.

MEXICO

EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN IN CHIAPAS.—Considering the statistics on illiteracy in the State of Chiapas very unflattering, the number of inhabitants being more or less 370,000, of whom approximately 220,000 are illiterates, the Department of Public Instruction has decided to establish 100 country schools in the State, and also to send a number of missionary teachers to work along educational lines among the Indians.

ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.—About the middle of June the students of the National University held a meeting to organize a student's association for improving both moral and social conditions among the members.

NICARAGUA

REPRESENTATIVE OF MEXICAN UNIVERSITY.—Licenciado Don Humberto Soto S., delegate of the National University of Mexico and of the Unión Juventud Hispano-America of Mexico, stopped a short time in Leon. This young man brought a message of cordial fraternity from the Mexican youth to that of Nicaragua and also to the rector of the Illustrious and Venerable University of Leon, and a greeting to the President of Nicaragua from the Secretary of Public Education in Mexico. The groups which Señor Soto represents are working for closer relations between the Spanish speaking people by intellectual contacts with other Spanish American Republics. Mexico has already given scholarships to the countries of Central America. The motto of the National University of Mexico is "For my race the spirit will speak," and the motto of the Unión Juventud Hispano-America is "For the race, in the service of humanity."

PARAGUAY

ARTIGAS SCHOOL.—The new Artigas school which has been established in Asunción by the Uruguayan teachers was visited by the President of the Republic and the Minister of Public Instruction. This school is a valuable contribution to education in Paraguay, and will serve to strengthen the ties of friendship between Paraguay and Uruguay.

THE TEMPLE OF YAGUARÓN.—The Students' Council, organized for the promotion of art in its different branches, has recently arranged that a party of members and other persons interested in art visit the Temple of Yaguarón to study the ancient sculpture to be found there, and that lectures be given later on the history of this temple and its works of art.

CHILDREN'S DAY.—See page 959.

"GIMNASIO PARAGUAYO."—In 1921 the Board of Directors of the Gimnasio Paraguayo and a number of the students conceived the idea of appointing a subcommittee consisting of 15 girls, to cooperate in the promotion of higher education for women, this committee being converted later into an association with an executive committee and 50 members. The purposes of this association are the following:

To facilitate the means of obtaining a higher education; to inspire students with the desire to better their education and intellectual status; to promote a taste for good literature, more especially that of a practical nature; and to encourage talent in all branches of art.

To carry out these purposes the association has planned the following activities:

Special classes in languages, literature, and declamation at the Gimnasio Paraguayo; courses of public lectures on health and hygiene and on the education of women and children; lectures by women of culture on determined subjects; the establishment of a library for women; a series of literary and musical entertainments for the benefit of the association; and to supply periodic and other literature, monthly, to the rural schools, especially those situated in remote regions.

PARAGUAYAN RED CROSS.—See page 959.

PERÚ

VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—A vocational training school for girls has been established in the city of Ayacucho.

SALVADOR

IMENDIA LIBRARY FOR CHILDREN.—On May 8, 1924, the pupils of the second, third, and fourth grades of the Carlos A. Imendia School met to elect the president, treasurer, and sixth and ninth members of the board of directors of the school library to fill the places of those officers who had gone to other schools, the children elected being: Joaquín Cuéllar, Pedro Medina, José León and Clemente Lemus. The library, at the suggestion of Don Julio Bolaños, director of the school, was amalgamated with the school-savings committee of these grades and a committee was also appointed to solicit books for the library from public-spirited citizens.

URUGUAY

REFORMS IN EDUCATION LAW.—Dr. Eduardo Acevedo, Director of Primary Instruction, in the latter part of May presented to the Minister of Public Instruction five bills to reform the education law of 1877 governing common school instruction. The first proposed change is that a technical council be created to direct primary

and normal instruction in relation to organization, textbooks, examinations, plans for school buildings, and other matters. The second suggested change is that a special fund be created for the construction of school buildings throughout the Republic from new revenues. The third, the inclusion in the budget of various expenditures amounting to 1,300,000 pesos. The fourth suggests the readjustment of the education tax of 1877, now yielding 200,000 pesos, so that it will render 1,500,000 pesos, and the fifth change suggested is for the revision of the school pension and length of service pay fund.

VENEZUELA

LAWS ON EDUCATION.—See page 946.

NEW RECTOR OF CENTRAL UNIVERSITY.—Dr. Alejandro Urbaneja, a distinguished lawyer, who has held many official positions, among them that of Minister of Education, has been appointed Rector of Central University (Universidad Central).

ARBOR DAY.—The Tree Festival was celebrated by the school children of the Republic, who planted many new trees, the trees successfully planted the year before receiving the name of the President. Toys, candy, and theater tickets were distributed among the children, and entertainments were given throughout the Republic, many of the teachers lecturing on the care and protection of trees.

TRIBUTE TO TEACHERS.—By Article IV of a presidential decree signed on May 27, 1920, the medal of public education was conferred on Dr. Pablo Godoy Fonseca, on Sor Febronia, Mother Superior of the Order of St. Joseph of Tarbes, and on the Rev. Enrique de Ferrari, rector of the Salesian College in Valencia.

SOCIAL PROGRESS

ARGENTINA

MENTAL HYGIENE SECTION.—The National Department of Hygiene is planning to establish a mental hygiene section which will combat such vices as alcoholism and the drug habit, and also assist unbalanced persons. This move is due to an apparent increase in the amount of nervous and mental diseases in the present age.

RED CROSS ACTIVITY.—A membership drive took place during the national holiday festivities ending on May 25. Plans had been made

previously to secure as many new memberships as possible. Many were enrolled as members beginning on May 20.

The general council of the Argentine Red Cross has elected the following officers for the year 1924–25: President, Dr. Raúl Ortega Belgrano; first vice president, Dr. Roberto M. Dodds; second vice president, Vice Admiral Vicente Montes; treasurer, Dr. Angel M. Capurro; inspector general, Dr. Enrique F. Peltzer; director general of stores, Dr. Guillermo Pasman; accountant, Sr. Nicolás de Urquía; recording secretary, Sr. Pedro P. Lalanne; corresponding secretary, Sr. Antonio R. Zúñiga; and members, Dr. Joaquín Llambias, Dr. Julio R. Garino, Dr. Nicolás Lozano, Dr. Luis Molina Zuviría, Dr. Alberto Viñas, Dr. Sylla Monsegur, Sr. Pedro Bidondo, General Severo Toranzo, and Dr. Alejandro Sorondo.

BOLIVIA

Women's Athenæum of La Paz.—Señorita Carmen S. Bustamante, a member of this Athenæum, has gone to Switzerland for a two-years stay in order to study similar institutions in that country. It is one year since the Women's Athenæum was founded and in that time the society has acquired its own building and established a review entitled *Eco Femenino*, a publication dealing with the work and ideals of the society. The object of this association is to promote education, instruct working women in child welfare, and also to obtain from Congress legislative reforms dealing with questions of direct interest to women.

BRAZIL

Council of Assistance and Protection to Minors.—As part of its recent regulation governing assistance and protection for abandoned and delinquent children, the Brazilian Government has organized the Council of Assistance and Protection to Minors, which is composed of the heads of organizations and institutions caring for abandoned children, officials, and persons interested in education and welfare work. This body is to oversee the care, education, lodging, and the moral and physical welfare of unprotected children. It has the following purposes:

(1) To oversee, protect, and place minors released from reform or asylum schools, those who are free on probation and those who are sent to court. (2) To assist the judge of the children's court and the probation officers. (3) To exercise influence over children in the streets to the end that the law of assistance and protection for children may be carried out. (4) To visit and inspect educational institutions for minors, offices, factories, and other places where minors are employed, reporting unsatisfactory conditions to the Ministry of Justice and Interior. (5) To conduct propaganda against the social evils tending toward the abandonment and perversion of children, crime, ill health, and death among minors, and show means to counteract such effects. (6) To found establishments

for the education and reform of abandoned, vicious, and pathologically abnormal children. (7) To secure acceptance by private institutions of minors under the protection of the council or tutelage of the court. (8) To organize, promote, and aid the founding of bureaus of child protection in the Federal District. (9) To promote by all means aid for poor, sick, and undeveloped children. (10) To undertake the study and solution of all problems relating to infancy and adolescence. (11) To prepare a list of suitable persons or public or private institutions which will protect minors who must be placed with families or institutions. (12) To administer the funds placed at its disposal for the proper purposes.

The list of persons and institutions invited by the Government to become members of the council includes nearly every charitable, medical, and educational force in the city of Rio de Janeiro.

The Second Brazilian Congress of Hygiene.—In September, 1924, in Rio de Janeiro the Second Brazilian Congress of Hygiene will take place.

Children's dental clinic.—The "Associação Central Brasileira de Cirurgões-Dentistas"—Association of Brazilian Surgeon Dentists—was the organization which began the movement for a free dental clinic in Rio de Janeiro for poor children. A building is now being erected to house the clinic.

School lectures on health.—Senhor Henrique Autran, chief of the school sanitation service, recently prepared a series of three lectures on the care of babies to be given to school classes of girls over 12 years of age. Other lecture subjects will be the utility of schools for little mothers from the standpoint of infant hygiene, tuberculosis and means for avoiding contagion.

Venereal disease dispensary.—The bureau of investigation of venereal disease early in June opened a new dispensary in Rio de Janeiro for the free treatment of syphilis, which, well equipped and operated by competent physicians and attendants, is open to patients every week day from 5 to 7 p. m.

Boy Scouts.—The Boy Scouts of Pernambuco who walked from Recife to São Paulo, a distance of over 1,000 miles, were greeted in Rio de Janeiro by the Centro Pernambuco, a club of former residents of Pernambuco. The scouts were presented to the President of the Republic by the vice president. The trip of the scouts is a feat which recalls the famous bandeirantes or pioneers of Brazil's earliest days.

CHILE

Fourth Pan American Child Welfare Congress.—At the suggestion of the organizing committee of the Fourth Pan American Child Welfare Congress, the Minister of the Interior has made arrangements for establishing special provincial committees to be in charge of all propaganda in the provinces relating to this congress. In

connection with this congress practical demonstrations will be made in the National Library showing the progress attained in child welfare and eugenics by the European nations and Japan as well as America.

Diego Barros Arana Society.—This association of clerks of Valparaiso has established a medical clinic, under the direction of Dr. Amando Zagal, for members of the society and their families. Dr. Zagal will also give monthly lectures on the care of infants, hygiene, and similar subjects, to which all members of the society and their families are invited.

Young Women's Christian Association.—See page 963.

Child Welfare Station.—See page 963.

Naval Hospital.—See page 963.

COLOMBIA

Hospital pavilion for students.—In June, 1924, there was inaugurated in Bogotá, as an addition to the magnificent Hospital of San José, a special pavilion for students, which was built under the auspices of the National Red Cross and the Association of Surgeons.

Penal colony at Acacias.—During 1923 the President of the Republic visited the section of Villavicencio, where he selected the site known as Acacias as the seat of the new penal colony, which is to be established shortly in conformity with the law passed in 1922, for convicted offenders against property, and public order, and vagabonds. According to the report of the engineers who surveyed Acacias with respect to soil, climate, and water, it will lend itself admirably to the formation of this agricultural colony for penal offenders. Roads will be opened, providing for adequate communication with markets in the nearby centers of population. Each colonist will be allowed a tract of land for cultivation and a participation in the earnings therefrom.

COSTA RICA

Red Cross activities.—On June 3, 1924, the recently elected president of the Junior Red Cross, Don Macabeo Vargas Castro, and the vice president, Señorita Anita Tristán, took office.

Red Cross shelters.—Over a thousand persons are sheltered in the temporary buildings constructed in San José by the Red Cross in the earthquake disaster of March.

The auxiliary committee of the Red Cross in Alajuela has recently been reorganized, the honorary president being Sr. Eloy Rodriguez A., governor of the Province; acting president, Don Carlos Calvo Fernández; vice president, Don Juan Rafael Meoño Hidalgo; and secretary Don Jesús Ocaña Rojas. Over 100 men and about the same number of women are members of this branch in Alajuela.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR GIRLS.—Señora Sara de Quiros has received a subsidy of 20,000 colones from the National Congress to assist in the establishment of a house of refuge for girls under age, where they will receive good care and vocational training.

CUBA

FUNDS FOR NURSES' HOME.—Nurses' Day was held in Habana and throughout the Republic on June 3, when funds were collected for the building of a home for nurses who are incapacitated for further service.

MEXICO

INFANT MORTALITY.—The high infant death rate in Mexico, according to statistics published by the Health Department, is very discouraging. During the first six months of 1923 the number of deaths were as follows: Infants, 2,759; children from 1 to 2 years of age, 988; from 2 to 5 years of age, 476; and from 2 to 10 years of age, 242. Hoping to ameliorate this condition, the Health Department has established two centers in Mexico City where prospective mothers are given medical treatment and advice and later instructed in the proper care of their babies.

LEGISLATION SOUGHT IN FAVOR OF WORKING WOMEN.—Considering the large number of women now employed in various occupations, the Regional Center of the Catholic Women's Union of Mexico is working in favor of having a law passed obliging all factories and establishments employing women to provide them with chairs so they may rest when their work does not require that they should be standing. Realizing that it will be some time before such a law could be promulgated, the Catholic Women's Union addressed a circular to the Federation of Chambers of Commerce suggesting that merchants and proprietors of establishments employing women provide these employees with seats.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.—A campaign against tuberculosis, initiated by the Health Department, was commenced on May 30, that day being designated as Tuberculosis Day. The program arranged by the Propaganda and Hygiene Education Service of the Health Department includes a talk on the prevention of tuberculosis to be broadcasted and the distribution of pamphlets on the care of tubercular patients and prevention of the disease. Also, free medical examinations will be given that day in all the dispensaries of the Health Department.

Desiring to cooperate with the campaign initiated by the Health Department, and realizing that the persons most subject to this disease are those that lead a sedentary, inactive life, such as employees, teachers, and students, the Women's Christian Association has organized courses in physical culture and swimming, and

also maintains a home in the country where persons of this class who need a change and rest may go for short periods. The association has also established a free clinic for infants in Mexico City.

NICARAGUA

COURT TO TEST RIGHT OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.—Señora Tereza de Morales, who is about to receive her degree in law, attempted to register as a prospective voter for the presidential elections. She was refused the right to register, and requesting the refusal in writing thereafter presented a claim to the Supreme Court of her right under the constitution as a Nicaraguan citizen to vote. Article 18 of the constitution says that all Nicaraguan citizens over 21 years of age and those over 18 who can read and write have the right to vote. Señora de Morales contends that the constitution does not restrict citizenship to the male sex. The question is being watched with great interest since the constitutions of the other four Central American Republics are similar in this respect. Also when the Central American Union was proposed the constitution drawn up for the federation in 1920 freely gave suffrage to women. Señora de Morales has placed the question of woman suffrage squarely before the country, being sustained by María Cristina Zapata, a suffragist of Nicaragua, and legal authorities who believe that if a woman is permitted to practice law she should be allowed a voice in its making.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.—President Martinez recently issued a decree establishing the teaching in the schools of the effects of alcohol upon the physique and nervous system as a means of combating the use of alcoholic beverages. The decree includes a list of different alcoholic drinks, their harmful moral and physical effects, and stresses economic damage which they do to the individual and the country.

PANAMA

INAUGURATION OF SANTO TOMÁS HOSPITAL.—Preliminary arrangements are being made for the inauguration of the new Santo Tomás Hospital. The buildings in the exposition grounds near Panama City will be ready in the latter part of August for the transfer of the patients and staff from the old hospital building in Panama City to the new one which is to be part of the Gorgas Memorial Institute. On September 1 commemorative medals will be distributed as part of the program of the inauguration ceremony. There will also be the handing over of the hospital to the Government, an address by the President of the Republic, and musical numbers. Invitations for this event are to be sent to the American and European governments asking them to send representatives.

Six physicians and ten to fifteen nurses more than those already employed in the old hospital will be needed to care for the patients of the new hospital.

PARAGUAY

PARAGUAYAN RED CROSS.—The League of Red Cross Societies has established a scholarship allowing 250 pounds sterling for the Paraguayan nurse who wishes to take up hospital or public health nursing.

The membership of the Paraguayan Red Cross has greatly increased due to the active campaign conducted by its members in Asunción, Encarnación, and San Antonio, 143 names having been enrolled.

INFANT MORTALITY.—A meeting of physicians has been convened by the Director of Public Assistance for the purpose of discussing the causes and reduction of infant mortality, and the establishment of an institution for the protection of children under the direction of the Department of Hygiene.

CHILDREN'S DAY.—On Children's Day, March 13, 1924, the "Cup of Milk" service was established by the society for the protection of education in the "Pancho Garmendia" school for boys, many valuable donations having been received from persons interested in child welfare.

DEPARTMENT OF HYGIENE.—By law No. 623 Congress assigned 300,000 gold pesos to the Department of Hygiene for the purpose of conducting a campaign against bubonic plague and smallpox.

"GYMNASIO PARAGUAYO."—See page 952.

SALVADOR

FREE HEALTH EXAMINATION FOR THE POOR.—Dr. Gustavo Enrique Alvarez, chief of sanitation, has sent cards for free health examination by the Bacteriological Laboratory of the Sanitation Department, to be distributed by local authorities to poor people.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION.—The women of Quezaltepeque have organized a society to work for the Gota de Leche (free milk station), to give protection to poor women who are pregnant; and to found a vocational school for girls without means of support. The president of the society is Doña Venancia de Peña, and the secretary, Señorita María Luisa Salazar.

ROSALES HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF NURSING.—On May 1, 1924, a school of nursing was opened in the Rosales Hospital in San Salvador under the direction of Dr. Adriano Vilanova. Other instructors in the course are Dr. Miguel A. Molina and Señorita Elvira Marenco.

URUGUAY

URUGUAYAN FOOTBALL TEAM.—The Uruguayan football team won the championship in the Olympic games held in Paris in June to the joy of Uruguay and all the Latin nations. When the news reached

Montevideo there were indescribable scenes of joy; the President of the Republic made a speech to enthusiastic crowds, a sporting association wired 15,000 francs to the football team for a celebration, the Uruguayan Congress declared June 9 a national holiday in honor of the occasion, and the cannon fired a salute.

Girl guides.—The Girl Guides Association first annual meeting was held in the middle of June in Montevideo under the patronage of Lady Coventry Mallet, wife of the British Minister to Uruguay. Lady Mallet, in an address to the meeting, described the origin, organization, and purposes of the Girl Guides Association of England, established by the wife of Sir Baden Powell, who founded the first Boy Scouts Association. Lady Mallet explained that the Girl Guide assumed the obligation of doing a good deed every day, making three solemn vows: To be loyal to her country, aid her neighbor, and obey the law of the Guides. The Guide law directs the Girl Guides toward study, scientific interests, household arts, and a fine concept of honor. The association encourages sports and outdoor activities as healthful recreation. It has had a very successful year.

Red Cross notes.—In the latter part of May the Uruguayan Red Cross carried out a house-to-house membership and public health crusade which was very successful, special entertainments being held in Montevideo to aid the campaign.

An entertainment for the benefit of the Red Cross was held in Montevideo by the Red Cross voluntary nurses on June 12.

Police and fireman's pension law.—See page 945.

VENEZUELA

Mothers' Day.—On May 26, the day chosen by the inhabitants of Valencia to render a tribute of veneration and love of the motherhood of the nation, the numerous entertainments given in accordance with the program published by the *Sociedad de Caridad y Concordia* were very largely attended. One of the most interesting was that attended by 1,000 children, in which picture slides were shown and other amusements provided. At the close, baskets containing clothes and other useful articles were distributed among the children. On the same day Señora doña Sofia Smith de Arcay was elected president of the League for the Protection of Needy Children (Liga Protectora de la Niñez Desvalida) and was presented with a gold medal by the members of the central council, together with a manuscript copy of this resolution signed by all the members in token of their appreciation of her patronage of the league, which has chapters or sections in El Socorro, San José, San Blas, Candelaria, and Santa Rosa, under the direction of local presidents.

LABOR

ARGENTINA

FIFTH CONGRESS OF LABORERS.—This labor congress, organized by the Liga Patriotica Argentina, opened on May 22, in Buenos Aires, being attended by representatives of labor organizations of the capital, the interior, and groups in Brazil, Chile, Peru, and Uruguay, as well as delegates from other associations participating in the congress. The first session was opened with an address by the president of the institution, Dr. Manuel Carlés. A number of interesting papers were read on various topics relating to the welfare and working conditions of the laborer. Special commissions were appointed to consider the themes presented by the delegates.

COLOMBIA

COMPULSORY INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE.—The Secretary of Industries has instructed the Secretary of Public Works to lend his cooperation to the endeavor to put into effect as soon as possible the compulsory industrial insurance act, and the strict enforcement of all regulations concerning workmen's accident compensation, to the end that all those employed in national public works shall receive the benefits of such compensation laws.

GUATEMALA

LABOR MEDALS FOR LABOR DAY AWARDS.—The president has established labor decorations known as "The Distinguished National Honor to the Laboring Class," a gold medal which will bear on the obverse "The National Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Guatemala," in the center "Honor to Merit" and on the reverse "In goodness and labor shall you find happiness." In the center is a sickle and a hammer suspended by a ribbon with the colors of the national flag. This medal is to be awarded each year by the president of the national assembly in the celebration of Labor Day, May 1, to the laborer who has made the most progress in his trade or art according to a jury of laborers. Three prizes are founded, consisting of three gold medals of the first class; three of silver, second class; and three of copper, third class. Also there are to be money prizes of 3,000 pesos to be awarded to those receiving the gold medals; 2,000 pesos to those receiving silver medals; and 1,000 pesos to those receiving copper medals.

PANAMA

PANAMAN REPRESENTATIVES AT THE LABOR CONFERENCE.—The Panaman Federation of Labor on May 28, 1924, assembled to elect six candidates, from whom the President of the Republic selected

Joaquín Artafulla A. to represent Panama at the Sixth International Labor Conference to meet in Geneva. Sr. Artafulla is a delegate of the Typographical Union to the Labor Federation of Panama. The travel expenses and maintenance of the delegate on this mission will be paid by the Government.

GENERAL NOTES

ARGENTINA

FALL EXHIBITION OF ART IN ROSARIO.—The Seventh Fall Exhibition of Art in the municipal museum of the city of Rosario included oil painting, water colors, and statuary. Reproductions of paintings and statuary on view show admirable draftsmanship and vitality, the color values being well chosen as is proved by the clearness of the black and white printed reproductions. El Circulo, an association of Rosario, is the entity which has encouraged art in all forms—music, poetry, letters, and painting and sculpture. El Circulo organized the first art exhibition of Rosario attended by the national President, Dr. Roque Sáenz Peña, on August 30, 1913.

ARGENTINA'S NATIONAL HOLIDAY.—Argentina celebrated her national holiday, May 25, which is the anniversary of her Independence Day, with all sorts of civic, school, cultural, and sporting entertainments as is shown in other sections covering Argentina. She was the recipient of homage from the press of the rest of Latin America which devoted much space to accounts of her progress and history, with praise for her people and institutions.

BOLIVIA

NEW MAGAZINE.—In May of this year the first number of a new review entitled *Bolivia Económica,* directed and published by the students of the National Institute of Commerce of La Paz, was issued. This publication contains many interesting articles on economic and financial questions.

BRAZIL

BUST OF TIRADENTES TO ARGENTINA.—The Brazilian sculptor Benevenuto Gaena, who holds the gold medal of the old Academy of Fine Arts, has made a model of a bust of Tiradentes, the hero of Brazilian Independence, which is to be presented by the Government to Argentina for the Plaza Tiradentes, Buenos Aires, which was named after the famous exponent of Brazil's liberty.

CHILE

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—During the latter part of May the Young Women's Christian Association in Valparaiso opened their fine new building specially arranged for social events.

BOY SCOUTS.—The directors of the Chilean Boy Scouts decided that 30 boy scouts and 4 scout masters should attend the scout meeting to be held in Copenhagen, and to which a great many nations are sending representatives of their scout organizations.

CHILD-WELFARE STATION.—On June 10 the new building for the Child-Welfare station "Mercedes Lazcano" was formally inaugurated. The construction of this building was made possible by a legacy of 40,000 pesos left by Mercedes Lazcano for this purpose.

MUSEUM OF HISTORY.—About the end of May the recently organized museum of history of Valparaiso was formally inaugurated.

NAVAL HOSPITAL.—It is expected that during the early part of next year several wards of the naval hospital now under construction in Valparaiso will be ready for use. This building, which was commenced in October of 1920, and covers an area of 2,300 square meters, when finished will have cost 2,300,000 pesos, provided by the Government and private subscriptions.

AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION OF SANTIAGO.—At the general meeting of this association in June last an account was given of the work accomplished during the previous 10 months. Showing an increase in membership from 136 to 550, an important campaign has been carried on in favor of improving the highways, and quite a good deal has been accomplished along this line. The association is now preparing a road guide of Chile, containing maps and detailed information on road travel.

COLOMBIA

ASTRONOMICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES.—The National Observatory of San Bartolome has been endowed with new elements which will greatly facilitate and increase its prospective services. Its wireless station, also, is to be enlarged with new equipment of higher potentiality, obtained direct from the Marconi Company, which will greatly improve the present system of receiving and dispatching. New equipment in the way of apparatus is also being installed in the observatory of San Ignacio, while the meteorological station at Neiva will very shortly begin to function.

ARRIVAL OF SWISS MILITARY MISSION.—The Swiss militaty mission which was contracted for by the Government some little time ago has just arrived. It is composed of a colonel, as chief, three captains, one each of infantry, engineering, and cavalry, all of whom were selected by the head of the Swiss army. This mission is accompanied by an aviation officer who will act as instructor in this branch. It

also brings aviation material for the French aviators who have been serving in the aviation school at Mayor Guichard.

CUBA

STATUE OF MARTI IN NEW YORK.—On June 10, 1924, the National Assembly passed a measure permitting the erection of a statue to José Marti, the hero of national independence, in the city of New York to commemorate Cuba's patriot. The sum of 25,000 pesos is to be collected for the cost of the statue by the pro-Cuba committee, the Government furnishing a credit of 6,000 pesos annually, to be paid in part payments to the Consul General of Cuba in New York for the upkeep of the statue. The house in Habana where José Marti was born, purchased by the Government, is to be preserved by an association which plans to make it a museum of the patriot's possessions and to install a library of all of Marti's works and his favorite books.

ECUADOR

AVIATION.—Significant of the interest displayed by the public in Ecuador as regards aviation is the organizing by the children of the "Francisco Campos" School of Guayaquil, of children's committees to collect funds to repair one of the large hydroairplanes that was damaged in a recent flight.

NEW KINDERGARTEN.—In Quito a new "Jardin Escolar" or kindergarten was recently opened.

GUATEMALA

NATIONAL CREMATORY.—A national crematory is being built in the western part of the city.

MINISTER OF GERMANY.—William von Kuhlmann, director of the section of Foreign Relations in Germany, has been appointed German Minister to Guatemala. He served in 1922–23 as chargé d'affaires in Lisbon.

MEXICO

FOURTH MAYAN CODEX.—According to a note in the *Science News-Letter* of July 5, a fourth Mayan Codex, or written record of the builders of the great ruined cities of Yucatan, has been discovered in Vienna, and Prof. Marshall H. Saville, of the Museum of the American Indian, left June 26 for Vienna to investigate the reported find. If substantiated it may throw light on the early history of civilization on this continent.

Only three other written Mayan records have been found and they are all hieroglyphs or written pictures. These records, judging from

samples that have already been discovered, are all chronological, recording astronomical events, the passing of periods of time, and the coming of festivals and religious gatherings. The reported fourth Codex is said to have been found in a heap of unsorted documents in a museum in Vienna.

PANAMA

CHIEF JUSTICE ELECTED.—Judge Manuel A. Herrera L. was elected president of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Panama on June 2, by the magistrates of that body.

PARAGUAY

PARAGUAYAN ARTISTS.—Sr. Juan A. Samudio, a Paraguayan artist of great ability, who has depicted many attractive Paraguayan landscapes and who was offered a scholarship by the Government, has returned to Paraguay after studying several years in Rome, where he has established the art school in the Gimnasio Paraguayo, a school which is proving very successful. During the celebration of the centenary of Brazil, in 1922, he received a bronze medal for one of his landscapes, and a bronze medal and a diploma of honor for his *Puente Veneciano* (Venetian Bridge) exhibited at the centenary of Argentina.

Another Paraguayan artist of note is Sr. Modesto Delgado Rodas, whose work was very much admired in the art exhibit held in Brazil in 1916.

PERÚ

LIMA GOLF CLUB.—Over three hundred persons, including the President of the Republic, attended the opening of the new 18-hole golf course in Lima on May 28. The president of the club made an address which was answered by his Excellency President Leguia.

SALVADOR

SALVADOREAN ANTIQUITIES TO NEW YORK.—The Salvadorean Government has given permission to the American Archaeologist, Samuel Kerkland Lothrop, to take out of Salvador to the Museum of the American Indian Foundation in New York 23 boxes containing antiquities and typical Salvadorean products. The American Indian Foundation will place at the disposal of the Salvadorean consul in New York plaster casts of the antiquities and native products to select those to be sent to the National Musuem of El Salvador by the American Indian Foundation. The American Indian Foundation will also send books and pamphlets written on studies of similar antiquities.

National competitions.—The National University, to stimulate art in El Salvador, has opened a competition for national painters under the following conditions: The theme is to be an original landscape in oils of a national subject; each contestant may submit one or more pictures signed with the same pseudonym. The pictures are to be sent to the rector of the university before October 15, 1924, in order that they may be hung for the exposition which takes place November 5 to 12. The first prize will be 300 colones and the second prize 200 colones.

The *Ateneo de El Salvador*, to contribute to the improvement of popular education in the country, opened a competition for the best plan of organization of primary instruction, offering two prizes, the first of 1,000 colones, and the second of 500 colones. The competition closes November 30, 1924, and the awards will be made on March 5, 1925. All Salvadoreans and other Central Americans may enter the competition.

VENEZUELA

Death of the President's sister.—Doña Indalecia Gómez de Martínez Méndez, sister of the President of the Republic, who recently passed away, has been mourned throughout Venezuela, and more especially in the official and social circles of Caracas, where she had become very popular on account of her kindness and generosity.

Honor to Government representatives.—By a unanimous vote of the Council of the Order of the Liberator and according to the law on honorary degrees, the President of the Republic has conferred the decoration of the Order of the Liberator on the following diplomatic representatives: Dr. Pedro Arcaya, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Venezuela in the United States; Dr. Rafael Villanueva Mata, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Venezuela in Peru; and on Dr. Carlos Manuel Céspedes, Cuban Secretary of State.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO JULY 15, 1924

SUBJECT	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
Argentine hide situation and cattle slaughtered	1924 May 12	Raleigh A. Gibson, consul at Buenos Aires.
First official estimate of maize crop for 1923–24	May 13	Do.
April statement of the Postal Savings Bank	do	Do.
New section of railway connecting Bolivia and Argentina	May 20	E. Kitchel Farrand, vice consul at Buenos Aires.
BOLIVIA		
Bolivian tin production and exportation during the year 1923.	May 28	Dayle C. McDonough, consul at La Paz.
Bolivian mineral exports during the first three months of 1924.		
BRAZIL		
Pernambuco's immigration tax	Apr. 30	E. Verne Richardson, consul at Pernambuco.
Report on economic conditions in the consular district of Porto Alegre.	May 1	John R. Bradley, consul at Porto Alegre.
Construction work in Bahia	May 5	Homer Brett, consul at Bahia.
Report on Brazilian Commerce and industries for April, 1924.	May 8	A. Gaulin, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Coconut possibilities in northeastern Brazil	May 12	E. Verne Richardson.
Homes for Pernambuco's poor	May 14	Do.
Constitutional reform contemplated in Pernambuco	May 15	Do.
More new bridges for Pernambuco	May 16	Do.
Railway extension in Rio Grande do Norte	do	Do.
Commerce and industries of Manaos district for April	do	James H. Roth, consul at Manaos.
Rubber shipments during the month of April	do	Geo. H. Pickerell, consul at Pará.
Imports at Pará for the month of April	do	Do.
Proposed new highway in Pernambuco	May 17	E. Verne Richardson.
Pernambuco's place in Brazilian exporting in 1923	do	Do.
Vocational training in Ceará, Brazil	May 19	Do.
Report on the Great Western of Brazil railway	do	Do.
Municipal finance, Recife, Pernambuco	May 20	Do.
Sugar cane cultivation in Bahia	do	Homer Brett.
Brazil's imports and exports from January to September, 1923.	do	A. Gaulin.
Government aid to hotel construction, Pernambuco	do	E. Verne Richardson.
Highway construction in Pernambuco	May 21	Do.
Private railway concession in Pernambuco	do	Do.
Exports of animal products from Ceará	do	Do.
The Petrolina-Therezina railway	May 23	Do.
Concession for Workmen's dwellings in Pernambuco	May 26	Do.
Cotton exports from Pernambuco for 1923	do	Do.
Annual report of the Lloyd Brazileiro Steamship Line for 1923.	do	A. Gaulin.
Polytechnic Institute founded in Ceará	do	E. Verne Richardson.
Public highways in Alagoas, Brazil.	May 27	Do.
Brazilian textile and cotton market	May 29	James H. Roth.
Imports into Pará from all countries for first quarter of 1924	May 30	Geo. H. Pickerell.
Fifteen year concession to Pernambuco paper mill	May 31	E. Verne Richardson.
Extension of quays of Rio de Janeiro	June 3	A. Gaulin.
Coal imports into Rio de Janeiro for April	June 4	Do.
New Brazilian steel company	do	Do.
Estimates for the 1924–25 coffee crop of Brazil	June 5	Do.
Declared exports to the United States from Rio de Janeiro during the month of May.	June 12	Do.
CHILE		
Declared exports from Iquique for May	June 9	Ben. C. Matthews, vice consul at Iquique.
COLOMBIA		
Cotton goods market in Cartagena	May 30	Lester L. Schnare, consul at Cartagena.
Improved sanitary conditions in Buenaventura	June 3	H. D. Myers, vice consul at Buenaventura.
May report on business conditions	June 5	Maurice L. Stafford, consul at Barranquilla.
Annual report on commerce and industries of Cartagena for the year 1923.	June 15	Lester L. Schnare.

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SUBJECT	Date	Author
COSTA RICA	1924	
Temperature in San Jose	June 2	Henry S. Waterman, consul at San Jose.
May report on general conditions	June 4	Do.
Export packing for Costa Rican markets	June 16	John James Meily, consul at Port Limon.
Imports of coal for the years 1922 and 1923	June 18	Henry S. Waterman.
Market for confectionery	June 19	Do.
CUBA		
Sugar production and exports of the 1923–1924 zafra in the Province of Matanzas.	June 2	James V. Whitfield, consul at Matanzas.
Exports of grapefruit and vegetables from Isle of Pines	June 10	Charles Forman, consul at Isle of Pines.
Labor and wages in Isle of Pines	June 11	Do.
Cattle raising in eastern Cuba	June 13	Francis R. Stewart, consul at Santiago de Cuba.
Cuban census of industrial establishments	---do----	Arthur C. Frost, consul general in charge.
Review of commerce and industries for month of May	June 20	Do.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Crop conditions	June 13	W. A. Bickers, consul at Puerto Plata.
Production of Dominican sugar crop to June 1, 1924	June 16	Raymond O. Richards, vice consul at Santo Domingo.
ECUADOR		
Direct passage and mail service for Ecuador	May 22	Richard P. Butrick, vice consul at Guayaquil.
GUATEMALA		
Annual report on commerce and industries of the Republic of Guatemala for the year 1923.	June 6	Philip Holland, consul at Guatemala City.
May report on commerce and industries	June 11	Do.
Coal imports into Guatemala for 1921, 1922 and 1923	June 12	Do.
HAITI		
A review of the coffee season in northern Haiti	May 26	Winthrop R. Scott, consul at Cape Haitien.
New construction in Cape Haitien district	June 17	Do.
HONDURAS		
Economic conditions during first five months of 1924	June 1	Geo. P. Shaw, consul at Puerto Cortez.
Report on conditions at La Ceiba, May 1 to June 15, 1924	June 15	George P. Waller, consul at La Ceiba.
Trade conditions in the Tela district	June 20	S. L. Wilkinson, vice consul at Tela.
MEXICO		
Concession for an construction of a novel irrigation system	June 21	David J. D. Myers, consul at Durango.
Electric plant for Matamoros, Coahuila	June 26	Bartley F. Yost, consul at Torreon.
NICARAGUA		
Banana situation in eastern Nicaragua	June 3	William W. Heard, consul at Bluefields.
PANAMA		
Radio broadcasting facilities, and market for radio apparatus	June 3	George Orr, consul in charge, Panama City.
May report on commerce and industries	June 15	Do.
More banana companies in Colon district	June 25	Julius D. Dreher, consul at Colon.
SALVADOR		
May report on commerce and industries	June 12	Roderick W. Unckles, vice consul in charge.
VENEZUELA		
The leather industry in Venezuela	May 29	Harry J. Anslinger, vice consul at La Guaira.
May coffee report from Maracaibo	June 3	Chas. F. Payne, vice consul at Maracaibo.
May report on commerce and industries	June 6	Harry J. Anslinger.
Proposed harbor developments for the Port of Maracaibo	June 10	Chas. F. Payne.
Annual report of the La Guaira harbor corporation	June 11	Harry J. Anslinger.
Agitation for prohibition in Venezuela	June 13	Amado Chaves, jr., vice consul at La Guaira.
New vessel for New York-Venezuelan service	June 14	Harry J. Anslinger.
Venezuelan foreign trade second half of calendar year 1922	June 16	Thomas W. Voetter, Consul at Caracas.

CTOBER · · · · · · · · · 1924

BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

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WORLD'S RUBBER AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS EXPOSITION

THE ISLE OF PINES CONTROVERSY

FUTURE LATIN AMERICAN COTTON PRODUCING COUNTRY

TANNING MATERIALS OF LATIN AMERICA

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA

THE PROPOSED INCOME TAX LAW IN ARGENTINA

CHILE CONFIRMS FRIENDSHIP WITH THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER, 1924

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[1]Absent.

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HIS EXCELLENCY, SEÑOR DON RICARDO JIMÉNEZ OREAMUNO

President of Costa Rica

BULLETIN
OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

VOL. LVIII OCTOBER, 1924 No. 10

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF COSTA RICA

(1924–1928)

DR. RICARDO JIMÉNEZ OREAMUNO, who on May 8, 1924, was elected for the second time to the exalted office of President of Costa Rica, is one of the best known and most eminent sons of that prosperous and cultured Republic.

His political career, which began while he was still a very young man, has been consistently marked by an uncompromising integrity and a rare breadth of vision, characteristics which go far toward explaining the universal esteem in which he is held by his fellow countrymen.

It was during the temporary administration of President Carlos Durán (1889–1890) that Dr. Jiménez was appointed to his first cabinet position, when he assumed the portfolios of Finance, Education, and Foreign Relations, to the discharge of which he applied the ripe fruits of an unusually fine intelligence and the highest of civic ideals. Among the many other positions in which Dr. Jiménez has served his country with consistent and brilliant success may be mentioned: Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Mexico, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Costa Rica, President of the National Congress, head of the National Law School, Vice President of the Republic, member of the Commission appointed to recode the laws of his country, and President of Costa Rica from 1910 to 1914.

President Jiménez is a descendant of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of Costa Rica, his father, Don Jesús Jiménez,

having served twice as the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, while his maternal grandfather, also, at one time occupied the Presidential chair. He is, moreover, the direct lineal descendant of Don Juan Vásquez de Coronado, who served as Governor of Costa Rica in 1553.

Dr. Jiménez has also distinguished himself in the field of forensic and parliamentary discourse, being an eloquent and brilliant public speaker whose services have on more than one occasion contributed signally to the success of his party. He is also the author of a number of works on education and law.

No more eloquent proof of the singular unanimity with which the Costa Rican people have united to honor their new Chief Magistrate can be cited than the following extract from the response by the President of the National Congress to President Jiménez's inaugural address:

> For the second time you have been called by the Costa Rican people to the Chief Magistracy of the Nation. This call, which has been expressed by an overwhelming majority vote and with a spontaneity of spirit unprecedented in the case of one who has already been subjected to the hard test of a first term, and who has suffered the natural wear and tear of that high office; this, I repeat, is in itself such an eloquent proof of your qualifications and fitness that commentary is needless. The nation knows that under your administration there will be peace based upon order, and liberty founded upon the fulfilment of their reciprocal duties by both the governed and governing; that should there be a scarcity of bread, it will not be due to fault on your part but rather in spite of your utmost and most intelligent endeavor; that there will be neither victors nor vanquished, oppressors or oppressed, but rather citizens and inhabitants, dwelling together under the sacred Pallium of Law and Order.



THE ISLE OF PINES CONTROVERSY

By Capt. Elbridge Colby, U. S. A.

NINETY miles south of Habana, in the Caribbean itself, and inclosed within the bow formed by the curving western end of the island of Cuba, lies the Isle of Pines. Comprising an area about equal in size to the State of Rhode Island, and containing about 5,000 inhabitants—of whom approximately 800 are Americans who own about 90 per cent of the property—this isle has become the center of excited controversy in the city of Washington. The controversy has centered about the pending possibility of the so-called "Isle of Pines Treaty" being presented for ratification to the Senate of the United States. This treaty, executed in Washington on March 2, 1904, by John Hay, Secretary of State, and Gonzalo de Quesada, Cuban Minister, reads as follows:

The United States relinquishes in favor of the Republic of Cuba all claim of title to the Island of Pines situate in the Caribbean Sea near the Southwestern part of the Island of Cuba, which has been or may be made in virtue of Articles I and II of the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Spain, signed at Paris on the tenth day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

This relinquishment, on the part of the United States of America, of claim of title to the said Island of Pines, is in consideration of the grants of coaling and naval stations in the Island of Cuba heretofore made to the United States of America by the Republic of Cuba.

Citizens of the United States of America, who, at the time of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, shall be residing or holding property in the Island of Pines shall suffer no diminution of the rights and privileges which they have acquired prior to the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty; they may remain there or may remove therefrom, retaining in either event all their rights of property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property or of its proceeds; and they shall also have the right to carry on their industry, commerce and professions being subject in respect thereof to such laws as are applicable to other foreigners.

STRATEGIC CONSIDERATIONS

For many years the United States was deeply concerned about the naval protection of the Gulf of Mexico. Entry into that gulf was restricted to two channels, one between Havana and Key West, and the other between the western end of Cuba and Yucatan. Key West has become an affective naval base, or at least one sufficiently

effective for us to have used it as such during our blockade of the Spanish War. It at least enables us to guard that entrance. The other entrance might be guarded either from Yucatan or from the Isle of Pines. Although American assumption of dominion and sovereignty over Yucatan was suggested in 1848, it came to nothing. President Polk did, however, state rather strongly that he would not permit the natives of Yucatan to present their lands to a European power—thinking at the time as much of the strategic value of the peninsula as of the Monroe Doctrine: which, it must be recalled,



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF THE ISLE OF PINES

has always been a defensive policy, since the days of the Holy Alliance down to the Magdalena Bay episode of 1912. On the other side of the Yucatan channel lies the Isle of Pines, reputed to have been a favorite rendezvous of buccaneers and pirates in the gold carrying and cutlass wielding period of "the Spanish Main," Bartholomew Sharp, Richard Haddon, and others of their ilk. The question arose if, when we freed Cuba from the yoke of Spain, we should not secure a naval base on the Isle of Pines. The proposition was seriously entertained. It was a strategic proposition. The strategic character of the issue is seen in the second article of the unratified treaty of 1904, just quoted. The relinquishment is there stated to be in consideration of the receipt of naval facilities elsewhere. The strategic character is again seen in the Platt Amendment (31

Stat. 895) which, in the paragraph immediately following a reference to the status of the Isle of Pines being held in abeyance, says:

> To enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba, and to protect the people thereof, as well as for its own defense, the Government of Cuba will sell or lease to the United States lands necessary for coaling or naval stations at certain specified points to be agreed upon with the President of the United States.

There was the prospect, of course, of continuing to utilize the excellent harbor of Guantánamo which had come in so handy during the blockade of Cervera's squadron in Santiago harbor. But the other prospect, that of securing an operating base for the protection of the western entrance to the Gulf of Mexico, was also considered important.

The date of the signing of the proposed treaty of relinquishment is important: 1904. We had talked about Panama for some time. We had a railway across the Isthmus. But in 1901 we were thinking more of the Gulf of Mexico than we were of Panama. In 1902, in response to popular interest, Congress authorized President Roosevelt to start in on the Isthmus of Panama. In November, 1903, the United States recognized and concluded a treaty with the newly created Republic. We were no longer interested in the Gulf of Mexico alone. Our naval eyes were upon the entire area of the Caribbean. In order to protect the approaches to Panama, Guantánamo became more important, guarding as it does the critical Windward Passage. As Admiral Mahan pointed out, sound naval strategy would dictate a base on the European route to the Isthmus itself, a strategy which also governed our later acquisition of the Virgin Islands. And so it was probably for these reasons that the United States lost interest in the Isle of Pines as early as March, 1904, even earlier in fact.

Of course it is entirely true that the Isle of Pines might be a convenient way station between Cristobal-Colon and Key West, New Orleans, Mobile, Galveston, Tampa, or whatever continental base we may choose to employ. Yet energies should not be too widely scattered, nor supplies too heterogenously distributed. The simple fact of the strategy of the matter probably is that the area we now desire to enclose within our naval control is the entire Caribbean and not merely the Gulf of Mexico. Hence, from the standpoint of naval strategy, the decline of our interest in the Isle of Pines.

LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

The eventual ownership of the Isle of Pines will rest, of course, upon mutual agreement between the Government of Cuba and the Government of the United States. The question of present ownership is what is really in doubt in the minds of the agitators and

lobbyists. It should be noted that the treaty of 1904, possibly due for early ratification, does not make the United States relinquish ownership or title, but merely relinquish "claim to title."

Old maps, the Spanish governmental organization, and existing conditions at the time of the Spanish War as reported in 1896 by Maj. Andrew Rowan—who carried the "Message to Garcia"—and by American general officers establishing the government under the occupation—all of these indicate that the Isle of Pines was an integral part of Cuba. Indeed, by the most interesting coincidence, the English authority on international law, William E. Hall, in the 1895 edition of his standard treatise, selected the Isle of Pines and the whole archipelago of which it forms the key member as an example of outlying islands enclosing a salt water lake and to be considered as a part of the land it adjoins.

When the Treaty of Peace was concluded with Spain in 1898, a clause ceded to the United States "the Island of Porto Rico and other islands under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies." (30 Stat. 1754.) Yet, in view of the traditions of the Spanish colonial administration of the Isle of Pines as a part of Cuba, indeed as a municipal district of the Havana province within the judicial district of Bejucal, it seems that the Isle of Pines actually falls within the first article of that treaty, by which Spain simply relinquished sovereignty to "Cuba" without ceding it to the United States.

Yet the Platt amendment complicates the matter, for that bit of legislation which has caused so many other discussions brought some uncertainty into this issue. It provided, and its proviso was adopted by the Cuban convention, that:

> The Isle of Pines shall be omitted from the proposed constitutional boundaries of Cuba, the title thereto being left to future adjustment by treaty.

Basing its opinion upon these facts, and upon various pronouncements of American diplomatic and military officials, the Supreme Court of the United States in 1907, deciding the case of Pearcy *v.* Stranahan (205 U. S. 257), declared that the Isle of Pines was not a part of the United States, but was foreign territory. Yet the Supreme Court did not settle the matter, for that decision affected only the determination of the instant points at issue, a question as to applicability of tariff laws. The Supreme Court quite properly left the political issue to the political departments of the Government and merely said that since we had never taken possession or included the Isle within our domestic administration, it must be considered foreign as far as our tariff acts are concerned. The court even refrained from saying it was Cuban, merely declaring that it was under a *de facto* government maintained by Cuba, and had been since 1902.

We still have the possibility of applying to the Isle of Pines what Caleb Cushing called "the unwritten statute of repose," what

Edmund Burke termed "the solid rock of prescription—the soundest, the most general, and the most recognized title between man and man that is known in municipal or in public jurisprudence." Long continued and undisturbed possession gives a title by "prescription." Can Cuba lay claim to such a title, having governed the island since 1902? Twenty-two years may seem a long time, and a change from established methods and means of governing might seem undesirable. And yet it does not seem long enough. In the Great Britain-Venezuela boundary dispute, 50 years was set as a good basis for title by prescription. When Maryland and West Virginia quarreled over a boundary line, and long possession and acceptance of local governmental and tax regulation were used to determine the issue, the period of occupation was longer than 22 years.

The fact of the matter is simply that legal ownership of the Isle of Pines is at present undetermined. *De facto* it is under Cuban jurisdiction though outside the constitutional boundaries of Cuba. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is apparently inclined to put the treaty through and make it also *de jure* Cuban, providing the agitators do not bring sufficient political pressure to bear to forestall ratification.

COMMERCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

In 1896, Andrew Rowan said that the principal products of the Isle of Pines were marble, rock crystal, tortoise shell, pine and turpentine, cedar, mahogany, other hardwoods, and deposits of silver, mercury, and iron. He also mentioned the hot springs of Santa Fe which made the isle somewhat of a vacation resort. The possibility of American ownership brought American capital to develop the fertile land on the northern portions of the island until in 1923 the American property interests totaled, according to General Crowder, something like $15,000,000. (Sen. Doc. 295, 67th Cong. 4th Sess.) The chief products now being exported are an early grape fruit which finds a good sale in northern markets—to the amount of about a half-million dollars worth per year—winter peppers and egg-plants and other vegetables which mount to about a tenth of the value of the grape-fruit shipments, and oranges which are sold almost exclusively in the Habana market. In addition there is some business in hard woods, some in marble, and a little in pine lumber.

The trade is practically all carried on through Habana by way of the port of Batabanó, reached by an overnight boat across the coral shoals of the archipelago. Communication with the mainland is maintained by radio to Morro Castle in Habana. There is a weekly newspaper, published in the English language. A locally owned bank corresponds with the National City Bank in Habana and with the

Seaboard National in New York. Many shipments are loaded into freight cars at Batabanó, run directly onto ferries in Habana, run off the ferries at Key West, and moved intact in carload lots to their destinations in the United States.

The activities and tone of the Isle of Pines are largely those of a farming section. The investments are not especially heavy. Of oil there is none; the iron ore deposits are of such low grade as not to be worth mining; of coal there is none; prospecting for gold and silver has been going on without striking results; and the marble shipments in the last year of operation of the quarry amounted to about 800 tons. Hardwood resources are interesting but not especially significant.

Most of the increase in American population and property ownership in the Isle of Pines since 1898 has been due to the activities of land companies which bought up large tracts, subdivided them into areas of suitable size for the raising of citrous fruits, and sold them to American citizens. How much of this development work was carried on under the plea of an excellent climate, and how much under the plea of United States ownership, it is difficult to say.

In deciding any question as to "claim to title" to the Isle of Pines, it is doubtful if the question of commercial considerations should enter at all. The isle is as it is, principally a grape-fruit farming region, not particularly extensive, without any tremendous commercial possibilities. The real issue is not whether or not Cuba owns it, but whether or not an area like this is worth the creation of international friction. We can not presume to seize and place under our flag every piece of real estate here or there throughout the world which happens to be in American hands. It is doubtful if even an implied understanding that the United States might take possession, would create a moral contract between the Government of the United States and the American residents. It is absolutely certain that stories of local discrimination against Americans form no basis for asserting American dominion, for there are other means of affording diplomatic protection than the use of forcible occupation. It is furthermore absolutely certain that whatever prospects of strategic value for naval operations the Isle of Pines may have had, it has practically none now.

If the question is neither strategic nor commercial in any impelling degree, it is primarily political. In law the status of the Isle of Pines is unsettled. Its administration is only *de facto* Cuban. The settlement of the problem, as the courts would say, is a question that must be left to the determination of the political departments of the government.



OPENING CONFERENCE OF THE GENERAL CLAIMS COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

The General Claims Commission, United States and Mexico, met at the Pan American Union Saturday morning, August 30, 1924, at 10 o'clock. Addresses were delivered by Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States; Dr. C. Van Vollenhoven, of Holland, chairman of the commission; Hon. Joseph R. Baker, United States Commissioner; Señor Dr. Genaro Fernandez McGregor, Mexican Commissioner; Mr. Henry W. Anderson, United States Agent, and Dr. Benito Flores, Mexican Agent. Those appearing in the photograph, from left to right are: Mr. Thomas A. Simpson, United States secretary; Mr. Clement Bouvé, assistant American agent; Mr. Anderson; Mr. Baker; Secretary Hughes; Doctor Van Vollenhoven; Dr. Fernandez McGregor, Señor Don Manuel C. Téllez, Chargé d'Affaires of Mexico; Doctor Flores, and Dr. José Romero, Mexican secretary.

A WORLD'S RUBBER AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS EXPOSITION

A WORLD'S Rubber and Tropical Products Exposition, in which the Latin American countries will be invited to participate, is to be held October 10 to 17, 1925, in the Mechanics Building, Boston, Massachusetts. Previous rubber exhibitions were held in London under British management in 1908, 1911, 1914, and 1921, while still others were held in New York and in Brussels in 1912 and 1924.

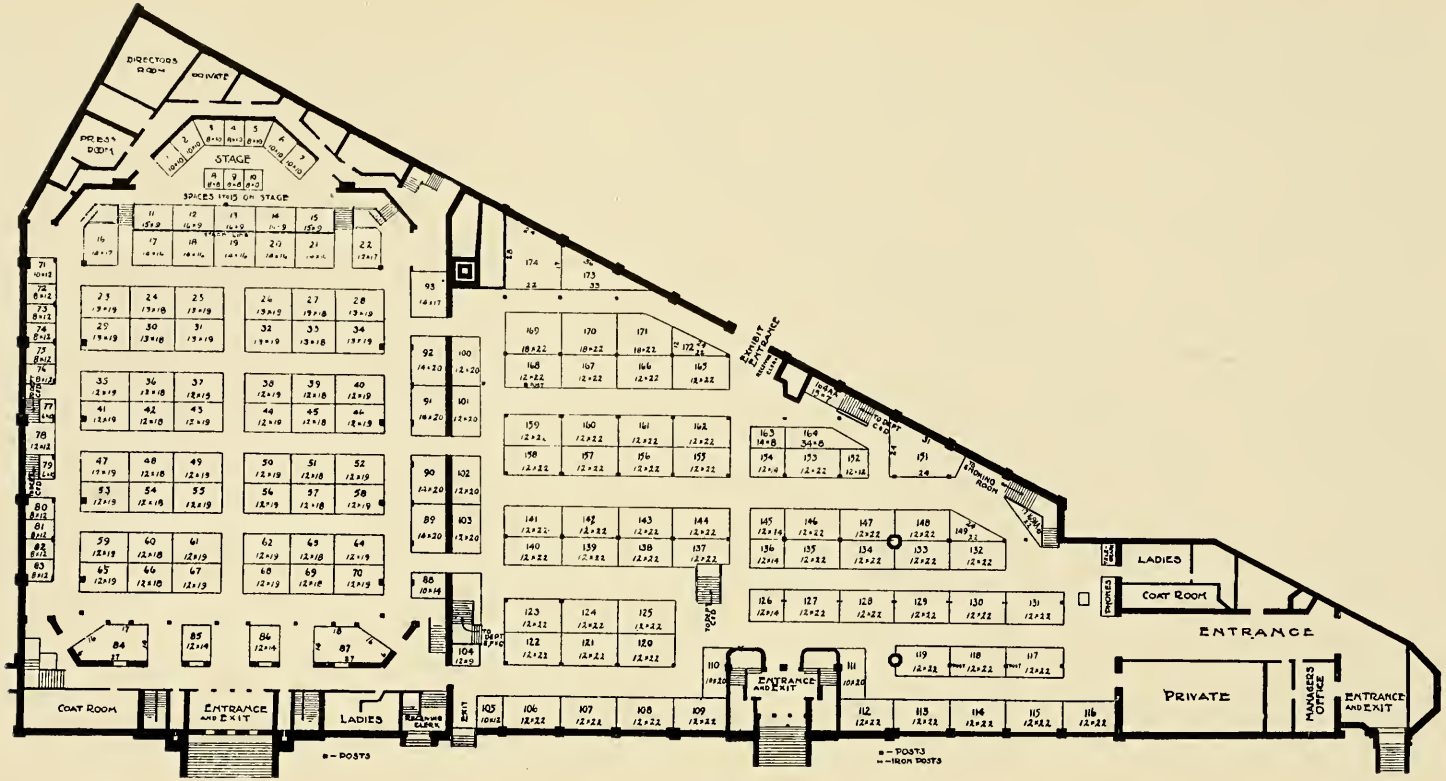
This exposition is the result of a suggestion originating in the rubber trade press which was brought to the attention of Mr. Chester I. Campbell, that well-known organizer of expositions, by Mr. Quincy Tucker, who was by request special delegate to the Brussels Exposition, the London Empire Exhibition, and to the Pan American Union in the present year, 1924.

To encourage full cooperation by the Latin American countries, the range of exhibits will be extended to cover tropical products, including minerals. The general plan of the exposition is as follows:

Touring and travel.—In this section the Central and South American countries will have an opportunity to inform the public as to the respective attractions they offer to tourists; to describe the various routes by land and sea and the lure of the tropics or semitropics for those who wish to escape the rigors of the northern winter. This section will be most opportune in arousing the interest of prospective tourists, since the exposition will be opened in the fall at precisely the time when plans are made as to where to spend the winter, and when the advantages of travel to the South or Central American countries which offer delightful climates and scenery will be most convincing.

Rubber.—This section will include tree plantation and cultivation of the different varieties of rubber, as also products of the various branches of the rubber industry.

Textiles.—This section will include exhibits of wool as well as of hemp, cotton, and other vegetable fibers. As the textile industry is developed on a very large scale in the vicinity of Boston, the New England cotton mills being among the largest of the country, this



WORLD'S RUBBER AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS EXPOSITION

Diagram showing the exhibit space on the main floor of the Mechanics Building, Boston, Mass., where the exposition is to be held October 10 to 17, 1925

exhibit should be of special interest to this industry. Boston is also a very important wool market.

Coffee, cacao, and tea substitutes.—This section will contain a number of well-known tropical products, among them coffee, also cacao, from which cocoa and chocolate are made, many factories which produce the latter being located in or near Boston. Matè, or Paraguayan tea, is a product which is becoming increasingly important as a substitute for Asiatic tea, a substitute which in addition to being an agreeable beverage has, it is claimed, pronounced therapeutic virtues.

Vegetable oils, fats, and waxes.—This section will contain a number of oils, edible and otherwise and, in addition, a number of waxes and fats little known to the United States manufacturer. Among these are the oil-producing nut palms, the well-known coco palm, the candelilla plant from which is obtained an excellent quality of wax, and many other products which should be brought to the attention of manufacturers.

Hides and tanning materials.—Devoted to hides and tanning materials, this section should form a most important exhibit, particularly to Boston, the center of the boot and shoe manufacturing trade.

Sugars.—This section should be of special importance, since sugar cultivation, cane and otherwise, is a matter of vital importance to the United States. Important discoveries with relation to the manufacture of cheap fuel alcohol, involving the use of sugar-cane waste, may also be expected to figure in this section.

Tropical fruits.—The section on fruits will familiarize the American public with some of the finest and most attractive of tropical products. The recent experimentation in the importation of fruit from Argentina and Chile to the United States has proved so successful that it is no longer possible to doubt that the fruits of the temperate and subtropical zones of South America, such as grapes, pears, peaches, oranges, lemons, melons and pineapples can be shipped to the United States in midwinter, when our native fruits are either not available or are scarce and high priced. The banana trade from Central América, long established, is capable of much greater expansion.

Cabinet and dye woods.—In this section mahogany, cedar, and the many other varieties of beautiful hard woods native to Central and South America, including balsa, which seems to be absolutely without a substitute in the fast-diminishing forests of North America, will all be exhibited. Logwood and other less known dye woods of special interest to American tanners of leather will also figure. The possibilities with regard to pulp wood—in view of the scarcity and the soaring prices of news print and book paper—should have full consideration in this section.

Minerals.—This section will include complete exhibits of Chilean nitrate and copper, Bolivian tin and silver, gold and silver from a number of the other Latin American countries, Brazilian asbestos, and many other minerals including precious and semiprecious stones. Petroleum and allied products, in view of the recent important discoveries of oil in different Latin American countries, should occupy an important place in this section.

Still other sections might include chicle, the tagua, or vegetable ivory nut, used in the button and other trades, finely woven fiber hats, and many other products typical of small but indispensable industries.

Mr. Chester I. Campbell, managing director, plans to have this exposition as complete as possible. The rate for 125,000 square feet of exhibition space in the Mechanics Building is $1.50 per square foot on the main floor, and $1 in the basement and on the gallery. Full information in circular form will soon be available. In the meantime prospective exhibitors would do well to obtain advance information by communicating with the Managing Director, 329 Park Square Building, Boston, Massachusetts.

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TANNING MATERIALS OF LATIN AMERICA[1]

By Otto Wilson

Former Chief, Latin American Division, United States Department of Commerce

Part II

QUEBRACHO

CHIEF of all Latin-American contributions to the tanning industry is of course the famous quebracho. It now occupies a place in the front rank of the tanning materials of the world, although it has been known as a valuable tanning agent only about 60 years and has been widely used for only about half that time. Its tanning properties had long been known to the natives, but they appear to have been discovered by the commercial world only in the middle of the last century. Quebracho made its bow to the public of Europe at the Paris Exposition in 1867. Its value was recognized and in a few years its use had spread to the tanneries of France, Switzerland, and Germany, although it was not until the late eighties and early nineties that its importation into Europe began to take on large proportions. Exports of logs from Argentina first passed the $1,000,000 mark in 1891, and since then have seldom fallen below that level, although since 1895 there has been a steadily growing trade in the extract, the first factory for making it having been built in Puerto Galileo, Paraguay, in 1889. Argentine exports of logs reached their peak in 1914, when over $9,000,000 worth was shipped, and of extract in 1916, when the trade totaled more than $19,000,000. Although the wood is one of the heaviest known, the shipment of logs remains considerable, as shown in Table I, which shows exports from Argentina of both logs and extract since 1901.

Table I.—*Exports of quebracho from Argentina*

Year	Logs, metric tons	Extract, metric tons	Year	Logs, metric tons	Extract, metric tons
1901	198, 920	4, 310	1916	101, 711	120, 010
1906	230, 100	30, 839	1917	108, 945	100, 904
1911	438, 219	68, 431	1918	8, 046	124, 710
1912	279, 342	74, 910	1919	51, 264	172, 588
1913	383, 964	79, 684	1920	56, 582	122, 837
1914	291, 942	80, 153	1921	30, 857	120, 100
1915	209, 679	100, 213	1922	124, 822	167, 845

[1] From *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering*, New York, March 3, 1924. Continuation and conclusion of article begun in June, 1924, issue.

England was formerly the chief importer of quebracho, but since the war the United States has taken first place. German capitalists and technical men have been deeply interested in quebracho since it first appeared above the horizon, but when the war came in 1914 Germany surrendered her hold on the industry and trade to England, whose interests are dominant to-day. The chief producing company in the quebracho field is English. It is the Forestal Land, Timber & Railway Co. (Ltd.), operating with a capital of £5,436,799, owning outright 4,800,000 acres of land and leasing a further 630,000 acres. In 1916 it arranged with a number of smaller com-



A QUEBRACHO TREE

Latin America's greatest contribution to the tanning industry

panies to act as their selling agent, and the association thus formed exercised a certain control over the market for a time. The agreement lapsed after a year or two, was renewed in 1919, and was again discontinued in 1922. The control over prices which such an association can exercise is of direct interest to the American tanning industry, which now provides the quebracho interests with their greatest market.

In the United States the advance in the use of quebracho has grown steadily until now it is our chief tanning agent, surpassing even chestnut. Of the total amount of tanning extracts, both

liquid and solid, used in this country last year, quebracho made up 47.1 per cent, as compared with 46.5 per cent for chestnut extract and 2.5 per cent for oak. Including all kinds of tanning materials, barks, leaves, etc., as well as extracts, the proportion of quebracho extract was 29.1 per cent, chestnut 28.7 per cent, and oak bark and extract 14.1 per cent. Expressed in bark tons, the 1922 consumption of quebracho extract was equivalent to 345,619 tons out of a total for all imported materials of 469,183 tons, or 73.6 per cent. The actual quebracho imports in the calendar year 1922 amounted to 54,085 tons of wood, valued at $626,123, and 100,614,587 pounds of extract, valued at $4,190,908. The demand during 1923 was even larger, and in the first 9 months 99,190,770 pounds of extract was imported, almost as much as during the whole of 1922, although because of lower prices the total value, $3,409,265, was less than for the corresponding period in 1922. The steady consumption of wood and extract by American tanneries since 1907 (the first year in which the import statistics give separate figures for them) is shown in Table II.

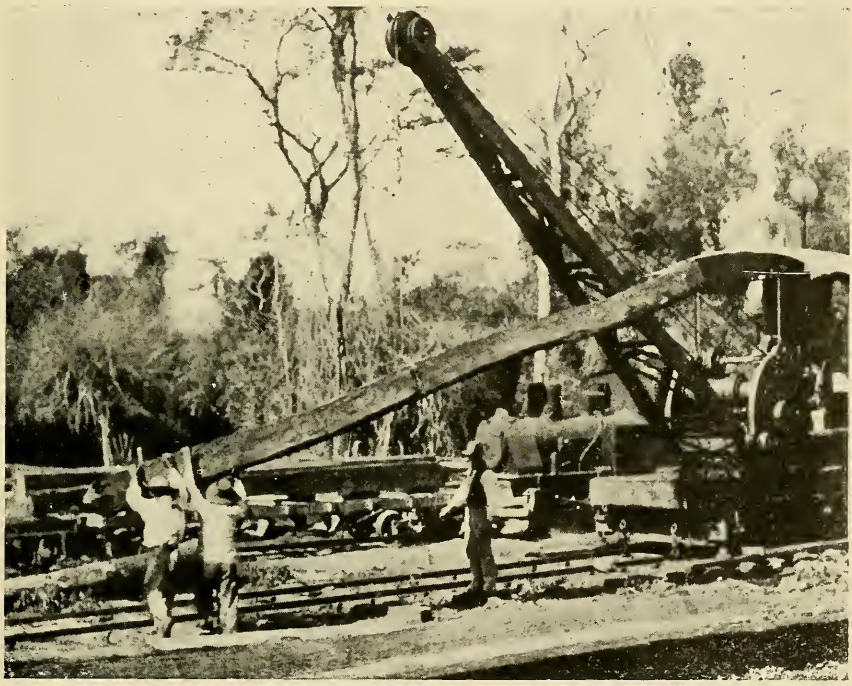
TABLE II.—*Imports of quebracho into United States*

	Quebracho wood		Quebracho extract	
	Long tons	Value	Pounds	Value
FISCAL YEAR				
1907	66,810	$840,779	79,033,584	$2,319,785
1914	73,911	899,603	93,329,087	2,543,302
1915	54,955	753,981	120,450,283	3,676,749
1916	106,864	1,598,465	81,501,952	5,432,468
1917	73,367	1,274,660	59,808,734	5,198,904
CALENDAR YEAR				
1918	22,802	357,190	131,109,739	5,698,618
1919	3,962	53,679	144,496,648	6,902,947
1920	56,064	850,284	108,897,440	6,700,216
1921	6,547	108,119	144,398,673	6,448,910
1922	54,085	626,123	100,614,587	4,190,908

Imported quebracho extract is distributed in this country by a branch of the English company mentioned, with offices in New York, and by others. There are, all told, about a dozen companies in the United States that turn out quebracho extract for use by tanners. According to one authority all but one of these now confine themselves to the manufacture of the liquid extract by dissolving the imported powder. One Brooklyn factory makes the liquid extract direct from logs brought from South America. This extract, made direct from the wood, is said to have certain advantages over that made by dissolving the solid extract, which accounts for the continued importation of the heavy logs of quebracho over the 6,000 miles and more of ocean highway from Buenos Aires. The liquid made from the wood is said to be lighter in color, with less "reds"

and more nontannin, and commands a better price. But the high freight costs and the necessity for keeping a staff of highly skilled employees are said to increase the cost of manufacture to a point where competition with the Argentine and Paraguayan industry is difficult. The facts set forth in a report of the United States Tariff Commission indicated the desirability of protection for the domestic industry and Congress placed a duty on the extract, but left the wood on the free list.

Prices in the last 10 years have fluctuated widely, partly because of the changes in control of the industry in South America and partly



QUEBRACHO INDUSTRY IN PARAGUAY

Machinery used in loading the logs on the cars

because of the war. It is said that the bed-rock cost of production in Paraguayan factories is close to $60 a ton. This price has occasionally been reached in the downward swings of the market, sometimes resulting in the closing down of the factories entirely. On the other hand, syndicate control before the war at times pushed the price to between $70 and $80 a ton. One of the curious features of the prewar trade was that Germany apparently could import the logs from the River Plate, manufacture the extract and quote prices for the extract at German ports that were lower than the actual cost of production of extract on the ground in Paraguay. This competition,

however, was ended by the war, which also sent prices to the highest point they ever reached, $236.42, in 1916. In October, 1923, London quotations at English ports were £19 to £19 10s., equivalent at normal exchange to $92 to $95.

As compared with other tannins, quebracho has several advantages. Quoting the report of the Tariff Commission on "Tanning Materials and Natural Dyes": "Quebracho extracts are marketed as a black brittle solid of 65 per cent tannin content (untreated and chemically treated to increase solubility) and as a liquid extract of 35 per cent and 25 per cent tannin content, respectively. The solid extract is shipped in bags and casks, while the liquid is shipped in barrels and tank cars. It acts quickly and thoroughly, giving a leather of good strength, toughness and firm feel, and produces a more mellow leather than bark tannage, forming a good grain in a shorter time. Quebracho is seldom used alone, as best results are given by combining it with other tannages, as chestnut, oak bark, hemlock, or mangrove. The combination with chestnut is of great importance and extensively used. One reason for using quebracho in combination with extracts is the low content of fermentable nontannin matter, which produces acid fermentation. The absence of these fermentable nontannins makes quebracho a 'sweet' or 'non-plumping' tannage. It has a greater percentage of tannin to a given density than any other important tannage. It is used as a substitute for the more expensive gambier and produces a fine-grain soft texture, and the necessary pliability for the preparation of patent leather. It is used for tanning sole, upper, heavy leathers, as strapping and belting, calf, and sheepskins."

According to Norton, quebracho also gives excellent results when combined with oak. It differs from hemlock and oak in that when used alone it will not produce the best grades of leather. Used with alum and salt, it yields a light yellow leather. Regarding the use of alum, H. R. Procter in his "Principles of Leather Manufacture" says: "With many red-colored tanning materials, such as hemlock and quebracho, the addition of small quantities of alum to the tanning liquor effects considerable improvement in color, not only by precipitating a part of the difficultly soluble 'reds' but by developing the yellow color of certain coloring matters (quercetin, myricetin, etc.) which may be present. Such an addition does no harm in the case of soft leathers, but would probably be injurious in a sole-leather tannage."

The chief advantages of quebracho over other tannins are due to its cheapness and the promptness with which it acts.

As it comes from the forest the wood of the true quebracho tree is about one-fourth tannin. The bark contains 6 to 8 per cent tannin and the white outer layer of sapwood, 1 to 3 inches thick,



A QUEBRACHO EXTRACT FACTORY

The export of quebracho extract from Latin America has been steadily increasing, the United States alone receiving more than 100,000,000 pounds in 1922

contains 3 to 4 per cent, which is as much as that contained, on the average, by oak wood. But both bark and sapwood are stripped off in the forest and only the dark-red heartwood is shipped. This contains proportions of tannin which various tests have shown to run from 20 to 28 per cent. Most of the wood is worked up in factories in Paraguay and Argentina, where the logs are chipped by machines and the tannin extracted by boiling. The extract contains about 65 per cent tannin. Much of it is sold under a guaranty of 63 to 67 per cent and this standard is said to be well maintained. (See "Tanning Materials," by Arthur Harvey.) Norton gives the following analysis of a typical sample of quebracho extract: Tannin, soluble, 64.5 per cent; tannin, insoluble, 8.0 per cent; nontannins, 7.5 per cent. Comparative analyses of a liquid extract and a paste showed:

Constituents:	Extract, per cent	Paste, per cent
Water	43. 6	18. 7
Tannin	48. 3	70. 4
Nontannins	3. 8	7. 9
Ash	1. 6	1. 5
Insoluble	2. 6	1. 6
Carbohydrates	1. 5	1. 8
Carbohydrate percentage referred to tannin	3. 1	2. 6

The exact chemical nature of quebracho tannin is still to be determined. It is usually considered a pure catechol tannin, but analyses by W. Moeller (*Collegium*, No. 599, pp. 106–9, 1920) indicate that the tannin of the sapwood may belong to the pyrogallol class. An abstract of this work will be found in the Journal of the American Leather Chemists Association, December, 1920, p. 678. The September, 1921, issue of the same publication contains an abstract of later experiments by L. Jablonski and H. Einbeck.

A most important discovery, and one to which the development of the South American industry owes much, was made by two Italian chemists, Lepetit and Tagliani. Quebracho contains a considerable quantity of difficultly soluble tannin, and when hot aqueous solutions cool, this is precipitated, making the liquid turbid. "Lepetit and Tagliani," according to a paper by Klepstein referred to in Harvey's book, "after long experimenting discovered that the sulphurous salts of the alkali metals such as sodium sulphite, bisulphite or hydrosulphite would so perfectly dissolve the reds of quebracho extract as to keep them soluble not only in cold water but in the acid liquor of the tannin vat. They found also that these salts so acted on the soluble tannins of quebracho extract as to prevent their precipitation in sour liquors; in short, they found that by treating quebracho extract with sodium bisulphite or other sulphites under suitable conditions, all loss of soluble tannins was prevented

and all insoluble or difficultly soluble tannins were made available by solution. The application of this discovery to quebracho extract eliminated all of its objectionable properties; made its use possible under all tanning conditions and in combination with the sour liquors of all other tanning extracts, thereby adding fully 25 per cent to its value by saving and utilizing the tannins which had previously been precipitated and thrown away. In fact, it is not going too far to characterize this discovery as one of the most important ever made affecting the leather industry."

This discovery led to the taking out of two English patents in 1898 by Lepetit, Dolffus, Gansser, Nos. 8582, 1896, and 2603. By the first of these patents, as noted by Procter, "quebracho and other



Courtesy of U. S. Department of Agriculture

DIVI-DIVI TREE (CAESALPINIA CORIARIA)

This tree, which grows to a height of 20 to 30 feet, is found and exploited principally in the Caribbean countries

extracts are rendered soluble by heating in closed vessels with bisulphites, sulphites, sulphides, or even caustic alkalis, and many 'soluble quebracho extracts' made on this principle are now on the market."

Another method of solubilizing, which according to Harvey is more suitable for the treatment of extract and has been patented in England and the United States, is by treating with aluminum sulphate and then with sodium bisulphite.

DIVI-DIVI

Aside from quebracho, and mangrove which has been described in the previous article, Latin America supplies the leather industry

with a number of less important tanning materials. In addition, it has almost unlimited reserves of materials as yet undeveloped.

Most promising as a future source of strong tannins for American leather makers are the pods of many varieties of *Cæsalpinia*. In Latin America three are especially noteworthy. They are the well-known divi-divi, found and exploited in the Caribbean countries;



Courtesy of U. S. Department of Agriculture

LEAF AND PODS OF THE DIVI-DIVI

Divi-divi is exported almost entirely in the form of pods

algarobilla, a product chiefly of Chile, but also found in Colombia; and cascalote, the standard tanning agent of Mexico. Divi-divi (*Cæsalpinia coriaria*) is the only one that has assumed a place of importance in the tanning industry of the United States and Europe. Germany was formerly the chief importer, taking several thousand tons a year. Its use in this country, while varying from year to year, has in general advanced, especially since the war diverted

shipments from Germany to the United States in 1915. In the 10 years, 1909–1918, imports averaged 5,460,000 pounds annually, valued at $98,000. Imports in later years have been as follows:

Year:	Pounds	Value
1918	22, 092, 927	$428, 421
1919	28, 341, 366	669, 436
1920	15, 528, 823	371, 747
1921	6, 630, 777	77, 402
1922	9, 610, 819	127, 425

Divi-divi is an item frequently encountered in the export statistics of countries and islands the shores of which are washed by Caribbean waters, and it is also found in Mexico and northern Brazil, but the trade has developed particularly in Venezuela and Curacao, the Dutch islands just off the coast of Venezuela. The tannin is found in the seed pods, which grow on a tree 20 to 30 feet high. These pods contain 40 to 45 per cent tannin. Divi-divi is imported almost entirely in the form of pods, which for the most part go direct to the tanner to be leached by him. One firm makes a 42° Baumé extract containing about 25 per cent tannin and selling at 5 to 6 cents per pound wholesale at New York.

ALGAROBILLA

In algarobilla (*Cæsalpinia brevifolia*) the tannin is also concentrated in the seed pods, which contain from 35 to 53 per cent. Supplies are abundant in Chile and a few years ago samples were sent to the United States with the statement that the pods could be furnished to importers at $5 per 100 pounds. (See *Commerce Reports* for May 5, 1916.)

CASCALOTE

Cascalote (*Cæsalpinia cacolaco*) is not yet widely known to the tanning world outside of Mexico, but it has been used in that country for hundreds of years, and great quantities of it are consumed in Mexican tanneries every year. It has been called the national tanning material of Mexico. The most important point of distribution is Toluca, and the State of Guerrero produces over 500 tons a year. The tannin content of cascalote is very high, running up to 55 per cent.

CANAIGRE

An interesting source of tannin which has received much study in the past is the root known as "canaigre," or botanically, *Rumex hymenocepalus*. It grows wild in northern Mexico and southwestern United States in semiarid regions having a temperature of 20° C. and higher. It is a low-growing plant, seldom more than 3 or 4 feet

high, and is known locally as wild rhubarb, wild pieplant, sour dock, etc.

Canaigre has been known in Mexico as a source of tanning material since the times of the early Jesuit missionaries, who sent samples of it back to Europe. It has always had a certain amount of local use in Mexican tanning, but it was not brought to the attention of European or United States tanning experts until the latter part of



ANOTHER VARIETY OF CAESALPINIA

This tree, found in Ecuador, is another source of tannin

the last century. Samples were sent to Washington and an analysis was made in 1878, and four years later trial shipments were made to New York, and to Germany, Austria, and Great Britain. During the next decade or two serious attempts were made to build up the industry on an extensive scale. Much time and money were spent in introducing it to the trade and hundreds of tons of the roots were shipped to tanners both in this country and in Europe. It has met

with much favor on the part of tanners and experts, and the trade would probably absorb all that could be produced if it could count on a large and regular supply. The chief difficulty in the way of the establishment of a canaigre industry is the fact that there are not sufficient supplies of wild canaigre to furnish a steady production in the amounts which the trade must have, and farmers have not found it sufficiently profitable, in comparison with other crops, to cultivate on a large scale. The agricultural experiment stations of Arizona and California have carried on experiments in growing canaigre to determine its character, cost, productiveness, tannin content, etc., under cultivation, and have published results of their investigations. (See Bulletins 7 and 14 of the former and the report of the latter for 1894–95.) The basic information, both technical and economic, regarding the production of canaigre on a large scale seems to have been worked out, and it is easily possible that the investment of capital in big growing projects may yet definitely establish the industry.

RESOURCES AS YET UNDEVELOPED

These various tannin-bearing plants have all emerged to a greater or less extent into the light of recognition and appreciation by the world's tanners and chemists. But occupying a twilight region or still hidden away entirely in the dark are a multitude of trees and shrubs the bark, leaves, roots, and other parts of which would prove invaluable aids to the business of making leather. Many of these have been described by Dr. Thomas H. Norton in "Tanning Materials of Latin America," published in 1918 by the Department of Commerce as Special Agents Series 165 of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

In Chile, for example, there are the ulmo, yielding a tannin very like that of mangrove; and the lingue, great forests of which grow in southern Chile. Both these have been exported to some extent in extract form.

Examples could be multiplied almost indefinitely, but it is felt that sufficient data have been given in this series of articles to emphasize the increasing dependence of the American leather industry upon imported vegetable tanning materials and to point to the immense resources of Latin America as the most logical solution to this important problem.

FIESTA IN HONOR OF SUMMER SCHOOL MEMBERS, UNIVERSITY OF MEXICO

The patio of the Department of Education in Mexico City, on August 1, 1924, was the scene of an interesting celebration in honor of the Summer School professors, which was attended by a large audience composed of students of Mexico and the United States and other invited guests. One of the features was the dance of the Tehuanas. A large orchestra and a chorus of school children participated in the program.



THE LURE AND CHARM OF MEXICO[1]

By Mildred Patterson

SOUTHERN hospitality seems to be intensified the farther south one goes. If a mere group of school teachers receives a royal reception at every stop equal to one of Queen Elizabeth's famous progresses, what could possibly be fitting for a general or a delegation of diplomats? Certainly it would require a vivid imagination to conjure up a reception more cordial than that tendered the members of Mr. Patison's party of fifty-seven teachers on their tour of Mexico.

The party represents in its personnel about twenty states. Texas has the largest delegation, and California is second. Mr. Patison is a thoroughly experienced and considerate conductor, and he is assisted by Profesor Nykl, of Northwestern University, who often acts as spokesman for the group and lectures interestingly on special features of the trip. Most of the group are high-school teachers of Spanish, but a few are from other departments and still others are instructors in colleges and junior colleges. Although gathered from different states and perhaps possessed of varying opinions on many subjects, we are in thorough accord as to the interest of this trip, the charm of the country, and the cordiality of the people.

At Monterrey this feeling of hospitality began to envelop us and the spell is still unbroken. We were not to be jostled in street cars nor packed in jitneys, but from the station to our hotel we moved in a stately, delicately romantic line of *coches*. The hotel itself is quaint beyond description with its red-tiled *patio* open to the sky, and it affords a balcony to each room. What matter if the only Romeo we hailed from the balcony was a *mango* vender—we have at least once in our lives possessed one of the chief appurtenances of romance.

We had little time for inspection of the hotel before we were summoned to a reception at the Palacio. From that moment, all our impressions of things charming, picturesque, graceful, seemed to telescope into a general feeling of being bewitched. The successive pictures were too fascinating and came too rapidly to be distinct—the result was a composite effect rather than a series of impressions.

[1] *Mexican American*, Mexico, August 2, 1924.

If we stood on a balcony there unfolded before us the quaint picture of the town itself—the houses with their heavily barred windows, those irresistible *coches*, even so prosaic a thing as the city reservoir masquerading as a shrine on a hill top. Beyond the town was the grandeur of the mountains. Within the Palacio was that same suggestion of romance, possibly captured and held in the stately salon. At any rate, we were captivated by the almost operatic setting and the kindly hospitality of the people.

Every moment of our stay was filled with interest. The first night there was an exhibition at the school, postponed in our honor; the next day, the picnic and dance at Quinta Calderón. Of greatest delight to those aesthetically inclined was the entertainment at the Teatro de Independencia by the pupils of the kindergarten—not the slightest suggestion of the novice in dance, setting, or costume. Every phase of the city's life was thrown open to us, official, educational and industrial, and on the last day of our stay there was the most distinctive social feature, the governor's picnic at La Huasteca. The drive from Monterrey was charming. At one spot en route we exchanged our less picturesque conveyance for an ox-wagon which the driver accommodatingly loaned to us. There may be more picturesque spots on this continent than this picnic place but they have not yet been discovered. One event will always come back to us at call with photographic clearness. At a point where it was necessary to ford a little brook, several large touring cars were stalled, so that the little stream seemed full of puffing, helpless monsters. Several *charros* came dashing up—resplendent and debonair. They lassoed the cars, one at a time, secured the ropes to their saddle pommels, and with nonchalant ease pulled the cars ashore.

At Saltillo, there was the loveliest of parties staged by the Foreign Club on the very evening of our arrival. As we came in on the train at night we were fascinated by the terrace-like appearance of the town, indicated by the serried ranks of lights on the hillsides, and when we found that our drive the next morning included winding in and out of this particular residential section we were ecstatic. If Ireland is the Emerald Isle, Mexico is surely the country of pastel tones—such exquisite dull rose, cobalt, and cream. There is a view of a mosaic cathedral dome from a steep, narrow street in Saltillo that is in itself worth the trip from the United States. No Japanese garden was ever more artfully devised than their lovely park with its lagoon and gracefully arched bridges. Saltillo's spell was still on us when we left at night.

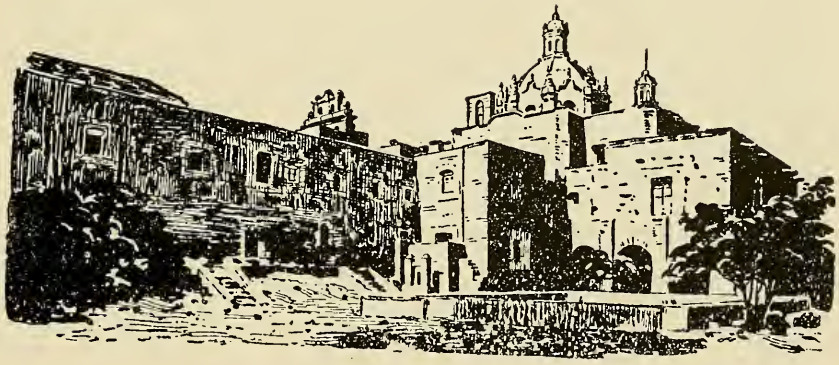
We awoke to be charmed by San Luis Potosí, tense with the suppressed excitement of election day. Our stay was uneventful but

interesting. The huge dam about five miles from the city is an impressive thing, but I believe we found the antiquity of the cathedrals the most delightful feature, with the possible exception of the promenade.

Our last stop before reaching Mexico City was at Querétaro. Aside from its historic significance this town is a little gem. From Maximilian's chapel on the hillside there is the most exquisite view imaginable. Blue sky and a soft background of gray hills washed in light and veiled in clouds and mist; then the town itself with its almost theatrically pinky-cream line of low houses and high church towers (we counted more than ten) outlined in rich green and splashed here and there by a red roof or blue wall; finally meadows and a clear little lake set artfully like a mirror to reflect the stronger notes of color, and then a foreground of brown earth with picturesque ploughmen patiently guiding their oxen.

We felt that Mexico City could add but little to our mental picture gallery, but we were wrong. It is not alone the commanding beauty of the Paseo, nor the wine-like quality of the air, nor the individualism of our hotel, nor the cordiality of the people, not the climate, nor the scenery, nor the novelty, not even the cosmopolitan zest—not any single one of these things that has won us. Perhaps it is the general effect—or the city's complete conquest of us may be beyond analysis. We say of it as of Washington: It simply has charm.

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SIMON BOLIVAR

PLEA FOR A WORLD CONGRESS AT PANAMA[1]

MADE BY BOLÍVAR, THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN LIBERATOR

By W. W. Rasor

LIKE Washington's Farewell Address, which ever remains a document of inspiration among the annals of political science in North America, Simón Bolívar, among his papers of State, left a remarkable letter written in Jamaica on September 6, 1815, which is known as the "Jamaica Letter." In it he pleaded for cooperation among the Nations and, referring to the necessities of the times, wrote therein these memorable words favoring a Congress at Panamá:

> How beautiful it would be if the Isthmus of Panamá should come to be to us what the Isthmus of Corinth was to the Greeks! May God grant that some day we may have the happiness of installing there an august Congress of the representatives of the republics, kingdoms, and empires, to discuss and study the high interests of peace and war with the nations of the other three parts of the world. This kind of cooperation may be established in some happy period of our regeneration.

These were words of lasting inspiration from the champion of South American Independence, the initiator and godfather of Pan-Americanism, and the Hannibal of a hundred Andean battles for a continent of New World Republics. In 1825 he issued a call for a conference to be held at Panama in 1826, requesting that delegates be convened there from all countries of the Americas. The Latin American Republics responded unitedly to that call, and thus held their first international conference. Panama needed no "boosters" to secure for it this First Pan American Conference. The Fathers then, as we of to-day, weighed the elements of time and transportation in their reckonings of travel. Aside, too, from the considerations of economies to be conserved for each of the delegates attending that conference, the Isthmian capital was commended above all, not only because of its being the logical geographical center but because world traffic and travel across the Isthmus had already for centuries made it the most cosmopolitan city of the New World.

[1] Extracted from *The Pan American Magazine*, May, 1924, Vol. XXXVII, No. 2.



THE CITY OF PANAMA

A hundred years have rolled by since the Liberator pleaded so ardently for cooperation and confraternity among nations. Who are to-day the outstanding devotees of that noble cause, when all are conscious of the world's social and political fluxation, with nations in transition from the rural serenities of a century ago into a future perplexed with problems for all posterity? To the South, with masterful power, the brilliant mind of President Alessandri has made eloquent contributions to the cause, while from Uruguay the ex-president, Dr. Baltasar Brum, has written and spoken with equal fervor for its advancement. . . .

By reason of its geographic position, and because of the modern facilities that make it an easy matter for one to travel to the Isthmus of Panama from any country of the three Americas, Panama bids to become more than ever the logical center for inter-American tourist gatherings. It might well become the regular convention center for all international conferences that may from time to time concern the welfare and progress of the New World Republics. . . .

Now, if ever, is the auspicious time for the 200,000,000 people of these 21 Republics to erect a Hall of Fame to Bolivar. And to the men and women of the Americas . . . it is only fitting that this memorial Hall or Palace of Peace, should be built on the Isthmus. Between Canada and the United States in the North and Chile, Argentina, and Uruguay in the Southern Hemisphere, the city of Panama is to-day more easily accessible to them and all intermediate States than was Delphi or Thermopylae where 2,000 years ago the Greeks held their Amphictyonic Councils semiannually to debate matters of common interest for the advancement of Pan-Hellenic problems.

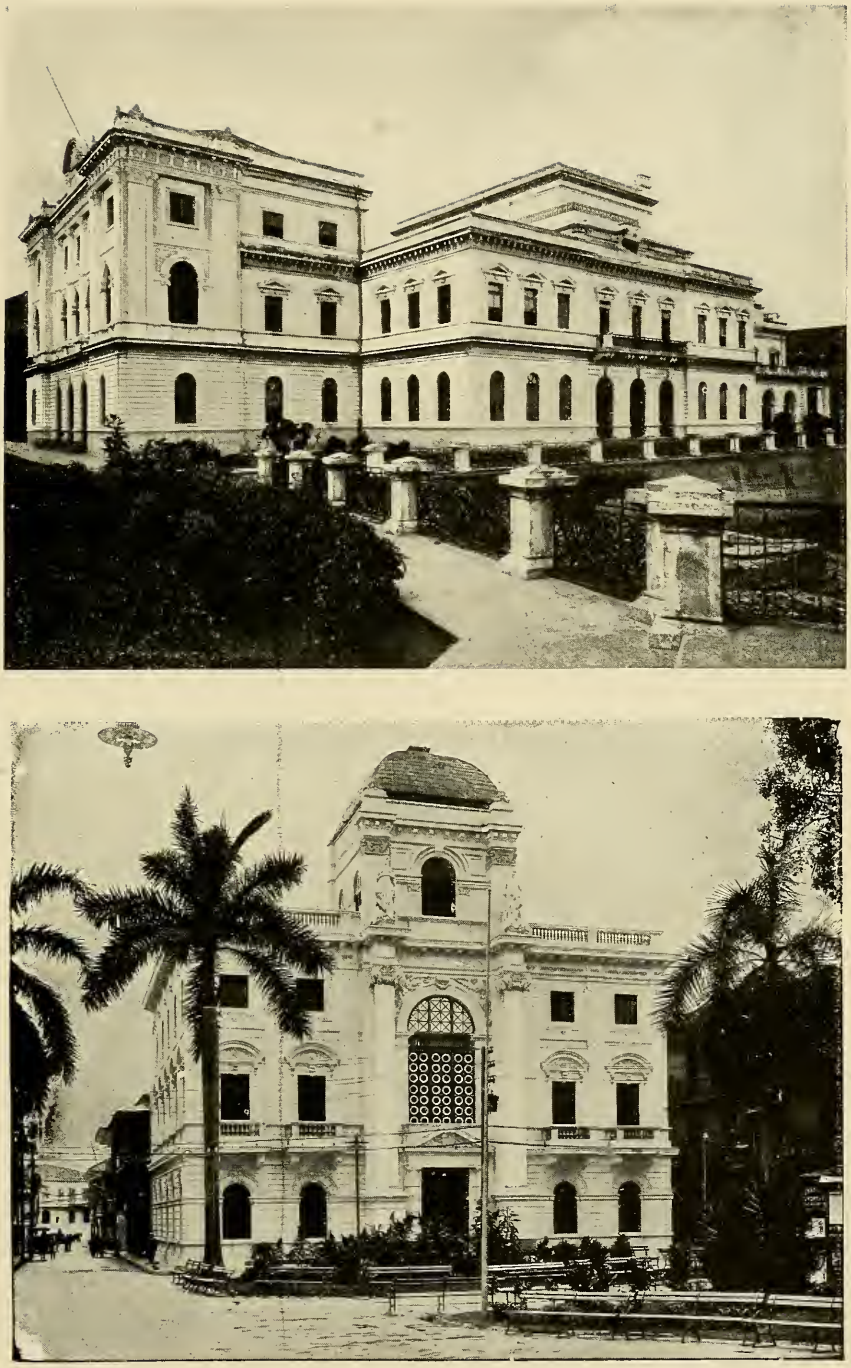
One of the most beautiful statues in Paris, it is said, was built by the children of France, with voluntary donations of 10 cents per pupil from the schools of that country. Why, then, with the organized machinery of schools and colleges of the American Republics would they not as gladly participate in building a Centennial Peace Palace or Hall of Fame dedicating it, in the City of Panama, in 1926, to the Great South American Liberator, the father of Pan-American cooperation and pleader for solidarity among all nations?

"The era of international economic unity is at hand and should be recognized in world political organization"; these were the words pronounced by one of the speakers before 4,000 delegates who have just held the Twelfth Annual Convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at Cleveland. That was only another way of paraphrasing the visions of Bolivar a hundred years ago for international unity, cooperation, and confraternity. It is, therefore, most encouraging to note that education, travel, and international



Courtesy of the Panama Canal

THE MODERN RAILWAY STATION IN PANAMA CITY



GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS IN PANAMA

Upper: The Government Palace. Lower: The Municipal Building

commerce, when science and art are ever dazzling humanity with the new wonders of invention, have tended rapidly to dissipate racial antipathies and to cultivate instead the spirit of friendship and international concord.

It would indeed be an act most befitting the time and place if on the occasion of erecting the monument to Bolivar, which, as recommended at the Santiago Conference a year ago, will be put up in Panama in 1926 to celebrate the completed Century of Pan-Americanism, if the students were assembled there in their Congress to participate in this tribute to the Great South American, to him who merited the unique distinction of being a citizen of the world a century ago. And as these students of to-day must in manhood influence the destiny of their States in the coming concert of nations, it is doubly important that steps now be taken for this meeting of their Congress at Panama City in 1926. Their program might be made to encompass not only subjects dealing with world problems, economics, and international law, but questions of art and literature, history and biography, which interpret the trend of international fraternity and friendship.



SENOR DON ALBERTO IBARRA

Director of *La Informacion* of Bluefields, Nicaragua. In the columns of that important journa
Señor Ibarra consistently interprets the high ideals of Pan Americanism

THE HYDROGRAPHIC QUESTION IN PERU

By Oscar Victor Salomón

Consul General of Peru in London

THE Cordilleras give rise to three distinct hydrographic systems—the Pacific, the Titicaca, and the Amazon. And it is interesting to observe how Nature, in dispensing her gifts, has bestowed little rivers upon a little land in Peru west of the Andes, and mighty ones upon a mighty land in Peru east of these mountain ranges.

The hydrographic question, so far as it concerns western Peru, is one of manageable financial dimensions, for the waters of the 46 little rivers on that side will eventually all be harnessed by irrigation schemes to meet the agricultural needs of the country. But the problem in eastern Peru is different, for it is one beyond the power of any one government in the world to solve. Its very proportions are those of a world, and must be solved by the world.

THE WESTERN OR PACIFIC SYSTEM

The Peruvian Pampas, lying between the Andes and the Pacific, is only some hundred miles wide. But what it lacks in width it makes up for in length, for it stretches, with occasional breaks, from north to south for 1,300 miles, and comprises the Peru we know, wherein is the seat of government, culture, commerce, industry. Moreover, the nation's economic effort is here adequately rewarded, for the whole region abounds in natural wealth.

Here flow the little rivers above referred to, and through as many valleys, where Peruvian agriculture comes amply into its own. Not all these rivers, however, reach the sea, for by filtration some disappear, while others are intercepted for irrigation purposes. These little rivers are the very lifeblood of Peru, for they cause the pampas to give of their best, and thus to sustain the life of the nation.

The Pacific system is subdivided into the Puno, the Sierra, the Quebrada, and the coast. The Puno streams flow from an altitude of 12,000 feet, pass through the Sierra, and then the Quebrada region of deep cañons and gorges to the coast. In the Sierra and the Quebrada irrigation is employed. In the coast section, however,

there are tracts of uncultivated land fifty miles wide, and it is here that the greater portion of the unreclaimed lands of western Peru lie.

Most of the lowlands of the coast region are already under irrigation, although the water is not always sufficient for agricultural needs. The total area so irrigated is 650,000 acres, mostly lowlands, while a similar area of uplands awaits irrigation.

But the irrigation schemes in these lowlands have been on a quite negligible and unsatisfactory scale. The government, therefore, has been forced to step in and take in hand the urgent reclamation of these rich virgin areas, This action was initiated by President Leguía, during his first term as president in 1908, and it was one of his earliest acts, on returning to power in 1919, to set on foot those



A FERTILE VALLEY OF WESTERN PERU

irrigation plans thus originated by him. The Cañete Valley, or Pampas Imperial, 148 kilometers south of Lima, was selected, and here the combined government and engineering effort has resulted in a brilliant success, an additional 20,000 acres having been brought under cultivation. There are nine tunnels having a total extent of 4,500 meters, in a distance of 13 kilometers from the intake to the fall, and all lettered from A to H. H is the longest tunnel, being 2,425 meters in length, and pierced by two inclined shafts.

THE TITICACA SYSTEM

The knots of two Cordilleras—the eastern and the western—give rise to that important system of mountain rivers which flow into

Lake Titicaca. These streams are important, not only because they form the great lake, which lies 12,454 feet above sea level, has an area of 8,080 square kilometers, and an average depth of 30 to 40 meters, but also because they flow through a mountain terrain which was the cradle of the ancient Inca race, and is to-day one of the most populous sections of Peru's immense territory.

THE AMAZON SYSTEM

What shall we say of this stupendous 50,000-mile river system that will not read like fable? It is not only that the volume of water



THE TITICACA SYSTEM

Native boats of reeds on a river near its junction with Lake Titicaca

bestowed by Nature is so immense, and the streams so mighty, but that the mere list of their names would fill whole pages of print, while many of them are unknown to geographers.

According to mode of formation, these streams on the eastern side of the Peruvian Andes are divided into three classes—those rising in the Cordilleras, those formed from the confluence of two full-flowing rivers, like the Amazon itself, and those which come into being far from the Andes in the Amazonian plain, such as the Acre, Purus, Yuruá and Yacari.

When one mentions the Amazon, the Huallaga, the Madre de Dios, the Ucayali, one gives the names of giants whose hydrographic energy is eternally wasting. It is indeed surprising that science should have concentrated so long upon the Poles and Darkest Africa, to the exclusion of that darkest and wealthiest land of all, Nature's

greatest enigma, the exploration of whose depths would satisfy the greatest craving of the scientist for new worlds of knowledge.

THE AMAZON

At 4.30 south latitude, and 73.27.30 longitude west of Greenwich and 115 meters above sea level, the meeting takes place of two great rivers—the Ucayali joins the Marañon to form the mighty Amazon, which is here four kilometers wide (1 kilometer = 0.621 mile), with a depth of 30 meters, increasing in places to 250 meters. It flows 4,400 kilometers to the Atlantic, of which 3,720 kilometers are in



Photograph by W. V. Alford

VALLEY OF THE HUALLAGA RIVER

Brazilian territory. Great affluents join it on its long journey eastward, such as the Napo and the Yavari, while in Brazilian territory large rivers formed in Peru also join it, such as the Yapurá, Putumayo, Yuruá, Purus, and Madeira.

More than 20,000 cubic meters of water per second pass along the bed of the Amazon on the Peruvian frontier, to which must be added 1,200 cubic meters of the Yavari, 2,000 of the Putumayo, 5,000 of the Yuruá, the greater portion of the 4,000 of the Purus, 2,500 of the Yuuar, and 16,000 which the Madeira gives every second to the Queen of Rivers. Thus of the 120,000 cubic meters of water passing down the Amazon every second, a great proportion comes from Peru, and flows forever wasting.

A FUTURE LATIN AMERICAN COTTON PRODUCING COUNTRY[1]

ARGENTINA, one of the most progressive Latin American Republics, has long been known as a country of immense herds of fine cattle and great flocks of sheep. Likewise, for more than a generation it has been one of the world's largest exporters of wheat, corn, and linseed. To-day the Republic is on the eve of becoming a cotton producing country that must sooner or later be reckoned with in the consuming markets of Europe.

That this possibility has become a probability is shown by the determined manner in which the National and Provincial Governments, newspapers and magazines, rural societies, business men, and farmers are pushing this crop ahead. A magnificent opportunity for development along this line is at hand, since all the Northern part of the Republic, including the Provinces of Corrientes, Santiago del Estero, La Rioja, Catamarca, parts of the Provinces of Entre Rios, Santa Fé, Salta, and Tucumán, as also the Territories of the Chaco, Formosa, and Misiones, are as suitable to the cultivation of this crop as the cotton growing lands of the South in the United States. With this vast region must be included parts of Southeastern Bolivia and Southern Paraguay, which taken together make up a potential cotton belt *par excellence*. Throughout this vast territory soil conditions are generally favorable, and due to its virgin fertility no fertilizers will be required for many years to come. The majority of this belt is made up of well-watered rolling plains, wooded in parts, but mostly open prairies. While it is true that some of these lands have been settled for many generations, yet they may all be considered as virgin, for up to the present they have been largely dedicated to the grazing industry. On them the pioneer has few difficulties to encounter, since little clearing is required and at the same time the soil is free from stones, all of which means that modern power machinery can be used on a large scale right from the start.

Generally speaking the entire belt has a healthy climate, with the exception of some swampy lands where fevers are often encountered.

[1] *The American Weekly*, Buenos Aires, December 8, 1923

However, it may be said that there is no part of it that is not suitable for settlement by white persons if proper sanitation methods are observed. In most sections the rainfall is abundant and timely. Where, however, rainfall is insufficient, irrigation from numerous rivers and streams is a possibility; but the expense of irrigation works will hardly be justified until the good lands where rainfall is plentiful have been taken up. Millions of acres of lands highly suitable to cotton cultivation can still be bought at from 50 cents to $5 gold per acre.

At present the Department of Agriculture is carrying out an aggressive campaign of propaganda intended to increase rapidly the acreage sown to cotton, for the National Government is convinced that this crop can do more toward fostering progress throughout Northern Argentina than any other. The department is distributing free to farmers seeds that have been carefully selected. The branches of the Bank of the Nation located in all towns of importance throughout all northern Provinces and Territories have been authorized by an act of Congress to extend loans to farmers in order to enable them to grow cotton on a large scale. Experts from the department are busily engaged in visiting farmers, particularly in those sections where some cotton is already grown, where they are endeavoring to teach more modern methods of cultivation to those growing cotton and to induce farmers who have not yet planted this crop to do so. Thousands of pamphlets dealing with cotton growing are being broadcasted widely. The newspapers and magazines of Buenos Aires and of the entire country are ably seconding the efforts of the department. Experimental stations are being established. Extensions in railways in the cotton belt have been planned and in many instances these plans are under execution. The improvement of navigation on rivers flowing through the heart of the belt is being undertaken. Annual cotton shows have been organized, where medals and cash prizes are delivered to successful growers. The Department of Immigration is putting forth a special effort to send large numbers of immigrants now arriving in the River Plate on a big scale to those sections where cotton can be grown, it being realized that cotton is a crop not requiring costly investments in machinery and is also one in which entire families, men, women, and children, can be employed. It is the hope of the Department of Agriculture that immigrant families will become owners of small farms which they will work intensively rather than become renters and attempt to follow the expensive system of farming that prevails in the grain-growing regions.

The Department of Agriculture realizes that no time could be more opportune than the present for Argentina to become a great cotton country.

The high prices now prevailing in the cotton market and the probability that these prices will continue for some years to come owing to increasing demand for the product and the shortage of production in the United States should act as a great stimulant on the Argentine farmer. The department in its pamphlets distributed among farmers points out the difficulties faced by American growers due to the ravages of the boll weevil and claims that the high cost of cotton lands in the United States taken together with the high wage scale now prevailing and the exodus of negro labor from Southern plantations seem to indicate that the American production of cotton will not be materially increased and that were this the case Argentina can produce cotton cheaper than the United States due to the absence of the boll weevil, the cheapness of fertile lands and to the lower wage scale prevailing in the Republic.

A careful observer must, however, recognize that there are a number of factors militating against the rapid development of the cotton industry in Argentina. The difficulties encountered in organizing a new industry on a large scale where many phases of development must go hand in hand, require much effort before they are overcome. Moreover, the inertia to a change such as would be represented by shifting over from old established methods of exploitation of the soil in grazing and rudimentary farming to new methods is very great in the rural population of Argentina. Likewise cotton is an unknown crop to the majority of the people in the potential belt. However, it is an indigenous plant in Argentina where it was found growing wild in great abundance by the earliest Spanish settlers. In colonial times it was cultivated on a large scale in the Jesuit Missions and cotton cloths were manufactured particularly in Northern Argentina and Paraguay long before woolen goods were produced in those parts. Another serious drawback is the scarcity of labor throughout all the northern parts of the country and what labor there is, though cheap, is shiftless. The high cost of transportation is another handicap that must be overcome. Fortunately a large portion of the potential cotton belt is served by a magnificent river system capable of being used to great advantage. Another unsatisfactory condition is represented by the great extent to which small farmers are renters, vast tracks of fertile lands being in the hands of one single capitalist or group of capitalists. As an instance of this it may be pointed out that one concern holds about 10,000 square leagues of lands in the belt.

Since 1917 the area sown to cotton has increased from about 7,500 to 185,000 acres and it is estimated that at least 200,000 was planted during the present season, which began in late September and extended to the middle of November. Domestic industry alone can, under present conditions, absorb the production from about

500,000 acres, which area will be reached within a few years. Due to the abundance of cheap lands the tendency is for farmers to cultivate too large an area. An effort, however, is being made by the Department of Agriculture to induce farmers to limit themselves to smaller areas and to cultivate these with care. Up to the present only 22 gins have been erected. Most of these have from 2 to 4 ginstands and are equipped with modern American machinery. Some eight cotton-seed oil mills are in operation but no large central refinery has as yet been put up. Nor has a high-powered compress been installed.

The American cotton standards have recently been adopted and it is to be hoped that eventually the grading of cotton in Argentina will be organized in accordance with the methods followed in the world cotton markets. So far there are practically no experienced cotton graders in the country; nearly all sales to domestic mills are made by rule of thumb, while export shipments are consigned to European cotton firms whose grading is accepted by the sellers. A movement is on foot to organize a small cotton exchange but so far nothing definite has been done.

Although it is only during recent years that cotton has been receiving serious consideration in Argentina, nevertheless, it has long been realized by Argentine statesmen that this crop would some day mean much to the prosperity of the Republic. During the American Civil War General Bartolomé Mitre, perhaps the greatest statesman Argentina has ever produced, in his inaugural address before Congress in 1863 said: "The Executive has reason to believe that cotton will become one of the principal resources of this country." At that time, due to the cotton shortage in Europe, some desultory attempts were made by the Argentine Government to encourage the cultivation of cotton. Dr. Guillermo Rawson, son of an American physician, who came to Argentina in 1816, then Secretary of the Interior under President Mitre, sent out circulars to governors of northern Provinces and Territories urging them to make decided efforts to induce the people to grow cotton. However, when the Civil War was over and the South was again able to supply Europe with cheap cotton the project was lost sight of owing to the war which broke out between Argentina and Paraguay, as also to a series of civil wars in the Argentine Republic itself.

On a recent visit to Buenos Aires, Lord St. David, Chairman of the Buenos Aires and Pacific Railway, in an interview given to the press said: "Within a few years cotton will become the principal source of wealth of all Northern Argentina. British spinners are prepared to take all cotton that is offered them from Argentina in preference to American cotton, due to the fact that whereas dollars in terms of

pound sterling are above par, the peso in the same relation is below par. In a short decade Argentina can supplant the United States in the British cotton market." No doubt Lord St. David was led astray by his optimism, but granted that Argentina does not within the next decade become the biggest factor in the British cotton market yet there is still room for a large domestic production to supply the home market.

Mr. Juan B. Terán, founder of the University of Tucuman, says that in his opinion cotton will eventually become the principal crop in the Province of Tucuman which has for more than a century been dedicated almost exclusively to the production of sugar cane.

As an example of the interest Argentines now take in cotton may be mentioned the invention of Sr. Primitivo Gambo of a seeder-cultivator mounted on a Fordson tractor capable of planting or cultivating four rows of cotton at the same time. This machine has given excellent results on one of the Chaco plantations.

Argentina, so long a farming and grazing country, is gradually emerging as a semi-industrialized one. The policy of fostering home industry through protective tariffs is firmly held by the present administration. In order to aid home industry the Government is making strenuous efforts to increase petroleum production and to develop its resources in water power. At present the country imports approximately 80,000,000 pesos worth of cotton yarns and cotton goods per annum. The market for such goods, though large, is still growing. Since 1860 the population of the country has doubled every 20 years and due to the rising tide of immigration it is to be supposed that this rate of growth will continue.

Under these circumstances it is logical to assume that the textile industry will keep pace with the growing market. Such development will no doubt eventually bring about a readjustment in certain lines of American exports to Argentina. For instance, the loss in sales of cottonseed oil will be recompensed by the sale of farm machinery adopted to cotton cultivation, gins, compresses, and oil mills; while the loss in sales of American cotton yarns and textiles to Argentina will in part be made up by the sale of spinning, weaving, and knitting machinery.

CHILE CONFIRMS FRIENDSHIP WITH THE UNITED STATES

IT IS a far cry from that early Fourth of July celebration with which in the year 1812 Chile honored the United States, its elder sister on the road to Continental Freedom, and the recent notable observance in the Chilean Capital of Uncle Sam's latest birthday

The year 1812 can hardly be counted a propitious one for either country. Chile, which had enjoyed her hardly-won independence barely two years, was, with a depleted treasury, still in the thick of war conditions, while the United States, which had gained its freedom only a few decades in advance, was facing a new and unpopular war. The Madison Administration nevertheless found it possible to still further emphasize American sympathy with the young southern Republic by sending Colonel Poinsett, the first Consul ever accredited to Chile and, indeed, the first person of a diplomatic character accredited by any government to a South American nation. And it happened that Colonel Poinsett, like every other American diplomat who has succeeded him, including Mr. Collier, found that to become acquainted with Chileans was to like them. And it is this golden thread of mutual esteem and sympathetic regard which binds that long-gone-by manifestation of international good will with the gracious observance of the present year.

The American Ambassador, Mr. William Miller Collier, is to be congratulated on having introduced a new and very "simpática" note in the Embassy's observance of the great American national festival, namely the children of American residents in the Chilean Capital. In addition to the brilliant ball given by the American colony in the Club Hípico the evening of July 3 and the customary ceremonious reception in the Embassy on the Fourth, the Ambassador had the happy idea of giving the children a special "party" of their very own, in which for the space of two whole hours they literally owned the Embassy.

In the absence of Mrs. Collier, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, junior, wife of the First Secretary of the Embassy, acted as hostess, but it is the Ambassador, himself, and the talk he gave them which will be the high points in the children's remembrance of that happy and notable



FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION AT THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY, SANTIAGO, CHILE

As a part of the observance of the Independence Day of his country Hon. William Miller Collier, the United States ambassador to Chile, entertained the children of the American colony at the embassy

day. The BULLETIN can not refrain from quoting the following brief extract from the talk in question, which is surely one of the most felicitous diplomatic speeches on record:

I am very glad to have the children of the American colony in the Embassy to-day. This house belongs to your Government. It is, in a sense, part of the United States. I wish you all to feel at home here. The Government sends me to Chile as its representative, to carry on its business with the Government of Chile, to observe what is going on here and to tell the Government in Washington about it, so that it may become acquainted with Chile. It sends me here to explain to the Chileans the good feelings of the people of the United States for Chile, and the desire of our people that the Chilean people may prosper, and the belief we have that as Chile becomes more prosperous and more happy and as we have more social relations and business dealings with its people, both they and we will increase in prosperity and in happiness.

But I am not the only representative of the United States in Chile. To a certain extent every American who is here represents his country, and I think that is particularly true of the children. The ideas which the Chileans will form of the people of the United States will depend very much upon the impressions made upon them by the conduct of the children of the American colony. If the American children are respectful to their parents and to their teachers, the Chileans will believe that the American people are law-abiding. If the children are harmonious and avoid quarrels with each other, the Chileans will become convinced that the Americans are a peace-loving people. If the children are healthy and happy, the Chileans will believe that American Government is a success, because, as a great American, Abraham Lincoln, has truly said, the purpose of a government of the people and by the people such as is ours, is to promote the interests and the welfare of the people.

Do not ever forget that you help to represent the United States. Be loyal to your country, and cultivate good relations with the Chilean boys and girls. Make them friends of the boys and girls of the United States, so that they will grow up to be friends of its government and its people. Be proud of your country. Study its history. Follow the example of its great men. Be honest and firm like Washington, bold and resolute like Jackson, patient, charitable, and full of faith and fortitude like Lincoln, clean in thought, speech, and life like Roosevelt, and, like him, ever ready to do your part promptly, vigorously, and unselfishly, to fight whatever is wrong, and to do whatever is right. Yes, be proud of your country. Learn its songs; sing its praises; never be ashamed to tell its glories. But do not boast; treat other nations with respect. Remember that mere size does not make a country great. A great nation is one that produces great men and women by giving every man and every woman, every boy and every girl, a chance to develop fully all their talents and powers, and to become happy and respected by fulfilling the duties that fall upon them. You belong to a very great nation, because men and women have toiled hard to make it great; they have lived and died for it. The duty of the children of a great nation is to try to make it even greater and better.

A very interesting and gracious note in the formal reception which followed that of the children, and which was honored by the presence of President and Madame Alessandri, was the singing by a picked choir of American residents of that well-nigh forgotten "Patriotic Hymn" by Camilo Henríquez which, to the tune of "The Star Spangled Banner," was sung in Colonel Poinsett's reception in 1812.

The friendly, not to say eulogistic, tone of the Chilean press in commenting upon this celebration and the amount of space devoted thereto, together with the widespread observance of the Fourth not only in the capital but throughout the country—even to the extent of closing the schools for the day—must be rather disconcerting to those misguided individuals who with tongue and pen are laboring to convince a reluctant world of the supposedly imperialistic policy of the United States in Latin America as a whole. And it should be remembered in this connection that Chile is typical of the entire Latin American family of nations, not one of which failed to honor America's Independence Day in more or less similar friendly fashion.

The following brief summary of but a small part of the press comment demonstrates in unmistakable fashion the extremely cordial sentiments entertained by the Chilean people toward the United States and its present government:

EL DIARIO ILUSTRADO

After referring to the day being the one hundred forty-eighth anniversary of American Independence, this esteemed and influential conservative daily declared that there was a time when the governing forces of the United States, influenced by the tremendous power which the country had obtained, manifested certain imperialistic tendencies which alarmed the Republics of South America. The Monroe Doctrine became perverted and South America felt "the peril of the North."

But this lasted but a short time. Good sense and a clear comprehension of permanent mutual interests made itself felt in the White House and in Congress, and a new policy based upon the principle of absolute equality and sincere respect for the rights of other people, replaced the old international policy, and nations which had been alienated were now won back. Countries which had hitherto been apprehensive no longer questioned the sincerity of the intentions of the United States or the honest character of its acts. A kindly feeling is now linked with the great admiration which is felt toward the United States, and toward its distinguished statesmen.

The United States has now a just foreign policy, and it has recently demonstrated its moral instinct by the vigorous manner in which it has investigated its petroleum scandal and its determination to punish any who may be found guilty.

There is every reason to believe that the great Republic will indefinitely hold the rank which it now occupies among the great nations of the world, because of its enormous riches, its great population, the solidity of its institutions, and the wisdom of those who govern it. It has everything in its favor; a democracy educated

as is no other, a national character profoundly and sincerely Christian which every year renders public tribute of gratitude to Divine Providence, a people with a passion for work, which it exercises fully in the material development of the country, and finally a national conscience which passionately loves liberty, which admits no tyrannies, either open or concealed, and which preserves sacred and inviolable the exercise of its rights. Here indeed is a great country, the example of the world and the pride of the continent, in whose hands have been placed the destinies of Chile and Peru, the highest, the most respected of all arbitrators.

We send to-day our cordial salutation to the Ambassador, Mr. Collier, who, in the distinction of his personality, in the cordiality with which he receives, in the constant affection which he demonstrates for our country, is a true reflection of the many virtues and noble qualities which constitute the moral greatness of the United States of America.

EL MERCURIO

This great liberal newspaper, which publishes editions in Santiago, Valparaiso, and Antofagasta, said editorially that the Fourth of July had special significance for all the Spanish-American Republics, since the independence of the United States was one of the most direct causes of the movement which led to the freedom of Spanish America.

The United States took the first step. It furnished admirable examples of political morality and social organization. It gave, as it still does, lessons which we of South America will never forget. It has just right to the high place which it holds to-day amongst the nations of the world. The debt of the South American countries to the United States increases as the years roll by. Its great commerce, its industries of such wide scope, all that current of prosperous life which the men of the North directed toward our country, brings with it the spirit of renovation which will make us advance. Inspired by it we shall win the place which the future reserves for us. We have all the material resources. We are lacking somewhat, however, in the generous idealism of the North.

This same paper published many news articles with regard to the resources of the United States, and also a very laudatory article as to the work done in Chile by Ambassador William Miller Collier in bringing Chile and the United States into closer relations.

LA NACIÓN

This, the daily paper of largest circulation throughout the country, spoke of the wonderful development of America in the century and a half of its existence as having been due to the lofty ideals pro-

claimed by the founders of the country, an idealism still manifest in the sacrifices made in the late World War and in the generous aid which it invariably extends to every people in need. It also spoke of the great participation by American capital in the development of the mineral wealth of Chile. It referred to the services of Ambassador Collier in the following words:

> Intimately connected with the present happy understanding of the two peoples is the work of the distinguished diplomat who at the present time represents the United States in Chile, whose sympathetic and sagacious labor so efficaciously coordinates the different organizations of the American colony, and who works with the numerous Americans, friends of Chile, who in their own country cultivate with generous enthusiasm, as a lofty ideal, the bringing together of Chile and the United States. To all of these we to-day extend, in a special manner, the homage of admiration and affection with which the Chilean people associates itself in the celebration of the greatest event in the history of American liberty.

The press of the larger provincial cities, although located, many of them, hundreds of miles from the capital, devoted even a larger proportion of their space to articles on the United States.

EL SUR

El Sur, of Concepción, the most influential paper outside of Santiago and Valparaiso, gave its entire front page to articles about the United States, besides publishing a lengthy editorial. It reproduced large photographs of President Coolidge, Secretary of State Hughes, and Ambassador Collier. Its editorial said that the day was a glorious date, not only for the American nation, but for all humanity, which found in the Declaration of Independence its first lesson in democracy. It spoke of the "Saxon virtues" which, transferred to America, became even more pronounced, resulting in austere generations of great moral fiber, a race profoundly Christian in spirit, with a thorough realization of its moral duties to society.

It referred to the great debt of the country to Jefferson, to Hamilton, and to Madison, and also mentioned many others in the galaxy of American fame. A special tribute was paid to Franklin. It contrasted the present condition of the United States with the convulsions now suffered by the European nations. It declared that the American people had been educated in the rational use of liberty, and spoke of the efforts under President Wilson to crush monopolies, and to abolish iniquitous privilege. "A great military nation, it saved Europe from misery and sent missions of charity to devastated regions."

LA PATRIA

Published in Concepción and the organ of the conservative party of that region, this daily devoted its front page to the United States,

besides several columns on other pages. It printed the American eagle at the head of its columns, three columns wide, in red, and contained a biographical sketch of President Coolidge with photographs of him and the Capitol at Washington, and also of the American Ambassador in Chile, of Mr. Poinsett, the first Consul of the United States in Chile, and of Mr. Camden L. McLean, the present American Consul in Concepción.

Of President Coolidge it said, "By reason of his character as a man of conciliation, his sobriety of judgment, and the unquestionable virtues of his eminent personality, Mr. Coolidge is one of the outstanding figures amongst the governing men of the world."

It quoted from President Coolidge's first message to Congress and commented: "The President's whole policy of universal good will, and efficiency are summed up in these words, 'Let us give attention to our own business. Let us conserve our own forces unimpaired, and let us also fully recognize our obligation to help others.'" "Our country [Chile]," this paper adds, "feels an intimate sense of joy in the anniversary of the United States, and recalls the benefits which it has received from North American capital and, also, the collaboration of its citizens in our political emancipation. Admiral Wooster, who fought in the wars for Chilean independence side by side with the Chilean marines, is the perpetual symbol of a fraternity which indissolubly unites us in the common aspirations of liberty and progress."

Upon the editorial page appeared an article a column and a half in width, breathing a spirit of genuine good feeling for the United States and showing intense admiration of its achievements and its moral greatness.



MONUMENT TO JUAN MONTALVO

This monument to the noted Ecuadorean writer has been erected in Ambato, his birthplace

JUAN MONTALVO: AN ECUADOREAN STYLIST[1]

By Isabel Sharpe Shepard

(The following are excerpts translated from the Essay on Montalvo by Rufino Blanco-Fombona, in his *Grandes Escritores* de America. In a note on page 256, he says: "This article was published in Paris in 1912, as a preface to the *Siete Tratados*, edition Garnier. It is here reproduced with a few unimportant corrections, and the names of the different authors cited from whom the writer obtained his data. It is a pleasure to know that the present article has revived the interest in Don Juan Montalvo, who has always, and should always, inspire the liberal and literary minded men of America. This article has also served to prompt the reading of the marvelous and exhaustive study of Montalvo by José Enrique Rodó, of Uruguay, one of the most eminent contemporary critics and essayists of this continent or of Europe, in Rodó's *Cinco Ensayos* (Five Essays), published by the *Casa Editorial Americana*, Madrid, 1915.")

FEW ARE the men of letters who do not at least know one page of Juan Montalvo's works. Who, for instance, is altogether ignorant of his *Siete Tratados* (Seven Treaties)? It is true that his works are difficult to obtain, except perhaps the one just mentioned, which contains the *Capítulos que se olvidaron a Cervantes* (Some Chapters Cervantes Forgot) and his *Geometría Moral* (Moral Geometry), both of which were published in Europe after the author's death. It is also true that Montalvo's name is better known than his works. We South Americans, who knew him best, at least those of the extreme north, feel a sincere pride in being able to count among our men of letters such a distinguished master. His influence—more especially the influence of his style, not his ethics—is noticeable through the several generations of writers which have succeeded him. In America, when speaking of Castilian stylists, Montalvo is the one most frequently mentioned, his name being placed between those of Baralt and José Martí.

Although Don Juan Montalvo died as long ago as 1889 his writings might still be called contemporary. He is "all things to all men." Of the details of his life we know almost nothing, though we do know that he was born in Ambato, Ecuador, in 1832. In his book, *Siete Tratados*, he alludes to his parents thus: "What there is of Spain in my blood comes from Andalucía, not Galicia. My paternal grandfather was an Andaluz, and from Andalucía the name Montalvo passed to Cuba, where there grew up an opulent family of that name which later was granted a patent of nobility. I do not know whether it was because of his great deeds or the millions the old Count de Montalvo—who died but a few years ago in Paris—pos-

[1] From a forthcoming publication, now in preparation, by Isabel Sharpe Shepard

sessed that he was so honored." Montalvo speaks of his mother as a "beautiful woman" and of his father as "an excellent gentleman."

Ambato is an equatorial Andean village situated in a valley surrounded by sublime mountain peaks which are separated by a river. Its small houses dot the picturesque slopes of the Cordillera, where in the shadow of the mountains grow *melocotones* and *nopales* and the graceful willow trees. Over this peaceful scene, however, there hangs the constant menace of a volcanic irruption, such as not infrequently occurs in that region.

Romantic Ambato—a scene worthy the brush of a painter—lies in the midst of a great solitude, such as Montalvo loved, where may be seen all the majestic machinery of mother nature; rocks, deep chasms containing streams, and the exuberant vegetation of the torrid zone. In the preface to his *Capítulos que se olvidaron a Cervantes* Montalvo excuses himself for having undertaken such an ambitious work by saying, "the grandeur of the surroundings predisposes one to intellectual daring."

We are told that Montalvo, being a great lover of nature, frequently took his books and almost at the peril of his life scaled a huge rock in the center of a turbulent mountain torrent there to spend hours upon hours in study and deep thought. His neighbors cautioned him in vain to be careful of being overtaken by the sudden freshets so frequent in those streams, but in reply Don Juan only smiled at their solicitude.

Even Ambato was not sufficiently solitary to please him. He therefore often betook himself to a place called Baños—a little town of about a hundred houses or so, in the eastern part of Ecuador. Baños is picturesquely located amid lofty Andean peaks, where spread before his eyes in all its magnificence lay a great panorama. At Baños, moreover, may be seen the lovely cascade of Agoyán—the "Niagara" of Ecuador. It was amid these inspiring scenes that Montalvo studied, dreamed, and wrote.

With the exception of occasional trips to Europe he spent the greater part of his life in South America, though frequently exiled from Ecuador. The last few years of his life, however, he lived in Paris, where he died.

There was yet another place where he found refuge, a small frontier town in Colombia, called Ipiales, where he lived for seven years. It was a solitary little village where there were no newspapers, no library, and no companions worthy his mentality. How he could have lived there so long is past comprehension. He had there no learned works to consult, solely his memory, yet his pages are astonishingly full of deep thought and erudition. The tragedy of it all was that it was because of his extreme poverty that he was driven to live there.

In the year 1858 Montalvo was only about 26 years of age, yet even then he was a finished writer, for the few years he had spent in Europe had given him the needed polish. His memory was extraordinary; he had mastered Greek, Latin, English, French, and Italian. As far as can be ascertained he had learned all of these languages by his own efforts, or with but little, if any, aid from the school teachers of Ambato, though perhaps some from the professors at Quito. What a remarkable thirst for knowledge; what consecration to study!

Montalvo founded in Ecuador the periodical *El Cosmopólito* (The Cosmopolitan) which soon became a "beacon light in the dark night of ignorance." In time the name of this paper came to be applied to Montalvo himself. As he passed through the streets the people would whisper "¡*El Cosmopólito!*" Later he founded another paper called *El Regenerador* (The Regenerator).

He was repeatedly urged by the government to accept posts in the diplomatic service abroad, or as Minister of State in his own country, but he refused them all, not because he was unpatriotic, nor because he was rich, for he was an ardent patriot and very poor. He refused because Gabriel García Moreno, the President, was his political enemy. It was in opposition to Moreno, and to counteract his influence that Montalvo had founded and wrote for *El Cosmopólito*. Both men were strong characters; both were tenacious of purpose, good writers, each eminent in his own way, and each worthy of his antagonist. Moreno was a conservative, Montalvo a liberal; the former protected the clergy, the latter was anticlerical. Hence the clash between them. Moreno, moreover, was a courageous fighter, both as a soldier and as a politician, whose life and deeds also make very interesting reading—as much so as Montalvo's. He ruled with tyrannical power. The only person with whom we may compare him was the Dictator of Paraguay, Dr. Francia, the difference between them being that Dr. Francia was an ascetic and Gracía Moreno a fanatical theologian. The latter, like Francia, was honest in the use of public moneys, and made a good president: he was temperate and energetic; sometimes cruel, sometimes shedding blood, though not for the love of it; nevertheless, too much.

The first four years of Moreno's administration were filled with political strife against Urbina, Franco, Bonero, Carpio, and Maldonado. In fact, against all the liberals of Ecuador. Not only did he war against these but against Castilla, the President of Peru; against Mosquera, the President of Colombia; even against the famous Julio Arboleda, the conservative chieftain, vigorous poet, and "arrogant gentleman" of New Granada, who invaded Ecuador and defeated Moreno at Tulcán.

Entertaining stories are told of Moreno's audacity; how on one occasion while ill in bed he learned of a revolt at Guayaquil. Forgetting his ailment, he straightway set out on his way to Guayaquil, where he burst upon them like a bomb. Urbina had suborned the

captain of a Yankee steamship, the *Washington*, and with his aid succeeded in capturing the only Ecuadorean ship then at Guayaqui[1], the *Guayas*. With these ships the revolutionists were bombarding the entire coast line. Moreno immediately created himself an admiral, as he had previously, on a different occasion, created himself a general. But there was an apparently unsurmountable obstacle yet to be overcome—there were no ships available. By great good luck it happened that at that very time there came into port an English merchantman, called the *Talca*. García Moreno immediately appealed to the English consul there to let him have it. The consul consented but asked him £50,000 sterling for its use. Although Moreno knew that he was being robbed, he paid the price, and with the speed of lightning began converting the merchantman into a man-of-war. But now the English captain of the *Talca*, thinking he too might be able to make some money out of it, refused to obey the consul and told Moreno he could not have his ship. By chance a Spanish frigate sailed into port, and the English captain forthwith appealed to the Spanish captain, who took sides with him. But García Moreno was not a man to be outdone in that manner; in reply to the English captain's assertion that they "should walk over his dead body before he would haul down his flag," Moreno answered: "Prepare then to die at once, for I am going to have you shot, and the flag shall be your winding sheet." For an argument like this there was but one reply, and the Englishman hastily hauled down his flag. But there was still another obstacle, the engines were out of order. Equal to the occasion, García Moreno proceeded to make prisoners of the engineers, and under pain of death commanded them to put the engines in good condition, which they did.

And thus on the 25th of June, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the *Talca*, accompanied by another smaller vessel, hauled up her anchor and sailed on her adventurous expedition. On the 26th, at 8 o'clock in the morning, they came upon the enemy ships, the *Guayas* and the *Bernardino*, at the port of Jambali—the *Washington* being anchored elsewhere. Moreno no sooner spied the vessels than he attacked, boarded, and shortly captured them. Afterwards the *Washington* was in turn attacked, boarded, and captured. The victor returned in triumph to Guayaquil, where the whole city was assembled on the wharf, fearing the worst. When first they saw the ships approaching they supposed the rebels had been victorious, but they soon beheld García Moreno standing proudly erect upon the bridge of the *Talca*. A tremendous roar of "vivas" arose from the wharf, and the victor was greeted with salvos of artillery.

The above incident illustrates the indomitable spirit of the man with whom Montalvo had to contend for the space of 15 years. The duel lasted from 1860, when Moreno first became President, until his assassinatión in 1875. When Montalvo, then in exile, heard of Moreno's death, and by what means, he is said to have exclaimed: "My pen has killed him."

Juan Montalvo was of medium height, inclined to stoutness, and good looking. He had the dark olive complexion of a man born in the tropics, with perhaps a drop of Indian blood in his veins. His hair spread in curls over his ample forehead; his eyes were large, dark, and piercing; his nose long and straight; his teeth, of which he took great care, were white and uniform. He had scarcely any beard and wore a small mustache. He never smoked. He married a pretty woman of his own country but after a few years was divorced from her. They had one boy who died, and a daughter called María.

Although an anticlerical, Montalvo was profoundly religious. He writes somewhere, "I know that Jesus Christ is the model of all virtue, and the 'Imitation' one of the best books that ever sprang from the heart of man." The precepts of the decalogue constituted his religion. He was, nevertheless, commonly considered an atheist, although he loved God and his neighbor.

The *Siete Tratados* is undoubtedly Montalvo's greatest work. It is unanimously considered a monument to the Castilian language.

It is sad to think that during the last days of his life he was very poor, downcast, and in exile. Nevertheless he never complained. His death was characteristic. In the spring of 1888, he had an attack of pleurisy. After a time the doctors thought it necessary to perform an operation, but Montalvo would not consent to take an anesthetic. "No," he said to the physician, "I have never on any occasion lost the consciousness of my acts. Do not fear, I will not move." And although the operation lasted about an hour the sufferer never uttered a groan.

But the operation proved unsuccessful, and when it was seen that he was dying a priest was sent for to confess him. When asked by the priest if he wished to confess, he answered, "No, father; I do not believe in confession." "But," the priest answered, "you are about to appear in the presence of the Creator." "Father," said Montalvo, "I am at peace with my reason and my conscience; I can stand tranquilly before God." Later he said, "during my illness I have wanted for neither God or man."

On the 17th, knowing that his end was near, he had himself attired in his best garments and placed in a chair to await death. The ceremonious and stoical character of Montalvo is well shown in these the last acts of his life. To a friend who had come to see him, and who showed surprise to see him thus arrayed, he said: "When we are going to perform any ceremony we don our best apparel as if expecting a visit from some person of high rank. We should receive Death decently."

He was very fond of flowers, and one of his last conscious acts was to take a few pieces of money and ask that some one buy him some flowers. The servant bought four carnations. Poor Montalvo! For five francs only he could not, in Paris, have a room filled with roses and lilies. A few moments later he had passed away. This was on the 17th of January, 1889.

THE PROPOSED INCOME-TAX LAW IN ARGENTINA

THE long threatened income tax, which was foreshadowed in the presidential message of Congress in December, 1922, has made a stride toward realization, and a bill has been drafted establishing a graduated tax upon incomes derived from all sources within the Republic by both Argentinians and foreigners. The bill has been sent to Congress for consideration with a recommendation for prompt action.

In the presidential message accompanying the draft attention is drawn to the fact that circumstances are now propitious for the accomplishment of a much needed reform in the existing system of taxation, which is really based on that implanted in colonial times, and further, that it is incompatible with the advanced development of the country to allow national income longer to depend solely upon customs receipts.

The message also states that in the event of the measure meeting with Congressional approval, certain taxes, such as export dues, commercial and professional *patentes*, and *contribución territorial* will automatically be suppressed.

French, British, and American income-tax laws have been consulted in framing the measure, and features from each of them have been incorporated in it.

In effect, taxable income is divided into five categories, and a sliding scale of taxation is to be imposed on that derived from (1) real estate, (2) personal property, (3) commerce and industry, (4) agriculture, (5) salaries.

REAL ESTATE

It is proposed to tax income arising from real estate on the following scales: Upon an annual valuation of—

$1,001 to $2,000, 1 per cent.	$9,001 to $10,000, 6 per cent.
2,001 to 3,000, 2 per cent.	10,001 to 20,000, 7 per cent.
3,001 to 5,000, 3 per cent.	20,001 to 30,000, 8 per cent.
5,001 to 7,000, 4 per cent.	30,001 to 40,000, 9 per cent.
7,001 to 9,000, 5 per cent.	40,001 to 50,000, 10 per cent.

On incomes of more than $50,000 there will be a surcharge of 6 per cent for every $1,000 or fraction thereof.

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Income arising from personal property of all description—limited liability company stock excepted—is to be taxed on the following scale:

$1,001 to $5,000, one-half per cent.
5,001 to 10,000, 1 per cent.
10,001 to 20,000, 2 per cent.
20,001 to 30,000, 3 per cent.
30,001 to 40,000, 4 per cent.
40,001 to 50,000, 5 per cent.
$50,001 to $60,000, 6 per cent.
60,001 to 80,000, 7 per cent.
80,001 to 100,000, 8 per cent.
100,001 to 200,000, 9 per cent.
200,001 to 300,000, 10 per cent.
300,001 upwards, 11 per cent.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Net income derived from commercial and industrial business of all kinds, including limited liability company stock, insurance companies, etc., is to be taxed as follows:

$1,001 to $5,000, 1 per cent.
5,001 to 10,000, 2 per cent.
10,001 to 20,000, 3 per cent.
20,001 to 30,000, 4 per cent.
40,001 to 50,000, 6 per cent.
50,001 to 60,000, 7 per cent.
$60,001 to $80,000, 8 per cent.
80,001 to 100,000, 9 per cent.
100,001 to 200,000, 10 per cent.
200,001 to 300,000, 11 per cent.
300,001 upwards, 12 per cent.

Small traders whose capital is less than $1,000 and whose annual income does not exceed $5,000 are not subject to this tax, but fall under the category of wage earners.

AGRICULTURE

Income arising from stock breeding and agriculture will be taxable on the following scale:

$2,001 to $10,000, one-half per cent.
10,001 to 20,000, 1 per cent.
20,001 to 30,000, 2 per cent.
30,001 to 40,000, 3 per cent.
40,001 to 50,000, 4 per cent.
50,001 to 60,000, 5 per cent.
$60,001 to $80,000, 6 per cent.
80,001 to 100,000, 7 per cent.
100,001 to 200,000, 8 per cent.
200,001 to 300,000, 9 per cent.
300,000 upwards, 10 per cent.

Incomes of $2,000 and under in the case of bachelors and of $3,000 or under in that of married men are exempt.

SALARIES

Earned income, which for the purposes of this law includes pensions, bonuses, commissions, etc., is taxable on the following scale:

$3,001 to $10,000, one-half per cent.
10,001 to 20,000, 1 per cent.
20,001 to 30,000, 2 per cent.
30,001 to 40,000, 3 per cent.
$40,001 to $60,000, 4 per cent.
60,001 to 80,000, 5 per cent.
80,001 to 100,000, 6 per cent.
100,000 upwards, 7 per cent.

Salaries of less than $3,000 in the case of bachelors and of less than $4,000 in that of married men are exempt.

On the amount of the tax payable—in such cases as the annual salary does not exceed $10,000—a reduction of 5 per cent will be allowed for each person dependent upon the wage earner up to a maximum of 50 per cent of the tax.

These persons who do not possess other resources than their earnings will be entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent of the tax if their annual income is less than $10,000 or of 10 per cent if their income does not exceed $20,000.

SURCHARGES

Incomes of $20,000 upwards arising from any of the foregoing sources or from any source whatever will be subject to a surcharge of 2 per cent.

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA

FISCAL YEAR 1923–24

By Matilda Phillips

Chief Statistician, Pan American Union

STATISTICS of the trade of the United States with the 20 Latin American Republics during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, compiled from reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States Department of Commerce, show an increase in exports and a decline in imports as compared with the preceding year. Exports, amounting to $678,472,546, were $75,156,174 greater than in 1922–23, while imports, aggregating $982,795,557, were $37,296,295 less, together showing an increase in total trade of $37,859,879.

United States shipments to each of the 20 countries, except Argentina, Colombia, and Honduras, were larger than in 1922–23, the greatest percentage increases occurring in the exports to Venezuela, Paraguay, Peru, Panama, Costa Rica, and Uruguay (48, 42, 40, 31, 30, and 29 per cent, respectively).

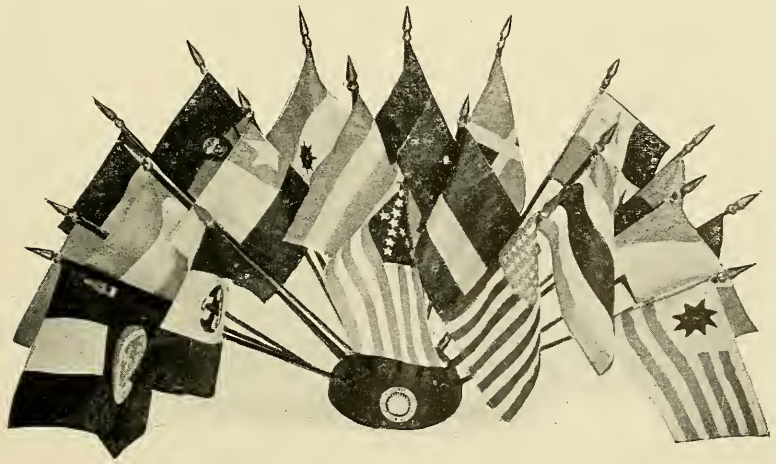
Imports from Argentina in 1923–24 were valued at 41 per cent less than in the preceding year, while purchases from Brazil, Mexico,

Colombia, Dominican Republic, and Peru show increases of 6, 14, 38, 69, and 79 per cent, respectively.

The following table indicates the share of the various Republics of Latin America in the trade of the United States during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1923 and 1924:

Trade of the United States with Latin America, 12 months ending June 30

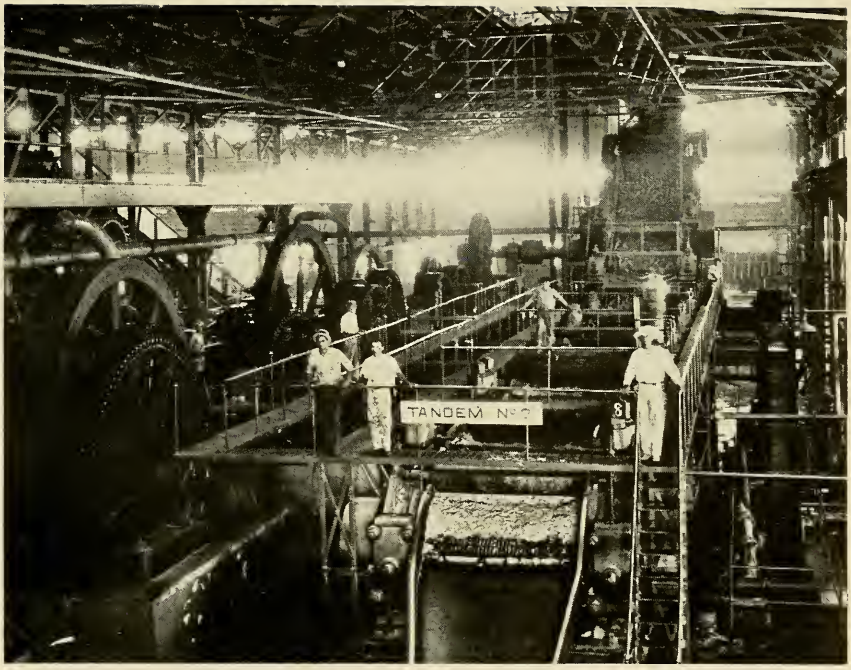
Country	Imports		Exports		Total trade	
	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924
Mexico	$134,637,153	$153,576,788	$113,726,506	$124,083,740	$248,363,659	$277,660,528
Guatemala	11,264,230	9,260,816	5,755,382	7,179,404	17,019,612	16,440,220
Salvador	4,739,990	3,158,144	4,866,947	5,521,543	9,606,937	8,679,987
Honduras	5,582,426	4,716,436	10,843,649	9,304,340	16,426,075	14,020,776
Nicaragua	4,526,603	5,905,628	4,678,854	5,834,651	9,205,457	11,740,279
Costa Rica	5,191,657	4,656,761	4,199,154	5,456,869	9,390,811	10,113,570
Panama	3,981,118	4,344,499	18,211,471	23,818,242	22,192,589	28,162,741
Cuba	374,885,908	359,505,487	163,498,014	192,304,954	538,383,922	551,810,441
Dominican Republic	5,166,754	8,755,320	11,808,262	14,454,804	16,975,016	23,210,124
Haiti	1,445,966	1,453,453	9,925,828	11,822,318	11,371,794	13,275,771
North American Republics	551,421,805	555,333,632	347,514,067	399,780,805	898,935,872	955,114,437
Argentina	132,497,855	77,423,752	109,427,610	106,690,799	241,925,465	184,114,551
Bolivia	2,010,289	786,206	3,014,723	3,624,218	5,025,012	4,410,424
Brazil	137,677,253	146,255,852	46,597,655	53,985,282	184,274,908	200,241,134
Chile	92,097,132	92,469,525	27,781,635	30,869,865	119,878,767	123,339,390
Colombia	39,804,310	54,806,301	23,794,572	22,739,349	63,598,882	77,545,650
Ecuador	7,418,268	5,784,511	4,773,175	4,836,640	12,191,383	10,621,151
Paraguay	721,123	311,689	477,796	681,731	1,198,919	993,420
Peru	16,019,670	28,621,301	16,174,138	22,675,761	32,193,808	51,297,062
Uruguay	26,525,298	6,875,439	13,483,761	17,349,432	40,009,059	24,224,871
Venezuela	13,898,969	14,127,349	10,277,240	15,238,664	24,176,149	29,366,013
South American Republics	468,670,047	427,461,925	255,802,305	278,691,741	724,472,352	706,153,666
Total Latin American	1,020,091,852	982,795,557	603,316,372	678,472,546	1,623,408,224	1,661,268,103





MAIN BUILDING OF THE DELICIAS SUGAR MILL, CUBA

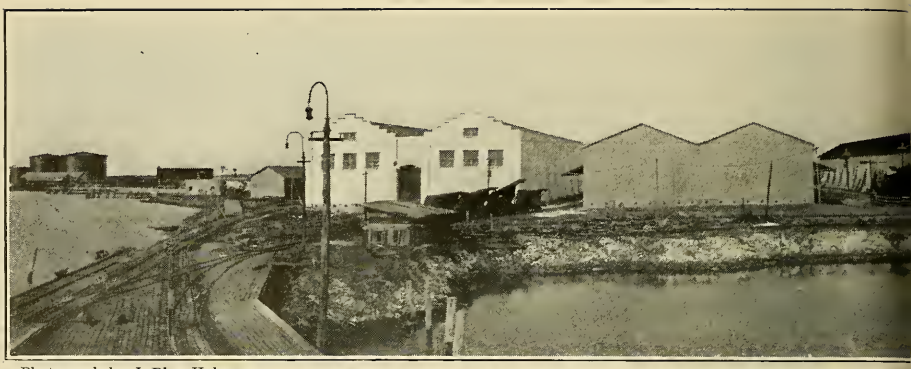
The Bulletin is indebted to *Agricultura y Zootecnia* of Habana for the above and following views of the Delicias and Chaparra Centrales, two of the great sugar mills of Cuba, the property of the Cuban-American Sugar Co.





CENTRAL DELICIAS

Upper: Machinery for crushing and grinding the cane. Lower: Sacks of sugar ready for shipment



Photograph by J. Blez. Habana

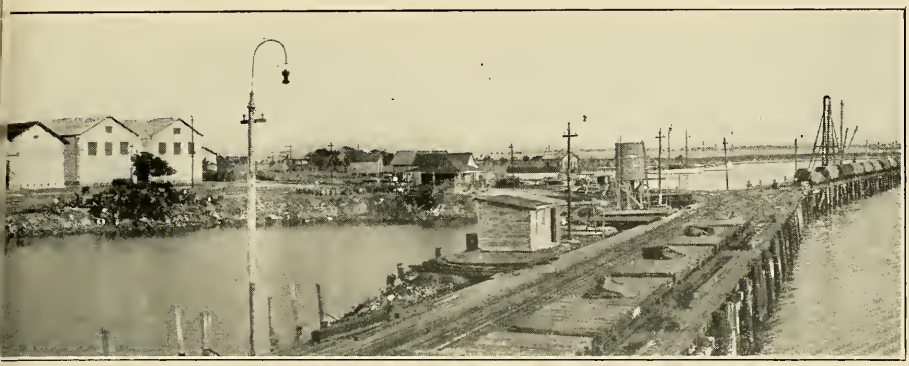
GENERAL VIEW OF

For greater facility in storing and shipping the output of the Chaparra Central, a port has been deve
latter by a viaduct. In 1923 there were exported through



THE CAYO JUAN CLARO VIADUCT

A section of the railroad viaduct which connects the Chaparra Central with its island port



;T CAYO JUAN CLARO

small island in the bay of Puerto Padre, about half a mile off the mainland, and connected with the
Claro 1,271,195 sacks of sugar and 11,359,000 gallons of molasses



THE TOWN OF DELICIAS

Careful consideration is given to the living conditions of employees of the Delicias and Chaparra Centrals. The town of Delicias has been well planned, including parks, schools, a club, and the usual commercial establishments found in a small city





CHAPARRA HOSPITAL

The hospital established at the Central Chaparra consists of several well-equipped buildings, with accommodations for 90 patients. Lower: The hospital staff.





INÉS S. DE BROOKS SCHOOL, CENTRAL DELICIAS

The largest of the several schools which have been established by the Cuban American Sugar Company at its two centrals. Upper: A class room. Lower: The playground at recess

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

COLD STORAGE AND REFRIGERATION PLANT.—The cold storage and refrigeration plant recently constructed in section V of the new port of Buenos Aires was inaugurated on June 18, 1924. The President and other prominent guests were received by the board of directors of the cold storage company, who conducted their party over the building, to view the machinery and enter the cold chambers, some of which had a temperature of 18° below zero. The storage section has a capacity for 20,000 beef quarters or 50,000 mutton carcasses.

FIFTH NATIONAL TEXTILES EXPOSITION.—This exposition of textiles was opened on June 15, in the salons of the Committee of Fine Arts of Buenos Aires, under the patronage of the ladies of the "Liga Patriótica Argentina." The President and Señora de Alvear, the Ministers of the Navy and Foreign Relations, and other distinguished guests attended the opening of the exposition. The textiles exhibited were those native weaves which can be made in the homes of the mountain dwellers, or in the houses on the pampas. There were bright-colored blankets and ponchos of vicuña wool, bedspreads in delicate colors, silk and cotton ponchos, rugs of all sizes and designs, shawls and scarfs of vicuña wool, and blankets of llama and guanaco wool, in artistic Inca designs colored with vegetable dyes.

REDUCED FREIGHTS ON FOREST PRODUCTS.—The board of directors of the Central Córdoba Railroad, in response to a recent request from the logging interests in the Northern section of the country who ship their products by this railroad, has resolved to reduce the freight rates on firewood, coal, posts, ties, and rods.

JUNÍN AVIATION FIELD.—The local Aero Club on June 15 opened the Junín Aviation Field in the city of Junín, Province of Buenos Aires. Representatives of the Aero Club Argentino flew down to the new field, as did aviators of the Castelar Aviation School and the Army Air Service.

BOLIVIA

CONSOLIDATION OF MINING COMPANIES.—According to a recent report the consolidation has been accomplished of two important mining concerns, Llallagua, a stock company, and La Salvadora,

property of Don Simón I. Patiño. The new company will be known as the Patiño Consolidated Co., and is capitalized at £8,000,000, of which 45 per cent belongs to La Salvadora and 55 per cent to Llallagua. The Machacamarca-Uncía Railway, valued at £900,000, is included in the assets of the new company.

The total exports of tin from Bolivia are approximately 50,000 tons, and as the above-mentioned companies produce over 25,000 tons a year, their production represents 50 per cent of the tin exported. As regards Bolivia the consolidation of these companies is of great importance for its effect on foreign exchange and also on account of the tax on mining profits. (*La República*, La Paz, August 8, 1924.)

New highways.—About the middle of June a new road was opened to traffic uniting the Reboré and Parapetí Rivers. Leaving a point on the Reboré this road runs to Las Salinas de Santiago and San José, and from there to San Antonio mission on the Parapetí River in the Province of Cordillera. Great importance is attached to the completion of this road, as it affords direct communication between points on these two rivers, thereby increasing the agricultural and industrial intercourse between the Provinces of Cordillera and Chiquitos.

Another important road near completion is the one the Guggenheims are building from the town of Eucaliptus, one of the Bolivia Railway stations on the way to Oruro, through the rich agricultural and mining Province of Inquisivi to their mining camp at Caracoles.

BRAZIL

Babassu nut industry.—The head of a New York company, according to recent reports, is in Maranão to superintend the building of roads and the establishment of river transport service for the babassu nut industry along the rivers of the Palmeiras region. The company expects to solve the labor problem by colonization, if necessary.

New cold-storage plant.—The "Empreza de Armazens Geraes of Bello Horizonte" has announced the opening of a new cold-storage plant and packing house in that city on September 7. The storage plant will have approximately 56,000 square meters[1] space. In addition to the refrigeration and cold storage for meats there are to be warehouses for grains, which will be disinfected for plant diseases.

Hydromotor perfected by a Brazilian.—The board of directors of the Engineering Club of Rio de Janeiro received a letter from Admiral José Carlos de Carvalho describing a test of a hydromotor invented by Sr. Antonio Salviano de Figueredo, a native of the State of Parahyba do Norte. This hydromotor, called "Mar Negro," converts the force of the sea waves into power for use in industries

[1] See third page of cover for tables of money, weights, and measures.

or for any other purpose. A successful test was made at the Fortress of São João in the presence of a number of civil and naval engineers. The first model was made gratuitously in the shops of the Lloyd Brasileiro by order of the Government. A large model is now to be built at the expense of the company formed to manufacture the hydromotor. The large model is to be placed outside the bar on the coast near the Fortress of São João where the first model worked so successfully.

Coffee production.—In reply to inquiries from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome Dr. Miguel Calmon, according to press reports, stated that the area in Brazil devoted to coffee cultivation in 1922–23 was 2,193,595 hectares, yielding 1,140,735 metric tons; in 1923–24, 2,437,350 hectares, yielding 876,744 metric tons, and that the crop for 1924–25 is estimated at 643,142 metric tons.

Cotton consumption.—According to the *Jornal do Brasil* for June 13, 1924, the raw cotton used by textile factories during 1923 totaled 74,603,123 kilos, while the stock of raw cotton on hand December 31, 1923, in the various factories amounted to 15,221,242 kilos. Eleven factories were not included in the figures given above for 1923, but these 11 factories in 1919 used 1,892,754 kilos of raw cotton. In the 154 factories included in the above list the cotton consumption in 1919 was 67,130,687 kilos, showing an increase in 1923 of 7,472,436 kilos.

Third National Roads Congress.—The Third National Roads Congress and First Automobile and Touring Exposition are to be held by the Automobile Club of Brazil under the auspices of the Minister of Public Works and Highways in Rio de Janeiro from October 22 to 27, 1924. The exposition, which will continue to November 10, will contain exhibits of automobiles and accessories, as well as of features connected with Brazil's highways.

CHILE

Nitrate exports.—The following figures on the exportation of nitrate were taken from the message of the President, read before Congress on June 1, 1924: "In 1923 the nitrate exports totaled 22,842,755 metric quintals, or 49,658,165 Spanish quintals; in 1924 the total exports to May 10 were 8,321,534 metric quintals, or 18,090,264 Spanish quintals, as compared with 9,210,220 metric quintals in the corresponding period of 1923, in which 888,686 metric quintals more were exported than in the present year. The consumption of nitrate in the country is increasing annually. In 1920 the country used 35,706 metric quintals; in 1921, 46,560; in 1922, 54,180; and in 1923, 67,577. On December 31, 1923, the stock of nitrate on hand was 8,680,000 metric quintals, or 4,000,000 metric quintals less than on the corresponding date of 1922."

STEAMERS BETWEEN BRAZIL AND CHILE.—Efforts are being made by Señor don Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Chilean Ambassador to Brazil, to forward the establishment of a line of steamers from Pernambuco, Brazil, through the Straits of Magellan to the northern ports of Chile for the exchange of Brazilian and Chilean products. Traffic between the two countries is said to be hindered by the high freight rates and the change of itinerary of the steamers of the "Compañía Inglesa de Vapores." The Governments of Chile and Brazil have been approached regarding a plan to run two steamers of the "Lloyd Brasileiro"—a Brazilian steamship line—between the two countries with an itinerary and rates which would assure sufficient freight. If the freight did not at first cover the interest on the investment represented by the two steamers it is suggested that the two Governments each pay half of the difference. The exports from Brazil to Chile would be coffee, sugar, rubber, cacao, tropical fruits, and industrial products, while Chile would ship to Brazil nitrate, wines, glass, sole leather, and other products. The "Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura" of Chile as well as the Chilean Government have received the proposal with favor, which gives the ambassador hope of seeing the line established in the not far distant future.

COLOMBIA

STATISTICS OF INDUSTRY AND LABOR.—On May 2, 1924, Government regulations were issued regarding statistics on industry and labor. A brief summary of some of the most important points of the regulations follows:

All individuals or companies resident or domiciled in the Republic engaged in mining, agriculture, animal industry, manufacturing, commerce, or transportation, and the establishments engaged in exploiting any of these industries are obliged to furnish the data required by Art. 5 of Law 63 of 1914, in the manner and with the details prescribed in this decree.

Figures regarding mining properties shall be compiled by officials of the offices where the registers of claims are kept, and those of mineral products by the technical section of the National Office of Mines, the customs officials supplying figures as to monthly mineral exports and imports.

The fourth section of the Ministry of Industries is required to compile from official data complete statistics regarding the public lands distributed since the founding of the Republic, and similar lists of concessions or leases of national forests and of permits for the use of national waters.

Assessors and tax collectors are required to furnish a complete list of agricultural properties and of stock in their respective districts. With the enumeration of rural properties shall be given complete data as to crops cultivated, system of cultivation, amount of seed, yield, fertilizers, tools, causes for failure of crops, etc.; head of stock, breed, age, origin, value, amount of natural and cultivated pasture, etc.

Factories shall report their capacity, monthly production, capital, monthly stocks of raw material, total salaries paid, insurance, disposition of products, etc.

Transportation companies are obliged to report statistics of products shipped.

All employers in industries named in this decree are required to report figures as to the number and classes of their clerks and workers; days and hours of labor; number of women and children employed and class of labor they perform; amount of night work and pay therefor; number of accidents; individual or collective insurance carried for employees; monthly rent paid by tenant farmers and computation of rent payments in labor; profit sharing; compliance with Sunday rest laws; strikes, number of workers participating, and duration; etc.

COLOMBIAN EXHIBITION IN BRUSSELS.—In May, 1924, an exhibition of cotton textiles, minerals, coffee, tobacco, and other Colombian products was successfully held in Brussels, King Albert, who attended the exhibition in person, taking keen interest in the exhibits, more especially in that of emeralds.

UNION OF TWO RAILWAYS.—On June 21, 1924, the union of the Pacific and Caldas Railroads was celebrated in Cartago, Department of El Valle, thus establishing a rapid and direct transportation service between the Department of El Valle, which is one of the most important productive centers of the Republic, and Buenaventura.

NEW AIR SERVICE.—On June 18, 1924, the new air service was established between Manizales, Department of El Valle, and Cali, Department of Caldas. Starting from Manizales, the airplanes will travel by way of Medellín, the capital of the Department of Antioquia, going from there to Cali.

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CO.—Work on the new plant of 71,000 horsepower that is being built by the National Electric Co. at the Tequendama Falls, near Bogotá, is rapidly progressing. This plant will have an aqueduct measuring 2 kilometers, a tunnel measuring 1,340 meters with a flow of 4 cubic meters of water per second, and a fall of 404 meters. The transmission lines will be of steel and aluminum wire, having a conductance of 4,000 kilowatts and a current of 33,000 volts, sufficient to furnish the capital with light and power and electrify some of its railways. The capacity will be 17,000 horsepower. The turbine and tubes have been ordered from Gothenburg and London, respectively.

WIRELESS STATION.—Under a contract signed by the secretary of the Department of Tolima and another Colombian citizen, who has undertaken to make the preliminary arrangements, a wireless station will be established in Ibagué, the capital of this Department.

TOLIMA-HUILA-CAQUETÁ RAILWAY.—Under contract signed on September 7, 1923, by the Minister of Public Works and a representative of the Department of Tolima, which was approved by the Government and published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of May 20, 1924, the Tolima-Huila-Caquetá Railway will be definitely taken over by the Government on that date.

COSTA RICA

RADIO STATION IN ALAJUELA.—The staff of the No. 1 High School for boys of Alajuela is about to install a radio receiving apparatus for

the benefit of the school and the residents of the city who contribute to the initial expense of the receiving station. In this way music and lectures from Cuba and the United States can be heard.

CUBA

LIVESTOCK CENSUS OF MATANZAS.—According to the report of the Secretary of the Provincial Committee of Matanzas on Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, that Province, which at the close of 1923 had 312,704 inhabitants, had 314,632 head of cattle, of which 176,686 were bulls or steers and 137,946 cows. The horses of the Province totaled 86,114 head, while there were 5,127 mules and 285 asses.

ROAD TO KEY WEST.—An American company incorporated in Florida about the middle of July obtained the contract for the construction of a highway from Miami to Key West to run over bridges between the islands parallel to those of the railway. It is expected that this road will bring many tourists to Habana since those who are touring in automobiles can reach Key West and there take the ferry and continue to Habana.

NEW ROADS.—The President has approved the granting of a credit of $150,000 for the continuation of the Guarciras-Manguito and Calimete-Amarillas road to Aguado de Pasajeros and a credit of $70,000 for the construction of a road from Manguito to Jagüey and Grande.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

EXPORTS OF LIVESTOCK.—From July, 1921, to May 31, 1924, inclusive, the exports of livestock to Haiti through the customhouse of Dajabon, according to official figures, were as follows: During the month of July, 1921, 608 head of cattle were exported; during the year 1922, 2,373 head, in 1923, 4,177, and up to May, 1924, 1,648, making a total of 8,805 head of cattle, valued approximately at $220,125 gold, which on a three-year basis averages about $73,375 a year.

NEW BOARD OF GOVERNORS FOR SANTIAGO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—At a general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture of Santiago a new governing board was appointed for the 1924–25 term. Mr. Manuel Tavares J. was named president, and Mr. Demetrio Mejía R., secretary general.

TAX ON BILLBOARDS.—The municipal council of the community of San Pedro Macoris has issued an order regulating the placing of placards or billboards, and naming the tax to be paid thereon. According to this ordinance placards or billboards may be posted on the walls of buildings within the city limits, provided the owner of the building consents. All placards will be taxed 10 cents gold for every 100 square centimeters or fraction thereof, except for those

that extend over the street, which shall pay twice that amount. For electric signs the tax is 5 cents. No placard or billboard shall be taxed less than 1 peso gold a year.

ECUADOR

SILK INDUSTRY.—Very satisfactory experiments in raising silk worms have been carried out in Ibarra, the prospects being that this center and, in general, the whole Province of Imbabura may become a field of abundant production. Besides the ordinary mulberry silk worm there is also another that lives on the castor oil plant.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.—The Anglo Ecuatorian Petroleum Co., of Guayaquil, has put on the market the different products of its refinery—such as gasoline, kerosene, and benzine of the best quality—which have already lowered the price of the said articles, which were formerly imported.

PLANTAIN REPLACING CACAO.—The production of the plantain has greatly developed during the last five years, and this industry is taking the place more and more of the production of cacao, due to the decrease which has prevailed in the latter since 1912. When the large plantain plantations attain full production it is believed that the influence of this valuable industry will modify the exchange to an acceptable rate.

NEW NATIONAL INDUSTRY.—A concession has been accorded to a Hungarian citizen for the importation and installation of machinery for the canning of meat and vegetables in the Provinces of Pichincha, León and Tungurahua.

COTTON PRODUCTION.—Due to the decrease in cotton production in the United States, that industry is developing in those Latin American countries that have a possibility of becoming important productive centers. Among these is Ecuador. A large machine or gin to separate the cotton from the seed has been installed in the Province of Manabí and the growers of the whole section are cooperating in improving the roads for the rapid and economic transportation of the crops.

NATIONAL FISHERIES.—"The Sepia Company," an Ecuadorian fisheries and by-products establishment, has been founded in Guayaquil. It will deal with commerce and navigation and contracts in general and in particular will exploit fishing in the Galápagos Islands. The interior of the Republic will thus be furnished with fish at reasonable prices and that commodity will no longer be the luxury it has been so far.

GUATEMALA

PAPER AND FIBER FACTORY.—"The Compañía de Industrias Textiles y Celulosas" in Guatemala City is preparing to establish a

factory of newsprint paper, cardboard, and wrapping paper. Señor José Dufour recently demonstrated his new decorticating machine, which will convert banana and maguey plants into material for paper pulp.

ALCOHOL AS A GASOLINE SUBSTITUTE.—In the town of Palín a factory has been established for the manufacture of alcohol as a gasoline substitute for gas engines used in the neighborhood, as well as for automobiles. Experiments were carried on for some time to find a form of alcohol which was suitable for use in the gas engine. It has been suggested that a government test be made of this alcohol.

GUATEMALAN HONEY.—According to the Guatemalan Consul in Hamburg there is in that city an active demand for Guatemalan honey of the best quality, which is quoted at $13.50 per 50 kilograms. Guatemalan honey production has increased rapidly, statistics of the Department of Agriculture showing that there are now 19,000 hives in the Republic which have produced 8,700 quintals (quintal equals 100 kilograms—220 pounds).

HAITI

LEATHER TRADE OF HAITI.—Imports of tanned hides and skins in the fiscal year ended September 30, 1923, amounted to 55,741 kilos, valued at $151,484, practically all of which came from the United States. A small quantity of hides, especially goatskins, is exported from the island. These exports in the fiscal year ended September 30, 1923, amounted to 126,209 kilos, valued at $72,240, nearly all of which were sent to the United States. The amount of cattle hides exported in the same period was only 7,284 kilos, valued at $1,478. (*United States Commerce Reports*, June 23, 1924.)

HONDURAS

SAN ISIDRO MARKET.—The municipality of Comayagüela, with the permission of the President, has authorized Don Benjamín Henríquez to contract for a loan of $40,000 with the Banco Atlántida, to be used for the rebuilding of the San Isidro market, which was burned. The market building will be mortgaged as security for the loan.

MEXICO

INTER AMERICAN HIGH COMMISSION.—The Mexican section of the Inter American High Commission met in Mexico City on July 13 to receive Dr. Guillermo Sherwell, Secretary General of the Inter American High Commission in Washington. Dr. Sherwell spoke of bills of exchange, a matter treated in The Hague Convention; the Mexican section's point of view on checks; the ratification by

Mexico of the convention for the protection of patents and trademarks approved by the Fifth Pan American Conference in Santiago, Chile, in April, 1923; the advisability of creating an international gold fund, approved in the Buenos Aires Convention of 1916; the main points to be covered by the convention on fiscal systems and statistical methods to meet in Lima; regulations governing traveling salesmen and their samples; maritime and rail transport questions in general, and commercial aviation.

Another subject brought up by Dr. Sherwell was the project to establish arbitration for commercial differences. This project has already been approved by several American Republics. It was agreed that the Mexican section of the Inter American High Commission would submit the question to the Federation of Chambers of Commerce in Mexico.

National fisheries.—The Department of Fisheries gives an approximate value of 10,000,000 pesos yearly to the sea food taken from the Pacific coast, the Gulf of Mexico, and inland sources.

Two new industries in Chihuahua.—A cigar factory has been recently established in this State which has already put on the market several products of excellent quality and of the best materials.

A rope and cord factory has also been established in this city, where, besides the ordinary output, rugs and carpets are made from palm and other fiber.

Industrial use of the maguey plant.—The director of the Experimental Laboratories (Secretariat of Commerce and Industry) has found, after many experiments, a very valuable industrial use for the maguey plant in connection with the tanning industry. Treated in a certain way this plant produces lactic acid, which removes without injury to the leather the lime accumulated in the earlier processes of tanning.

Free exportation of cotton.—Free exportation of the Laguna cotton has just been decreed, and the producers of that section are planning to take on 10,000 workers, with their families, in order to hasten the gathering of the crop, which is perhaps the largest on record.

Convention of Agriculturists.—The National Agrarian Confederation invited all those who engage in agriculture to a convention of agriculturists held in the capital from the 10th to the 20th of September. At this convention the most important problems connected with agriculture, such as intensive farming in order to obtain greater cereal crops, the reduction of the price of these cereals owing to intensive labor, matters pertaining to the employment of native workers, and the protection of the small farmer were discussed.

Practical course in agriculture.—See page 1059.

NICARAGUA

LIGHTHOUSE ON LITTLE CORN ISLAND.—A lighthouse with an automatic acetylene gas beacon has been built at the highest point of Little Corn Island 7 miles away from Great Corn Island and 39 miles from the Nicaraguan port of Bluff. The light, as before stated, is automatic, being provided with a mechanism which prevents it from burning when there is sunlight, but causes it to burn at night or on cloudy or rainy days. No keeper is needed for the light, which will be watched by the customs officer of Bluff, who is to report any irregularity in its functioning. The light is of 480 candlepower, flashing every 6 seconds, burning for one-half a second, and being extinguished for 5½ seconds. It is visible from 14 to 22 miles at sea, depending upon weather conditions, thus aiding navigation in Nicaraguan waters. The lighthouse was built by the Cuyamel Fruit Co. for the United States Government, which will maintain it.

CUSTOMS SERVICE AT PUERTO CABEZAS.—President Martínez on May 17, 1924, provided by decree for official port service at Puerto Cabezas on Bragman Bluff in the section of Cabo de Gracias a Dios on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua. This port will hereafter be able to handle shipping, since it will have customs service and other requisites.

PANAMA

MAY BANANA EXPORT.—The record of the office of the captain of the port of Colón shows that during May, 1924, there were exported from Panama through that Atlantic port 48,767 bunches of bananas and 780,000 coconuts raised in the country. The Government revenue from the bananas was $487.67 and from the coconuts $780.

PARAGUAY

THE TOBACCO MARKET.—Tobacco production is estimated this year at about 80,000 bales. The Concepción zone has joined in the tobacco industry, the crop of that section being expected to reach no less than 2,000 bales this year.

COTTON.—According to statistics from January to June of this year, the cotton exported is valued at 1,000,000 gold pesos, including raw cotton and seed.

COTTON TAX.—The Assistant Treasurer of Asunción recently invited the managers of the firms dealing in cotton to confer and discuss the tax on that commodity. A minimum tax of 5 cents was decided upon for each kilo of cotton introduced within the municipal jurisdiction of the capital, which will be paid daily by the respective buyers on their declaration stating the quantity of cotton received.

NEW WAYS OF COMMUNICATION.—The construction of a new highway between the capital and the village of San Lorenzo is already under way.

PERU

MINING INDUSTRY EXHIBIT IN PERU.—In connection with the celebration of the centennial of the Battle of Ayacucho, which takes place in December of the present year, an exhibition of the mining industry will be held. This exposition will comprise sections devoted to the early history of mining in Peru, covering the pre-Colombian and colonial period, and the exploitation of mines up to the present day; development of the petroleum industry and its derivates; the metallurgy of gold, silver, tin, and lead; the technical training of mining experts, and preparation of bibliographies. The committee in charge of preparing and carrying on the exposition is composed of the Director of Mines, the Director of the Corps of Mining Engineers, the Director of the School of Mines, the President of the National Mining Society, and Messrs. E. Pombo, H. J. Hunter, and H. Boza.

FOREIGN COMMERCE, JANUARY–MARCH, 1924.—The value of Peru's foreign commerce for the first quarter of 1924 was—imports, 3,851,600 Peruvian pounds; exports, 5,645,429 Peruvian pounds; making a total for the three months of 9,497,029 Peruvian pounds, compared with 6,803,951 Peruvian pounds for the same period in 1923. Of 2,693,078 Peruvian pounds increase shown for 1924, the amount corresponding to imports is 1,225,941 Peruvian pounds, and to exports 1,467,137 Peruvian pounds.

PURCHASING OF LOTS IN THE PAMPAS DEL IMPERIAL.—Colonists desiring to purchase lots in the Pampas del Imperial, located in the Province of Cañete, must obtain an application blank on stamped paper of five soles from the office of the Consulting and Contracting Engineer of Irrigation Works. This application shall be presented to the head of the Administration Division of Irrigation of the Department of Public Works. No person is allowed to purchase more than one lot, and until the land has been paid for in full the purchaser can not transfer or resell the property without written authority from the Government. After the full payment has been made on the land the Government will recognize the property rights of the owner, who is then free to resell or transfer the land if he so desires.

CURTAILMENT OF CERRO DE PASCO OUTPUT.—Due to pressure by the Peruvian Government, owing to the claim that agricultural and grazing interests have been adversely affected as the result of smoke and fumes from the new smelter, the production of the Cerro de Pasco Copper Company has been reduced to 25 per cent of its capacity, pending the installation of some process to destroy the smoke and fumes. It is estimated that this will take about a year to accomplish.

As the company has been producing more than 100,000,000 pounds of copper per year, its production for the next twelve months will be only about 25,000,000 pounds unless the Government permits it to operate at greater capacity.

SALVADOR

EXPOSITION.—The "Finca Modelo," or model farm, near San Jacinto was prepared to house the National Exposition of animals and food and industrial products held as part of the national holiday celebration in August. Repairs were necessitated by the floods of June 12. The National Exposition of Salvadorean products was only one of the features of the holiday celebration, which was enlivened by a parade of floats, the Red Cross, and a part of the Army, as well as by horse races, automobile races, exhibition airplane flights, and other diversions. The railroads reduced the fares for the holiday period.

RADIO RECEPTION.—Sr. José Velasco, of Santa Ana, on April 28, 1924, listened in on a complete program of music from the *Toronto Daily Star*, of Canada, on a radio receiving set which he manufactured himself.

INTERNATIONAL ROADS.—The Municipality of Jutiapa in Guatemala sent a delegation to call upon the officers of the Municipality of Chalchuapa of Salvador to discuss the possibilities of opening an automobile road between these two cities of the Republics of Guatemala and Salvador. The visitors from Guatemala were made guests of honor of the Municipality of Chalchuapa.

The road from San Martín to Suchitoto and Chalatenango is to be the international road between Salvador and Honduras. The mayors of the towns of San Bartolomé, Perulapía, San Pedro, and Oratorio de Concepción met with the mayor of San Martín to make plans for the road work.

PORTABLE SENDING AND RECEIVING SET.—In the General Bureau of Telegraphs and Telephones a portable continuous-wave sending and receiving radio set has been built, which has a transmitting radius of 55 land miles and 100 to 150 sea miles.

URUGUAY

ENGINEERING EXPOSITION.—On July 1, 1924, an engineering exposition, organized by the Polytechnic Society of Uruguay, was held in Montevideo. Among those attending the opening ceremony were the President of the Republic, the Secretary of Commerce, and representatives of various industrial concerns. The purpose of this exposition was to show the building and construction materials manufactured in the Republic. Among the exhibits shown were tiles, roofings, samples of pavement, concrete, and cement. One of

the exhibits, attracting very favorable comments from the large attendance that filled the exposition hall, was of many-colored marbles, which were particularly fine. Demonstrations were also made of different electrical appliances for industrial purposes, as well as those for domestic use.

TREE PLANTING.—The National Administrative Council has authorized one of the districts under its jurisdiction to obtain a number of trees for planting along the highways of the Republic and on Government grounds.

EXPOSITION OF FARM PRODUCTS.—On June 18 last an exposition of national farm products, organized by the Rural Association of Uruguay, was officially opened in Montevideo. Sections were devoted to exhibits of livestock, poultry, and numerous agricultural products. Various types of farm machinery were also shown.

OIL DRILLING.—At the suggestion of the Department of Industries, the director of the Government electric plant has offered to cooperate with the Geological Institute in pursuing investigations of the subsoil of the Republic in order to determine the possibility of finding oil deposits. Drilling will be commenced in Ullestre Pass on the border of the departments Rio Negro and Paysandú. This will be the first prospecting for oil in this section of the western coast.

NATIONAL REFRIGERATING CO.—The Committee on Livestock of the House of Representatives has presented a favorable report on the bill proposing the organization of a national refrigerating company, which will be in charge of constructing, buying, and renting, as the case may be, refrigerating plants, factories for preparing meat extracts and canned goods, and for attending to all commercial transactions connected with this important industry. The proposed capital of the National Refrigerating Co. is 10,000,000 pesos.

VENEZUELA

NEW RAILROAD BRANCHES.—The Venezuelan Congress has approved the contract between the Federal Executive and the Ceiba Railroad Co. for the prolongation of several of its branches at various places.

DEEPENING AND IMPROVEMENT OF MARACAIBO BAY.—The Venezuelan Congress has approved the contract made by the Federal Executive for the deepening of Maracaibo Bay and the prolongation of its piers.

COTTON INDUSTRY.—Very extensive cotton plantations have been established throughout the entire section of Guanare. Judging by the experiments, this region may be expected to become a very important productive center.

PAPER-PULP INDUSTRY.—A contract has been made with the Federal Executive to exploit the cultivation of fibrous plants used in

the manufacture of paper pulp. The contractor is at liberty to choose for his plantations 100,000 hectares in the state of Monagas.

EXPLOITATION OF HYDROCARBONS.—The Congress of Venezuela recently approved the title given by the Federal Executive to the Venezuelan Oil Co. for the exploitation of hydrocarbons in the state of Zulia.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

COSTA RICA

NEW BANK ESTABLISHED.—The "Banco de Cooperación Nacional" was established on July 7, 1924, in San José, with Licenciado Vidal Quirós as president, don Roberto Carranza as vice president, and don Jorge Carvajal V., as secretary. The bank was founded to benefit municipal and Government employees, who may discount their salaries in the institution at a fair percentage. The bank will loan small sums, accept small deposits, and aid poor persons in their financial transactions, since it will reduce usury and encourage saving.

CUBA

REVENUE OF THE ORIENTE FISCAL DISTRICT OF HABANA.—In this district of Habana during the fiscal year 1923–24 taxes on real estate, banks, and associations yielded the amount of $3,818,761, or $3,277,844.58 more than in the year of 1922–23; the 4 per cent tax yielded $898,514.45, or $496,916.06 more than the previous year. The 1 per cent tax revenue amounted to $3,810,025.65, or $2,618,685.32 more than in the previous year, while the revenue from other special charges and taxes amounted to $3,243,415.47, or $28,200.35 more than in the fiscal year of 1922–23. The total revenue collected therefore in the 1923–24 fiscal year amounted to $11,770,716.57.

RETAIL DEALERS' BANK.—On July 12, 1924, the statutes for the founding of the "Banco de los Detallistas" were drawn up. The new bank, which has a capital of $5,000,000, has incorporated with it the Banco Hispano Cubano, taking over all that bank's business and the building valued at $350,000.

GUATEMALA

1924–25 BUDGET.—The budget for the fiscal year from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925, approved by Presidential decree on June 6, 1924, is as follows:

	Pesos national currency [1]
Government	67, 004, 200. 00
Treasury and public credit	77, 609, 609. 80
Promotion	48, 759, 348. 00
War	66, 831, 943. 00
Public education	67, 936, 074. 00
Foreign relations	12, 861, 145. 20
Agriculture	17, 403, 600. 00
	358, 405, 920. 00
Public revenues	370, 675, 000. 00
1924–25 expenditures	358, 405, 920. 00
Surplus	12, 269, 080. 00

URUGUAY

NEW BRANCH BANK.—During the latter part of June the National Bank of Uruguay opened a branch in San Ramón, Department of Canelones.

RAILWAY TO BE ELECTRIFIED.—The National Administrative Council has definitely approved the proposal for the electrification of the Northern Tramway Co. In order to provide funds the executive is authorized to issue and sell debentures not to exceed 5,500,000 pesos, to bear interest at the rate of 6½ per cent per annum. Bids will be invited for both the construction and financing of the work. It is required that the company securing the contract shall employ on its technical staff at least two Uruguayan engineers.—(*U. S. Commerce Reports*, July 14, 1924.)

LEGISLATION

BOLIVIA

PERMITS REQUIRED FOR SOLICITING PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTIONS.—According to a decree of June 18, 1924, persons soliciting donations or subscriptions, either for patriotic or charitable purposes, must obtain a permit. In the capitals of departments the permits will be issued

[1] See third page of cover for tables of money, weights, and measures.

by the Prefect, and in other towns by the local authorities. Permits will be granted only when the persons or societies making the request prove the urgent need, for charitable or patriotic purposes, of the collection. Persons soliciting donations without being properly authorized to do so will be fined 20 bolivianos[1] for each offense.

CUBA

OBLIGATORY ARBITRATION OF LABOR DISPUTES.—The National Congress enacted a law effective on June 10, 1924, providing for the establishment of commissions of intelligence that shall have authority to effect the compulsory arbitration of labor disputes in all the ports of Cuba. The commissions are to consist of an equal number of employers and harbor employees, and are to have under their jurisdiction all matters concerning maritime work at Cuban ports in their respective districts. Each commission is to be presided over by the judge of the primary court of claims of the district wherein the commission is located, and in case there is no such judge the presiding officer will be the municipal judge. . . . Commissions are to work in conjunction with the police in maintaining order during the time of strikes, and are to extend protection to laborers who do not want to strike. When differences arise between employers and employees, commissions are to try to keep laborers at work; in case of general strikes they are to appoint 10 per cent of the laborers to carry on the urgent work of the port, such laborers to have the protection of the commissions. . . . Appeals from the decisions of the commission may be made to the Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, whose decisions shall be final. (*U. S. Commerce Reports*, July 21, 1924.)

A bill has been sent to the Chamber of Representatives proposing the establishment of an official National Commission of Conciliation and Arbitration to solve all difficulties giving rise to strikes which may occur throughout the country, the commission to be composed of an equal number of laborers and employers, to be presided over by a chairman not of either party.

HAITI

AMENDMENTS TO PRESS LAW.—By a law of June 18, 1924, article 12 of the press law of December 15, 1922, is amended to the effect that the editor of any newspaper publishing defamatory articles about the President of the Republic, the Secretaries of State, or members of the legislative branch of Government will be punished by imprisonment from six months to three years, and fined from 2,500 to 5,000 gourdes, according to the character of the libel. According

[1] See third page of cover for tables of money, weights, and measures.

to the amendment to article 21 the accused may be released on bail of 5,000 to 10,000 gourdes cash, at the suggestion of the Department of Justice.

PERU

ADMINISTRATION OF ARMY REORGANIZED.—On May 2 of the present year a decree was issued creating a special corps which will have charge of the management and direction of the administrative branch of the Army. The full text of this decree appears in *El Peruano* of May 31, 1924.

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

CENTRAL AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS—UNITED STATES

AMAPALA AGREEMENT.—Delegates of the Republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Salvador and of the Council of Ministers of Honduras and the heads of the revolution in that country and a personal representative of the President of the United States met in Amapala, Honduras, on May 3, 1924, where an agreement for reestablishing and effecting a permanent peace in Honduras was drawn up and signed by those present. (*La Gaceta*, Managua, May 14, 1924.)

MEXICO—UNITED STATES

MEMBERS OF THE CLAIMS COMMISSIONS.—The following members have been appointed to the General Claims Commission established under the terms of the convention signed by accredited representatives of Mexico and the United States in Washington on September 8, 1923: Dr. Genaro Fernandez McGregor, Commissioner of Mexico; The Hon. Joseph R. Baker, Commissioner of the United States, succeeded at the end of September by the Hon. Nathan L. Miller; and Dr. C. Van Vollenhoven, of Holland. The first meeting was held in the Pan American Union, Washington, August 30, 1924.

The Special Claims Commission established under the convention signed by accredited representatives of Mexico and the United States in Mexico City on September 10, 1923, is composed of the following members: Sr. Licenciado don Fernando González Roa, Commissioner of Mexico; the Hon. Ernest B. Perry, Commissioner of the United

States; and Dr. Rodrigo Octavio of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The inaugural session took place on August 18, 1924, in the Pan American Salon of the National Palace, Mexico City.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA

Fiftieth anniversary of Normal School for Men.—The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the No. 2 Normal School for Men was celebrated in Buenos Aires by exercises covering several days. The ceremonies began on June 13 with the visit of the alumni to present a bronze commemorative tablet to the school. On June 14, a bust of the first director, Sr. Adolfo Van Gelderen, was unveiled and a portrait of the ex-governor, Mariano Acosta, who founded the institution, was given to the school. On June 16 the President of the Republic and the Minister of Public Instruction, with other distinguished guests, visited the school to witness the exercises, at which the Minister of Public Instruction and other visitors delivered addresses. On the 17th of June a section of the library was opened for publications of the alumni.

International Education Institute.—Ingeniero Alejandro E. Bunge, recently appointed representative of Argentina to the International Education Institute, invited a group of public men and educationalists to his house to form the Argentine section of the International Education Institute. The section will be ruled by an executive committee and an advisory board to increase and direct the studies of young Argentines abroad, both students and graduates of national or private schools, normal or special schools or universities, and foreign students in Argentina. The institute will create scholarships especially for scientific, artistic, and technical studies. Señor Bunge reported that five American universities were planning to offer posts for teachers of Spanish to Argentine university students in exchange for English-teaching positions in Argentine universities. The International Institute of Kiel has also offered a post with pay to an Argentine university graduate with or without reciprocal privileges. The Institute will maintain its private character but will receive funds from the Government.

"Book Day."—A presidential decree has fixed June 15 as the annual Book Day or Festival which will henceforth be celebrated in

all the national schools with lectures, analyses, and historical or commentative reviews of the books which have most influenced humanity and the nation. There will also be reading contests from selected original compositions on books by the students and teachers. The idea of "Book Day" was originated by the Library of the National Council of Women.

BRAZIL

BRAZILIAN ACADEMY.—The Brazilian Academy held a session in memory of Sr. Francisco Alves on June 29, 1924, the seventh anniversary of his death. At this session the awards for services to primary instruction in Brazil—provided for by the will of Sr. Francisco Alves—were given, the prize to Sr. Julio Nogueira and honorable mentions to Senhores Achilles Lisbon, Oswaldo Orico, and Marques Pinheiro, all three educators.

VISITING ARGENTINE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.—A party of seven students from the Argentine University of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, with two engineers of the same university, recently visited Rio de Janeiro, where they were most hospitably received by members of their profession.

CHILE

NORMAL SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The eighty-second anniversary of the José A. Núñez Normal School of Santiago was celebrated on June 14 with exercises attended by President Alessandri, the Argentine Ambassador, and other distinguished guests. The first director of this normal school was the eminent Argentine educator, Don Domingo Faustino Sarmiento. Among the features of the interesting program was the presentation of a Chilean flag to the Argentine Ambassador by the José A. Núñez Normal School pupils for the Sarmiento School in Buenos Aires.

EDUCATION LAW CHANGES PROPOSED.—As noted in the BULLETIN, the Government recently sent out a questionnaire to educational authorities throughout the country to discover what changes were advisable in the law on primary education. A message to Congress from the Minister of Education suggests the following reforms:

To require six years of school attendance, with some exceptions to be made for children over 13 years of age who have the burden of the family support; to prevent factories and business establishments from employing children still under school attendance requirements; to suppress the communal committees which have not achieved the desired results in education; to place primary education under the control of the Minister of Public Education and the administration thereof in the hands of a National Council of Primary Education to be composed of the Minister of Public Education, two members

appointed by the Senate, two by the House of Deputies, two by the Cabinet, and six members who may be technical or academic instructors, appointed by the President of the Republic; to create provincial education boards; to include in girls' schools of the third grade domestic economy, child care, and nursing; and to make religious teaching optional, according to the desire of parents A salary schedule for primary and normal teachers was included in the message.

COLOMBIA

STUDENTS' CONGRESS.—On July 20, 1924, anniversary of Colombian independence, the Second National Congress of Students convened in Bogotá. The principal subjects considered were the organization of the National Red Cross; regulation of the National Federation of Students; school insurance, excursions, and sports; military instruction in the universities; participation of the members of the student governing boards in politics and their cooperation with the student federations in other countries.

COSTA RICA

SALESIAN TRADE SCHOOL.—On July 12, 1924, the new shops of the Salesian Fathers' Vocational School in Cartago were opened with appropriate exercises.

ITALIAN TAUGHT IN SCHOOL.—The director of the Institute of Alajuela is to give a course in Italian in the Normal School.

NEW SCHOOL.—The residents of the Plaza González Viquez section of San José have petitioned for the opening of a new school in that district, as the children of school age are too numerous to be accommodated in the present number of schools near by. It is proposed to use part of the shops of the Department of Public Works as school rooms, thus eliminating the cost of a new building.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

NEW RECTOR FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF SANTO DOMINGO.—At a meeting of the National Education Council, Prof. Octavio del Pozo was chosen to fill the important post of rector of the University of Santo Domingo.

CLASSES FOR TEACHING ILLITERATE CHAUFFEURS.—In view of the high rate of illiteracy existing among the chauffeurs of the Republic the Director General of Internal Revenues suggested to the General Superintendent of Public Instruction that some effort should be made to facilitate means for teaching this class of men to read and write. The General Superintendent of Public Instruction, realizing the importance of this suggestion, is planning to establish classes in the capital, as well as smaller cities and towns.

GUATEMALA

TULANE UNIVERSITY GLEE CLUB.—This glee club recently visited Guatemala at the invitation of the Guatemalan Government, playing a football game, which they lost to the Guatemalan students. They received many marks of hospitality in Guatemala, the festivities terminating in a banquet given by President Orellana on June 28 in their honor. The Palace Hotel was the scene of the dinner, which was attended by Guatemalan officials, the American Minister, and other distinguished guests.

HONDURAS

GIFT OF BOOKS TO HONDURAN LIBRARY.—A letter from the Minister of Public Instruction to Mr. Cecil R. Mahaffey, of San José, California, has informed him that the President on June 4 made him an honorary member of the National Library of Honduras in recognition of the gift of books made by Mr. Mahaffey to the library.

MEXICO

UNIVERSITY SUMMER SCHOOL.—On July 11 last the fourth year of the summer school of the National University of Mexico, under the able direction of Prof. Moisés Sáenz, was officially inaugurated in the Hall of the University. The school this year, as for the last two years, was for both foreigners and Mexicans. At the inaugural session Dr. Ezequiel Chávez, Rector of the University, extended a cordial welcome to the students, to which Dr. L. S. Willard Rosenberg, head of the Spanish Department of the Southern Branch of the University of California, replied on their behalf.

A brief account of the courses follows:

Two hundred fifty students from the United States were in attendance this year, many of them for the second or third season in succession. Among the courses given especially for them were those in Spanish, including elementary and advanced grammar, conversation and composition; phonetics; philology; teaching of foreign languages in secondary and normal schools; literature, separate courses being given in Spanish literature in general, Cervantes, Spanish drama, the modern novel, Hispano-American literature, and Mexican literature; general survey of Mexico in English and Spanish; Life in Spanish America; History of Mexico; Political Problems of Mexico; Education in Mexico; Spanish art; Mexican art; Mexican archeology; Mexican folk songs and dancing; and commercial correspondence.

For the 360 Mexican teachers, who were selected to come from the States whose schools have a summer vacation, the following courses were required: Philosophy of education; school organization and administration; educational psychology; school hygiene; progressive education and the project method; and first-year activities according to progressive principles. Most of the optional courses were in vocational subjects, including candy-making, canning of fruits

and vegetables, cooking, baking, dressmaking, millinery, machine and hand embroidery, basketry, applied drawing, soap and perfume making, bookbinding, toy making, tanning, and manual training in general. One of the most popular of the optional cultural courses was that in the Mexican Revolution, attended also by American students, while others were given in Spanish literature, child care, kindergarten training, Best-Maugard system of drawing, and gymnasium work and sports.

Both Mexican and American students joined in the excursions to Puebla, Cuernavaca, San Juan Teotihuacán, and other points of interest, as well as in the enjoyment of the charming *fiestas* organized by the Department of Education in their honor, and left at the close of the summer session on August 22 with the feeling that the summer had been profitably spent in work and recreation.

NEW SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Named in honor of the distinguished Chilean educator, Gabriela Mistral, there has just been inaugurated in the capital a fine school building, equipped with the best modern material and large enough to accommodate 2,000 pupils. Many day and evening courses in vocational education for women are given in this school.

ARTISTIC PROGRESS OF THE BLIND.—The music section of the National School for the Blind recently gave a great concert, which was broadcast, and in which the excellent orchestra and choirs took part, in addition to piano, voice, violin, and clarinet solos. Professor Cervantes, principal of the school, gave a lecture on the understanding of nature by the blind and their interpretation of it.

PRACTICAL COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.—The directors of the National School of Agriculture have organized a free correspondence course in elementary agriculture, with the object of bringing the most useful knowledge of elementary agriculture to those rural workers who have only a very limited instruction. Much interest has been displayed in this practical measure, and it will not be long before its beneficent results are felt the country over.

NICARAGUA

SCHOLARSHIPS IN MANAGUA SCHOOL.—The Ministry of Public Instruction is now awarding 40 scholarships in the Boys' School of Managua, provided by Congress for boys without funds for education.

PANAMA

SCHOOL AGRICULTURAL EXPOSITIONS.—By a decree of June 26, 1924, President Porras established school agricultural expositions to take place each December in every school district, money prizes, medals, certificates, tools, books, or animals to be awarded to the school having the best garden in the district. The decree advised the formation of agricultural clubs in each school for the raising of crops or animals.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE COURSE FOR WOMEN TEACHERS.—The graduate women teachers of Panama have petitioned to be allowed to take a course in domestic science in the Professional School on Saturday afternoons under the direction of Señora de Espener, principal of the school.

PARAGUAY

SCHOOL BUILDING.—A National School Building Commission, under the Ministry of Public Instruction, has been created *ad honorem* with its seat in the capital and with jurisdiction over the whole Republic. Assisted by the National Engineering Department, it will plan the school buildings of the entire country, select the models, administer the funds, carry out contracts, etc.

AGRICULTURAL-INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—Congress has accorded a subsidy to the Salesian Fathers for the purpose of opening an Agricultural and Industrial School.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—The first Agricultural School Exhibition has taken place in Carapeguá, the jury having awarded prizes to many of the exhibitors.

FREE COURSES AT ASUNCIÓN UNIVERSITY.—Upon the initiative of the Law Students Club, a series of free public lectures has been organized at Asunción University for a wider extension of culture in general. Each one of the faculty professors will speak once a week on a topic pertaining to the subject he is in charge of.

SALVADOR

SANTA ANA MUNICIPAL LIBRARY.—During the month of May, 1924, 781 persons made use of the municipal library of the city of Santa Ana.

NEW SCHOOL.—A large new school building is being completed by the Government in the town of Chinameca.

URUGUAY

NEW DIRECTOR FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—The Uruguayan Government has engaged a German professor, Kurt Schern, to act as director of the Bacteriological Institute of the Montevideo Veterinary school. Complying with the terms of the contract under which he was engaged Professor Schern will lecture on infectious diseases and bacteriology, and pursue investigations and experiments relating to diseases of livestock, and will also prepare vaccines and serums.

SOCIAL PROGRESS

ARGENTINA

CLINICAL HOSPITAL OF THE FACULTY OF AGRONOMY AND VETERINARY SCIENCE.—The corner stone of this hospital was laid on June 28, 1924, in Villa Ortúzar, near Buenos Aires, in the presence of the President of the Republic, cabinet officers, and other distinguished guests as well as the students.

The dean of the faculty of Veterinary Science in his remarks said that the new hospital would be one of the best equipped in the world.

NEW DAY NURSERY.—The Ernestina Ortiz Basualdo de Llavallol Day Nursery and Home was opened in Buenos Aires by the "Patronato de Infancia" on June 14, 1924, in the presence of many distinguished guests. The day nursery is for infants and children up to 6 years of age, while the home section is for little girls. Children left at the nursery by working parents from 8 a. m. to 4 or 5 p. m. will be bathed, clothed, and fed, and those of school age taught during the day. The building is equipped with a diet kitchen for preparation of modified milk, an infirmary, and a large sunny patio. Besides the kindergarten rooms there are workshops where weaving and household arts are taught to the girls in the home.

ARGENTINE RED CROSS NOTES.—Preliminary reports indicate that the membership drive which took place on and after May 25, 1924, brought into the society 100,000 members in Buenos Aires, while throughout the rest of the Republic the known number of new members was 4,399 beside those in the capital. All reports were not in on the last of June, there being still some 12 committees, 57 subcommittees, and 165 provisional committees in the provinces which had not rendered an account.

The Junior Red Cross has established 189 school committees, registering 36,132 children. The reports of 171 committees had not been rendered on June 30 but it was calculated that their new members would total about 15,000 children.

OFFICIAL ANTITUBERCULOSIS WORK.—The report of the Public Assistance Organization as outlined in the *Prensa* of Buenos Aires of June 28, 1924, gives the following interesting facts:

Doctor Zubizarreta states that the problem of tuberculosis holds the attention of hygienists, scientists, and statisticians, and that it has two phases—one social, the hygienic dwelling; and the other, the pathological aspect, the first being the concern of the legislators, and the second being the problem of the hygienist

and the sanitation authorities. The public assistance organization, through its five dispensaries, classifies the tubercular patients, sending them to sanatoriums or hospitals for severe cases as the patient requires. The dispensary gives to needy patients food and medical assistance either at the dispensary or at home if necessary. Patients who are recovering are sent to convalescent colonies. Tubercular women who are expectant mothers are sent to the maternity hospital and returned to their homes after the birth of the baby. The baby is given to a healthy family to be brought up and is under the observation of the infants' dispensary for two years. From this age the child is under the care of a preventorium which determines what resistance or inheritance he has and whether he should attend a school colony by the sea or one in the highlands. When patients are cured and children salvaged from tuberculosis they join the rest of the family which has been under the eye of the dispensary and the whole group is free to move to state lands in the interior, where the air of the "pampas" gives health and a moderate amount of work and a modest but hygienic house contribute to long life.

The preventorium is the only link in this plan for antituberculosis work which is not completed.

BOLIVIA

ANTI-SMALLPOX CAMPAIGN.—In order to prevent the spread of smallpox the Bolivian Red Cross designated a number of its nurses to vaccinate all pupils in the girls' schools of La Paz.

BRAZIL

SCOUT WALKS FROM RIO DE JANEIRO TO SANTIAGO, CHILE.—Alvaro Francisco da Silva, a 13-year-old Boy Scout of Brazil, left Rio de Janeiro to walk to Santiago, Chile. He arrived in the latter city on June 22 after having crossed five Brazilian States, foreign countries, and the Andes on foot in a long journey which would have tried the valor of grown men, since the distance between the two capitals is over 2,000 miles in a straight line, much of the route taken being through wild or sparsely settled country. The young Brazilian scout was received in Santiago by President Alessandri of Chile, who telegraphed word of his safe arrival to President Bernardes of Brazil. Festivities in honor of the young descendent of Brazil's bandeirantes—forest pioneers—were held in both Chile and Brazil.

INTER-STATE CONGRESS OF MEDICAL STUDENTS.—This Congress met in Rio de Janeiro late in June, opening on the 20th with delegations from Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Minas Geraes, Pernambuco, and Parana. The inaugural session was opened by Dr. João Luiz Alves, patron of the Congress, and addresses were made by a number of professors of the Medical School. The President of the Republic was represented by the Minister of Justice who formally opened the Congress, the purpose of which is to study questions of interest to medical students.

TO REDUCE INFANT MORTALITY.—The Child-Welfare Institute (Instituto de Protecção e Assistencia a Infancia) of Rio de Janeiro,

which was founded 25 years ago by Dr. Moncorvo Filho, established on December 10, 1921, a Prenatal and Infants Dispensary which from the date of its founding to March 31, 1924—2 years and 3 months—had treated 2,371 persons, of whom 1,385 were women and 988 babies. Wasserman tests and treatment for venereal diseases were given which contributed to the health of infected mothers and their babies.

Feminism and the National Labor Council.—On June 18, 1924, a petition to the President was delivered by 450 women representing 6,000 women employed in offices, factories, business and other establishments, requesting the appointment of a woman representative on the National Labor Council. This is the largest body of women which has yet petitioned the Government for a measure in their behalf.

Woman made member of Medical School Faculty.—Senhorita Beatriz Gonzaga, graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, passed a competitive examination so brilliantly that she was awarded the professorship in microbiology in the Medical Faculty. She is the first woman to hold a chair in a professional faculty.

Junior Red Cross.—The Council of the Brazilian Red Cross is actively carrying out one of the important resolutions of the First Pan American Red Cross Conference—the foundation of the Junior Red Cross. The Brazilian Council has issued pamphlets and prospectuses to organizations and public and private schools and has corresponded with the American Junior Red Cross relative to international school correspondence. In the Red Cross Review there is to be a section devoted to the new Junior Red Cross.

CHILE

Hospitalization for tubercular children.—The Board of Charity of Santiago recently passed several resolutions providing for the hospitalization of tubercular children. The Manuel Arriarán Hospital is to care for tubercular children who have a chance of recovery, while others will go to the tubercular section of the Hospital of San José. The Sanatorium of San José de Maipo will be opened for tubercular patients as soon as sufficient funds can be provided, since its location is one favorable to their recovery.

National Infant Welfare Association.—During May the 11 free-milk stations or "Gotas de Leche" of Santiago registered 394 new children, which number added to the 2,653 already under their care made a total of 3,047, of whom 274 were withdrawn during the month, leaving 773 for June. Prescriptions filled amounted to 5,021; injections for syphilitic patients, 1,810; quarts of milk, 23,239¾; number of bottles prescribed during the month, 143,954; number of children

vaccinated or revaccinated, 372; number of mothers vaccinated or revaccinated, 321; number of bottles of albuminous milk prescribed, 10,240. The "Asilo Maternal," or maternity house, took care of 37 mothers and 76 babies, while the Babies' Layette section furnished 1,394 articles of clothing and the "Marmita," or free-lunch section, furnished 1,146 lunches.

LECTURES ON CHILD CARE.—The National Council of Women, through its president, Dr. Ernestina Pérez, on June 21, 1924, began a series of lectures on "Child Care" in the José Abelardo Núñez School of Santiago, which will be repeated in various sections of the city.

COSTA RICA

PLAZA GARCÍA FLAMENCO PLAYGROUND.—Upon the suggestion of the Costa Rican Red Cross a playground has been built like the model one in Heredia which was imported from the United States. The new playground, which was opened in Plaza García Flamenco on June 26, is the first of 10 which are to be built in different sections of San José.

HOMAGE TO AMERICAN RED CROSS ON JULY 4.—On July 4, 1924, the Costa Rican Red Cross published in the San José press a grateful testimonial to the various services which at different times the American National Red Cross has rendered to Costa Rica in her earthquake and other disasters. On May 15, 1923, an eucalyptus tree was planted under Government auspices in the Plaza España, San José, with appropriate ceremonies in honor of Miss Clara Barton, a founder of the American Red Cross.

PROPHYLAXIS SERVICE.—The President has resolved to organize a prophylaxis service against venereal diseases in Puntarenas.

UNITED FRUIT TROPICAL DISEASE CONGRESS.—Among the physicians present at the United Fruit Company's Tropical Disease Congress held in Kingston, Jamaica, July 23 to 31, was Dr. William Deeks, in charge of the company's nine hospitals in Costa Rica, Colombia, Guatemala, and Jamaica. Doctor Deeks was on the Panama Canal Zone for eight years during the construction period and is considered an authority on tropical diseases.

CUBA

HOUSES OF REFUGE.—The Mayor of Habana ordered that from the middle of July the houses of refuge of the city should remain open all night, a policeman being on duty near each house of refuge.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE HOSPITAL OF SANTO DOMINGO.—Recent improvements made in the hospital of Santo Domingo include

additions to some of the wards so that now there is room for 123 beds. A new ward for tubercular patients has been added to the hospital and the building formerly used for the nurses' quarters has been converted into an operating room and maternity ward. A clinic has also been added to the hospital for general treatment of cases.

ECUADOR

Death of Rector of University.—A great public benefactor has been lost by the recent death of Dr. Miguel H. Alcívar, Rector of the University of Guayaquil, and an eminent surgeon.

Hospital for Children.—The administrative board of the Baca-Ortíz Hospital has recently been organized in Quito, constituting the first step toward the erection of a hospital for poor children. A donation from Mr. Hector Baca has been placed in the building fund.

New Welfare Organization.—Miss Suzanne Ferrière, General Secretary of the International Union of Child-Welfare, and a delegate representing this association as well as the International Red Cross Committee in the Pan American Red Cross Conference held in Buenos Aires in 1923, recently visited the Ecuadorean Red Cross and the Child-Welfare Associations of that Republic. By her inspiration and initiative, the Ecuadorean Child-Welfare Committee was organized, of which by unanimous consent she was made honorary president.

Leagues of Kindness.—The system of Leagues of Kindness, which is becoming universal and has received official sanction in many countries, has recently been officially adopted in the schools of Ecuador The members of the league bind themselves not to tell an untruth; to protect the weak and comfort the unhappy; to respect the aged and sick; to be polite and courteous to all; and to be kind to animals.

HONDURAS

Free examinations by Board of Public Health.—The General Board of Public Health has issued to the press a list of examinations which it will make without charge, as follows:

Wasserman reaction for syphilis diagnosis; blood cultures for diagnosis of typhoid and paratyphoid fevers; microscopic examinations for amoebic dysentery and intestinal parasites; microscopic examinations for bacillary dysentery, typhoid, and paratyphoid; microscopic examinations for diagnosis of gonorrhea; bacteriological examination of milk and foods; blood examination for the diagnosis of malaria; sputum examination for pulmonary tuberculosis and pneumonia, and other examinations for which the patient is unable to pay.

Delegate to Social Economy Congress.—Dr. Manuel Guillermo Zúñiga was invited by the Executive Commission of the International Congress of Social Economy, to be held by the Museo Social Argentino in Buenos Aires in November, to represent Honduras at the Congress.

PANAMA

ROTARY CLUB HOLDS BOYS' WEEK.—The Panama Rotary Club held Boys' Week from July 6 to 12, 1924, carrying out the following program: Sunday, boys' day at church; Monday, boys' day in school; Tuesday, boys' day in industry; Wednesday, boys' day in sports; Thursday, boys' day out of doors; Friday, boys' day at home, and on Saturday a large parade of school children, ending in Independence Plaza, where addresses were made and prizes distributed for compositions on given subjects. Boys' week is now an annual event.

PARAGUAY

CHILD WELFARE.—A special commission of Asunción physicians, consisting of Drs. L. Zanotto Cavazzoni, A. Gubetich, Silvio Lofruscio, L. E. Migone, and Victor Idoyaga, formulated in June a program of child welfare which would bring into cooperation the services now existing in that city as well as add new ones. The program recommends the appointment of four visiting nurses, each to be assigned to a district; the establishment of a prenatal clinic, a gynecological clinic in the National Hospital, school medical inspection, and free treatment for trachoma; the extension of the services of the free milk center and the pediatric clinic to include instruction in child care; the isolation of tuberculous and pretuberculous children and of those with communicable diseases; the obligatory use of nitrate of silver to prevent blindness of the new-born; and other admirable health measures.

NATIONAL SPORTS.—The National Football Club has just been founded. This club will promote physical culture in all its branches It may be added that the society had existed for some time, although without formal recognition. The National Football Club has put its athletic field at the disposal of the School Commission to be used by the pupils in their Swedish gymnastic exercises. The pupils will also be permitted to use all the apparatus and improvements included in this field.

NATIONAL OLYMPICS.—The commission to promote physical culture has decided to establish in the capital the "Paraguayan Olympic Committee," which will have charge of the organization of all athletic tournaments. This committee has joined the International Olympic Committee, the seat of which is in Paris and whose president is Baron de Coubertin.

PERU

CHÁVEZ DE LA ROSA ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The Society of Public Charities of Arequipa has recently completed the building in that city of the Chávez de la Rosa orphan asylum. The corner stone for this building was laid in 1921 in celebration of the national

centenary. The actual construction of the edifice commenced two years ago. This new asylum, one of the finest and most up to date of its kind, cost approximately 40,000 Peruvian pounds, which represents the largest expenditure made by any of the institutions of Arequipa for building purposes.

SALVADOR

PUBLIC BENEFICENCE WORK IN MAY.—According to the *Prensa* of June 25, 1924, the work of the various branches of public beneficence for May is as follows:

Medical consultation office, 942 adults, 420 children; night clinic "Botón Azul," 39 patients treated; prophylactic clinics—Santa Lucía, 662; Candelaria, 470; Concepción, 824; sick persons taken to the hospital in an ambulance, 30; sick persons treated at home, 16; 145 prescriptions given out. Child health station, 2,480 bottles of milk used; 79 children registered; consultation office, 96 enrolled children and 284 unenrolled children given consultations, 40 adults given medical advice; 105 cases of disease were treated among the children enrolled, 341 among children not enrolled; 644 prescriptions were given out, and two deaths occurred. Similar work was carried on in the "Gotas de Leche" or child health stations of San Miguel, San Vicente, Sonsonate, Cojutepeque, and Santa Ana.

URUGUAY

MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.—The public charities of Montevideo, having decided to purchase a site in that city for a municipal lodging house, have allotted 50,000 pesos[1] from the donation of 900,000 pesos, made by Señor Gustavo Saint Bois, for building a lodging house and maintaining a vacation colony. The building will be constructed in two separate sections, each containing well-ventilated bedrooms—one section for women, with accommodations for 40, and the other for men, accommodating 80 persons. Each ward will be provided with dressing rooms, bathrooms, and a reading room and lecture hall, where motion picture exhibits may also be given. Workrooms adapted for various trades will be provided for the men, as well as a clinic and disinfecting rooms.

VENEZUELA

PÚBLIC WORKS.—A commission, composed of a physician as director, an engineer, and an assistant, has been named to begin at once the drainage works in the cities of Camatagua, San Francisco de Cara, and Carmen de Cura, where malaria prevails.

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[1] See third page of cover for tables of money, weights, and measures.

LABOR

CHILE

Popular assembly for social work.—Under this name an association has recently been formed in Santiago which plans to run a low-priced restaurant located beside the clubroom in a workmen's section of the city. The restaurant, which will be run on a cooperative plan, association members holding shares, is to furnish good food as economically as possible. The association plans to carry out a cultural program which is to include theatrical performances, illustrated lectures, and other educational features, as well as to institute, with the help of physicians and medical students, a small clinic for mothers and babies.

COLOMBIA

Community house.—The Municipal Council of Barranquilla proposes founding a "Casa del Pueblo," or people's house, which will be built on municipal property. This clubhouse will serve as a place of recreation for laborers as well as a meeting place for the executive committee. It will have a library, school rooms, an auditorium, a field for sports, etc. Laborers' houses will also be built in Calancala.

Sports for laborers.—The Committee on National Sports organized on July 20 in Bogotá an athletic club for laborers, for the purpose of promoting physical culture among the laborers and affording them Sunday recreation more beneficial than that of frequenting the saloons.

Statistics of industry and labor.—See page 1041.

GENERAL NOTES

BOLIVIA

Colonization of the Chaco.—During the early part of June the first contingent of colonists arrived from the United States. These colonists are to settle in Aguayrenda, according to a contract made with the Bolivian Government.

ORGANIZATION OF A NATIONAL DRAMATIC COMPANY.—In order to promote the development of dramatic art the Society of Bolivian Dramatic Authors have resolved to organize a theatrical company.

"BOLIVIA IN 1924." This is the title of a book that is being prepared for publication in honor of the centenary of independence, to be celebrated next year. This volume will contain information covering various professional and commercial activities of the different towns, and will serve as a guide book of native industries.

BRAZIL

DELEGATE TO THE POSTAL CONGRESS.—Sr. José Henrique Aderne sailed on June 22 to attend the Postal Congress held in Stockholm from July 4 to September 4. Sr. Aderne, who is the Assistant Director of the General Postal Service, was chosen for the fourth time to represent Brazil at a Postal Congress. The other member of the Brazilian delegation is Dr. Almeida Brandão, Brazilian Minister in Sweden.

COLOMBIA

DR. JORGE BOSHELL.—The death of Dr. Jorge Boshell, Consul General of Colombia in New York, has been deeply felt by all who knew him. He was a highly distinguished and cultured man of attractive personality, and an enthusiastic patriot, a member of several institutions in the United States and in Europe, where he lived many years. He had occupied several consular and diplomatic positions.

MILITARY AND AIR MISSION.—The Minister of Colombia in Switzerland has engaged the services of a Swiss military mission, which will be composed of a lieutenant colonel, a cavalry major, an infantry major, and an artillery major, for the purpose of reorganizing some of the branches of the Army. A Swiss air lieutenant and an expert engineer will also reorganize the Army air service, the Government having ordered a Wild biplane with two engines, the same type of engine as that used in the Military School in Berne.

CUBA

HOMAGE FROM BRAZIL.—The Faculty of Medicine of the University of Rio de Janeiro unanimously approved a resolution to place in the assembly hall of its building a tablet containing the names of eight Cuban medical students shot in 1871. The stone is to be a token of the sentiment of Latin American confraternity and a gesture of friendship to Cuba.

PURCHASE OF THE CONVENT OF SANTA CLARA.—The Government on July 8, 1924, signed the deed for the purchase of the building

formerly known as the Convento de Santa Clara, the price being $2,350,000. Press reports state that the building is to be used for the office of statistics and other Government services.

MEXICO

Union of Mexican Correspondents.—The Mexican newspaper men in Los Angeles have formed an association called the "Unión Mexicana de Periodistas," which proposes to aid the large Mexican colony located in Los Angeles as well as other Mexicans in the United States. The founders of the society are: Sr. Brígido Caro, Sr. Ricardo Cuevas, Sr. Esteban V. Escalante, Sr. Gabriel Navarro, Sr. Rafael Ibarra, Sr. Miguel A. Baca, Sr. Salvador G. Becerra, Sr. Luis Alvear V., Sr. Lamberto Alvarez Gayou, Sr. Daniel Venegas, Sr. Salvador H. Rojas, Srta. Margarita Robles, Sr. Enrique de Alba, Sr. Adalberto E. González, Sr. Luis G. Pinal, and Sr. José Castanedo, the President and Secretary being Sr. Lic. José N. Orozco and Sr. Felipe de J. Velasco.

Tooled leather.—The art of leather tooling has been known in Mexico for many generations, and saddles, leggings, pistol holsters, bridles, belts, and other objects of daily use, particularly in rural life, are carefully and laboriously decorated. This art is also applied to numerous small objects of modern luxury and has, consequently, been perfected to an extraordinary degree. With the importation of Russian leather, many new applications have been found for this art and all sorts of objects have appeared, such as jewel and collar boxes, handbags, portfolios, book and table covers, etc. It is interesting to note that the designs have also changed and that along with the classical floral designs which were formerly used one finds to-day the influence of the decorative motives in the Toltec and Aztec ruins and other well-known Aztec monuments.

NICARAGUA

Nicaraguan pianist and composer.—Sr. David Sequeira, who has recently met success in a concert tour of Spain, was sent from Nicaragua when still very young to study music in the Boston Conservatory, where he made great progress both as a pianist and as a composer. He was appointed a professor in the Boston Conservatory of Music, being possessed of fine technique, feeling, and rhythm. His compositions are considered notable.

Football team invited to Salvador.—The football team of León, Nicaragua, was invited by the team of San Salvador to visit that city to play several games upon the occasion of the national holidays of Salvador occurring in August, the expenses of the

Nicaraguan team from its departure from the port of Tempispequc to its return to be paid by the Nicaraguan Government.

Scientific Expedition.—Two physicans of Johns Hopkins University with an official photographer arrived in Bluefields early in June on an expedition into the interior to study certain tribes of Indians, and to acquire scientific data on the fauna.

PANAMA

Monument to firemen.—On June 21, 1924, President Porras unveiled in Panama City a monument to firemen who lost their lives in pursuit of their duty. The monument is of marble, showing a fireman fighting flames, while on the base is a list of names of those who have died. A firing squad of the National police force fired three volleys over the monument and taps was sounded by buglers of the fire department.

Colombian Minister arrives.—On July 10, 1924, President Porras accepted the credentials presented by Dr. José M. González Valencia, first Minister of Colombia to the Republic of Panama. Toasts to the prosperity of Colombia and Panama were given and cordial expressions exchanged by the President and the new diplomatic representative.

New Attorney General.—On June 19, 1924, Dr. Jorge E. Boyd, a prominent member of the bar of Panama and of the Canal Zone, entered upon his four-year term as Attorney General of the Republic. Doctor Boyd is a graduate of the law schools of Columbia and Pennsylvania Universities and holds the degree of Doctor of Laws from Paris. He was counsel for Panama in the Panama-Costa Rican boundary question submitted for arbitration to Chief Justice White, of the United States. In 1913 Doctor Boyd was counsellor of the Panama Legation in Washington, later becoming Consul General of Panama in New York, where he served during the war as a member of the War Trade Board. He has been intrusted with several other diplomatic missions.

PARAGUAY

New President.—On June 25 the Paraguayan Congress solemnly declared Dr. Eligio Ayala elected President of the Republic, and Dr. Manuel Burgos Vice President.

PERU

Protection of historic ruins.—The University of Cuzco, which by law is authorized to adopt measures for the protection of all ancient ruins in the Department, has issued an order to that effect, forbidding anyone to deface or mutilate in any way whatsoever the

precolonial remains or ruins, either those on private property or public grounds. Excavations on historic sites are forbidden, except under special Government license, and under the direct supervision of the University. Antiquities excavated secretly will be confiscated by the authorities. It is forbidden, also, to export antiquities without permission from the Government. Persons found violating this order will be fined from 20 to 200 Peruvian pounds, according to the offense committed. These funds will be used for preserving the ruins.

SALVADOR

Death of Mercedes Quintero.—This young poetess, a native of Salvador, died in the middle of June, being buried in the cemetery of Cojutepeque. Her poems had had quite a wide publication in her own country and were also published in a magazine of New Orleans. Salvador mourns her death.



SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO AUGUST 15, 1924

Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
The cultivation of olives in Argentina	1924 June 6	E. Kitchel Farrand, vice consul at Buenos Aires.
Sugar cane harvest in Province of Jujuy	do	Do.
The exportation of grains from Argentina, Jan. 1, 1924, to May 28, 1924.	June 8	Do.
Official statistics showing transportation and exportation of grain in 1923.	June 12	Do.
Wine production in Argentina	June 13	Do.
Building operations in Buenos Aires	June 17	Do.
Second official estimates of crop production made by the Department of Agriculture, June 17, 1924	June 18	Do.
Cold storage warehouse at Buenos Aires officially opened	June 24	Do.
Radio broadcasting in Argentina	June 27	Raleigh A. Gibson, consul at Buenos Aires.
Argentine hide situation and cattle slaughtered	July 2	Henry H. Morgan, consul general at Buenos Aires.
Wool statistics for May, 1924	July 7	Do.
BRAZIL		
Orange growing in Bahia	May 21	Homer Brett, consul at Bahia.
Tobacco cultivation in Bahia	do	Do.
Cultivation of maize, coconuts, and coffee in the State of Bahia	May 22	Do.
Farm labor cost and land prices in Bahia	do	Do.
Shipping, imports and exports at Porto Alegre for the year 1923	May 27	John R. Bradley, consul at Porto Alegre.
Tobacco crop in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, for 1923	May 28	Do.
Bahia cocoa crop of 1923–24	June 4	Homer Brett.
The Brazil nut industry in State of Amazonas	do	James H. Roth, consul at Manaos.
Copyrights in Brazil	June 5	A. Gaulin, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Port works in Northeastern Brazil	do	E. Verne Richardson, consul at Pernambuco.
Municipal law to improve labor conditions in Recife	June 6	Do.
Report on radio telegraph stations in the Amazon district	June 5	Geo. H. Pickerell, consul at Para.
Brazilian commerce and industries for May, 1924	June 10	A. Gaulin.
Sources of vegetable oil in Pernambuco	June 12	E. Verne Richardson.
Highway construction in Pernambuco	June 16	Do.
Tannin extract concession granted in Pernambuco	June 17	Do.
Homes for Pernambuco's poor	do	Do.
Gold production in Brazil during 1923	do	A. Gaulin.
Rural Credit Banks in Brazil	June 25	Do.
Coal imports at Rio de Janeiro during May, 1924	June 27	Do.
Rio coffee crop for 1924–25	June 30	Jack D. Hickerson, consul at Rio de Janeiro.
Brazilian cotton consumption during 1923	July 3	Do.
Establishment of Agricultural Statistical Service in Brazil	July 5	Do.
CHILE		
Chilean foreign trade statistics for 1923	June 10	C. F. Deichman, consul general at Valparaiso.
COLOMBIA		
Shoe factory moved from Cartagena to Barranquilla	June 23	Lester L. Schnare, consul at Cartagena.
Colombian income tax regulations, Decree No. 621 of April 11, 1924.	July 2	Do.
Review of commerce and industries quarter ended June 30, 1924	July 9	Do.
COSTA RICA		
Transportation and communication in Limon Consular District	July 16	John James Meily, consul at Port Limon.
Public health survey of Port Limon	June 23	Do.
Annual report on commerce and industries for 1923	July 7	Henry S. Waterman, consul at San Jose.
June report on commerce and industries (1924)	July 9	Do.
Quarterly report on products exported	July 17	Do.

Reports received to August 15, 1924—Continued.

Subject	Date	Author
CUBA		
Annual report on commerce and industries for 1923	1924 May 28	Arthur C. Frost, consul general in charge.
The establishment of Puerto Tarafa as a separate and independent port of first class.	June 20	Lawrence P. Briggs, consul at Nuevitas.
Henequen and rope industry in the Province of Matanzas	June 25	James V. Whitfield, consul at Matanzas.
Increased building operations in Cienfuegos	July 9	Frank Bohr, consul at Cienfuegos.
Review of commerce and industries for June, 1924	July 17	Arthur C. Frost.
Mineral deposits and industries of the Province of Camaguey	July 22	Lawrence P. Briggs.
GUATEMALA		
June report on commerce and industries	July 15	Philip Holland, consul at Guatemala City.
HONDURAS		
Paper and paper products in Honduras	June 27	Robert L. Keiser, consul at Tegucigalpa.
Economic conditions in the Puerto Castilla District during June, 1924.	July 2	Willard L. Beaulac, vice consul at Puerto Castilla.
MEXICO		
Concession for and construction of a novel irrigation system	June 21	David J. D. Myers, consul at Durango.
Electric plant for Matamoros, Coahuila	June 26	Bartley F. Yost, consul at Torreon.
PANAMA		
June report on the commerce and industries of Panama	July 19	George Orr, consul at Panama City.
PARAGUAY		
Decree No. 18216 of May 29, 1924, regulating the embarkation of national products subject to export duty at ports not provided with customs facilities.	June 5	Digby A. Willson, consul at Asuncion.
New plan of study in the Paraguayan Faculty of Medical Science.	June 9	Do.
New foreign section of local paper "El Diario"	June 10	Do.
The cultivation of Yerba Maté in Paraguay	June 14	Digby Willson, cousul at Asuncion.
Financial condition of the Banco de España y Paraguay for 1923	June 17	Do.
Condition of the Banco Mercantil del Paraguay, 1923	June 18	Do.
Proposed harbor work at Concepción	June 28	Do.
Cotton export situation in Paraguay	June 25	Do.
PERU		
Cotton crop prospects in Peru	July 8	C. E. Guyant, consul at Callao-Lima.
SALVADOR		
Arbitration in commercial and civil matters in El Salvador	July 7	Roderick W. Unckles, vice consul in charge, at San Salvador.
June report on commerce and industries	July 16	Do.
VENEZUELA		
Annual report on commerce and industries for 1923	May 15	Harry J. Anslinger, vice consul at La Guaira.
Map of Lake Maracaibo petroleum concessions	May 19	Thomas W. Voetter, consul at Caracas.
Proposed harbor development for the Port of Maracaibo	June 10	Chas F. Payne, vice consul at Maracaibo.
Proposed telephone line from the City of Maracaibo to Municipality of Libertad.	---do----	Do.
Annual report of the La Guaira and Caracas railway	June 18	Harry J. Anslinger.
Report on wheat flour	---do----	Wm. P. Garrety, consul at Puerto Cabello.
Commercial situation in Venezuela during May, 1924	July 5	Thomas W. Voetter.
Exports during 1923	July 17	Harry J. Anslinger.

GENTINA · BOLIVIA · BRAZIL · CHILE · COLOMBIA · COSTA RICA · CUBA · DOMINICAN REPUBLIC · ECUADOR · GUATEMALA · HAITI

NOVEMBER · · · · · · · · · 1924

BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

PERIODICAL ROOM
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PRESENT STATE OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN MEXICO

INVESTMENTS IN LATIN AMERICA

ARGENTINA AS A WORLD COTTON PRODUCER

THE REDISCOVERY OF CENTRAL AMERICA

COMMERCIAL AVIATION IN COLOMBIA

AMERICAN INVESTMENTS IN BOLIVIAN OIL FIELDS

NOVEMBER, 1924

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Office of Legation, 36 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

[1]Absent.

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Photograph by Harris & Ewing

HIS EXCELLENCY, SEÑOR DR. GONZALO S. CÓRDOBA

President of Ecuador

BULLETIN
OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

VOL. LVIII NOVEMBER, 1924 No. 11

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF ECUADOR

IN JANUARY, 1924, after the polls had been open four days, as required by law for the election of a successor to Dr. José Luis Tamayo as President of the Republic, the count of votes showed that Dr. Gonzalo S. Córdoba, the candidate of the Liberal Party, had received a conclusive majority and was therefore elected for the term 1924–1928.

Dr. Córdoba, who is a native of the city of Cuenca, home of many other men famous in Ecuadorian history, has won for himself an outstanding position in national life. After completing his preparation in the local schools, he took his degree in law in the University of Azuay, and, later, from the Colegio de Abogados of the same city. His noteworthy talent and social position easily opened the way to a public career in which he has distinguished himself as lawyer, author, member of Congress, public official, cabinet officer, and diplomat.

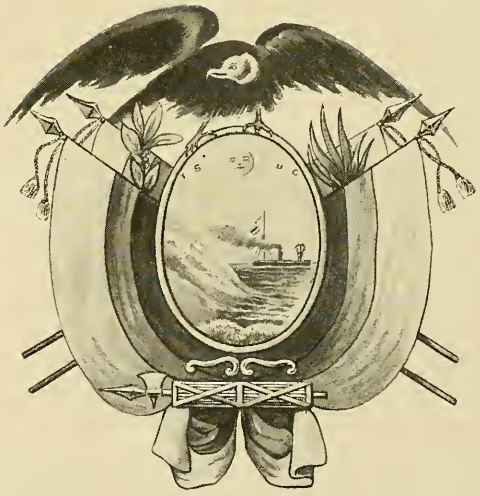
While still a young man, Dr. Córdoba was elevated to the bench as a justice of the Higher Court of Guayaquil, a position to which he was elected by Congress in 1892. Later he became governor of Cañar Province and, during the first administration of Gen. Leonidas Plaza, a member of the Cabinet, as Minister of Government and Worship. In this capacity he was the author of the Law on Religious Observances and was largely instrumental in its passage. This law contained radical reforms of existing legislation as to civil marriage, religious services, and the administration of the property of religious communities. In 1905, during the presidency of Sr. Lizardo García,

Dr. Córdoba was again a member of the cabinet, with the same portfolio. As deputy and senator Dr. Córdoba took a prominent part in legislative affairs, having been vice-president of the Congress in the second administration of General Plaza.

In 1913 he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Ecuador in the United States. During his residence in Washington he participated actively and efficiently in the work of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union. His diplomatic experience also includes service as minister to Venezuela.

Dr. Córdoba is a member of the legal literary society of Quito as well as a charter member of the College of Lawyers of that city.

Inducted into his high office on August 31 of this year, the new Chief Executive of the fatherland of Olmedo and Montalvo enjoys the exalted privilege of four years more of service to his nation, a service for which his previous experience and natural gifts eminently qualify him.



THE PRESENT STATE OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN MEXICO[1]

AND SUGGESTIONS REGARDING ITS FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

By Dr. Manuel Gamio

Director of the Bureau of Anthropology, Department of Agriculture of Mexico

THE United States of the North, whose generous hospitality has been offered to me, is the most discussed, most powerful nation on the American Continent, especially in those countries south of the Rio Grande. But it has also the possibility of being one of the most beloved among American nations, when the saying that is written in the hearts of the people of this continent, "one for all, all for one," becomes a reality. That this mutual attitude has not already become an actual fact is due, not to lack of good will, but rather to some other reasons which I shall present to you.

I believe that I am in a position to understand something of the relationship between the United States and the countries to the south, because of the fact that my alma mater is Columbia University and that I am in contact with a large number of individuals and institutions of this country, having collaborated in several Pan American Congresses such as the Second Scientific Congress, held in this city in 1915–16. On the other hand, I know Mexico. It is a representative Latin-American country, and I have consecrated the best years of my life to the investigation of the historical antecedents and the present development of the Mexican people.

In my humble opinion, it is a lack of mutual acquaintance which accounts for the fact that thus far international and Pan American diplomacy have not yielded more fruitful and positive results along political and scientific lines. I refer to human rather than to geographic, commercial, or industrial relationships. The fact that a hundred American merchants know that Mexico furnishes a good market for locomotives, automobiles, and plows seems to me to be of less importance than would be a knowledge, on the part of 10 of these men, of the lives of the buyers of these things, their good and

[1] Lecture delivered before the Carnegie Institute of Washington, April 16, 1924.

bad qualities, how they think, and some of their deepest longings and aspirations. When this comes to pass those 10 merchants will not only sell as much or more merchandise than the others, but they will be bound to their customers by spiritual ties which develop social solidarity and, in the end, international fraternity.

Unfortunately, this lack of mutual knowledge is not limited to international relations of the Anglo-Saxons and Indo-Spanish peoples of America, but is also true of the latter among themselves. An



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examination of all phases of civilization on this continent proves that the social sciences, especially anthropology, have not produced the positive results which were expected from their postulates and theories. The mechanics of civilization—buildings, machinery, tools—become more highly perfected each day because physics, chemistry, and electricity are constantly widening their scope and application. On the other hand, the mechanics of human relationships are still very defective, because the social sciences have developed so slowly and we

have made no practical applications of their findings. We need not go far to find a sad illustration of this fact. In this country there are three hundred thousand indigenous people; in Mexico, eight or ten millions; in Guatemala, one million; and in both of the Americas, a total of seventy or eighty millions. And in this age of aerial navigation, the wireless, and the Einstein theory, these millions of human beings live several centuries in the past—a primitive and defective existence.

What can be done to change this situation?

In my judgment, the first thing is to bring about closer cooperation among the social scientists of America for the purpose of correlating investigations. A step has been made in that direction, and it is because of this that I have the honor to address you to-day. I refer to the interesting anthropological investigation which is to be made in Yucatan from such an altruistic and scientific viewpoint by the Carnegie Institution—a study which is to include the physicobiological environment of the region and its historic and archæological characteristics. A similar investigation has been made by the Department of Anthropology of Mexico in the Teotihuacán region and another is to be made in the State of Oaxaca. When such studies are completed in other parts of Mexico and made known to both of the Americas many old prejudices which are due to ignorance will disappear, and tolerance, love, and good faith will reign in their stead.

The commercial travelers of this country bring samples of their wares to Mexico. I am a traveling man who deals in the Pan American ideal, and I bring you a sample of my wares, an exposition of some of the opportunities which Mexico offers to the anthropologist and the linguist. The field for investigation is large and fascinating and the laborers have been few, so I invite you with all my heart to come and work with us.

As a practical and utilitarian result of this work, the Indian will improve his economic situation and will become a part of modern civilization. Then the Mexican market amounting, to-day, to only three or four million buyers, will be increased to sixteen million, since the indigenous and mestizo inhabitants will then require necessities which can be satisfied only by importation.

The type of studies to be discussed.—In this lecture I shall not deal with the studies already made of the white population of Mexico, with its modern civilization and Spanish language, which constitutes the ruling classes and, in a way, the dynamics of the country, although it represents only a minimum part of the population. I shall, rather, discuss the studies made of that backward and passive group of indigenous and mixed peoples who compose the great

majority of the inhabitants. The white minority possesses relative culture and the economic means of securing information regarding studies of its own life and conditions, and hence can work for its own improvement, while the indigenous majority, because of its cultural backwardness, can not understand the investigations which have been made in its behalf. Moreover, its miserable economic situation obliges this class to devote itself almost exclusively to the conservation of its physical life. Of course, we shall also devote our attention to investigations relating to the racial and cultural fusion of whites and Indians.

Bibliography of anthropological material.—Research work of an anthropological character has been done in Mexico for four hundred



Photograph by P. J. Clark

GREAT PYRAMID OF THE SUN AT SAN JUAN TEOTIHUACÁN

years. This statement may sound like an exaggeration, but, as a matter of fact, it is not, if one takes into account the following argument: Sahagún, Landa, Durán, and other colonial chroniclers set forth in their works the direct observations which they made of the racial characteristics of the conquered indigenous people, of their mythical ideas, social organization, artistic expression, languages and dialects, magic rites and ceremonies, habitations, food, clothes, etc., etc. That is to say, these works present observations which form a whole whose character may, with all justice, be judged as ethnographic, linguistic, or of the nature of folklore, etc. Throughout the nineteenth century and the current quarter of this century there have appeared numerous books of anthropological tendencies of all

kinds. It might be supposed that given such copious and chronologically extensive bibliographical material, our anthropological knowledge of the population of Mexico would be very ample and solid. Unfortunately such is not the case, because the quality of this enormous number of books by native and foreign authors is not, according to modern scientific standards, in keeping with their quantity. The authors themselves are not always to be blamed for their deficiencies. It must be remembered that the scientific discipline now exacted in anthropological investigation dates from only about half a century ago.

Thus, the anthropological literature in Mexico can be divided into three sections or groups; in the first there are books to which no rigid scientific method was applied in the collection and examination of the data, nor hence in the deduced conclusions; to the second belong books in which the data and conclusions were elaborated on the basis of scientific method; and to the third those scientific works whose conclusions have been given a direct application to the improvement of social conditions.

It must be noted, nevertheless, that it would not be logical to classify in the first group only books and manuscripts written more than half a century ago, but that there must also be included those which, although dating from the last few decades, are not written in accord with scientific method. These must be eliminated from the second group, leaving only those which have genuine scientific value. Of course, I do not wish it to be understood that the works of the first group are without value, but that they may be considered only as sources of information which must be subjected to scientific interpretation. It is clear why the authors of the time before anthropology acquired its scientific character did not produce works in keeping with the present standards; but, on the other hand, those who wrote after this time and those who continue to write upon anthropological subjects without knowing the principles of scientific research and without the originality of the colonial chroniclers deserve reproach.

I shall give some objective examples of what I have just set forth. Landa, the incendiary prelate, who reduced to ashes a veritable mountain of precious manuscripts of the Mayas, in which was treasured the secret of the greatest aboriginal civilization of America, repenting perhaps, of this crime of a perverted civilization, produced his famous work, "Relación de las Cosas de Yucatán" in which appear his observations and investigations on the religion of the Mayas, their chronology, customs, etc. Now, these data of ethnographical character are of the very greatest importance in their informative aspect and constitute the foundation upon which modern speculations are based. But they are not in themselves of a scientific nature

inasmuch as they do not permit their author to deduce scientific conclusions, nor do they provide him with logical certainty regarding the cultural concepts to which they refer. Obviously, more can not be asked of Landa than what he did, considering the fact that nearly three hundred years separated him from the epoch in which appeared those scientific methods in possession of which he could have done still more. Scientific books referring to Maya civilization and, therefore, belonging to the second group, are those in which the author not only utilized the fundamental observations of the chroniclers but makes his own experimental observations, coordinates the one with the other, and draws suitable conclusions, rigidly following the



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MEXICAN INDIAN TYPES

A group of street venders. The woman in the center is spinning

principles and laws which scientific anthropological knowledge has established. Thus, for example, Morley's manual, "Introduction to the Maya Hieroglyphs" is a scientific work, because its basic antecedents are Landa and other authors of the past, coordinated with scientific postulates from personal observation. From this there result logical conclusions which furnish a satisfactory certainty. Naturally Morley's book like all human work may contain errors, but his do not lessen its scientific nature.

I will cite another example of books of the first group with reference to indigenous languages. Molina, Betancourt, Carranza, etc., learned the native languages with scholarship and application, and wrote vocabularies and religious and grammatical works which have

been of great value as the bases for modern studies. The deficiencies of their meritorious labor, due to the fact that modern linguistic methods were unknown at that time are, generally speaking, the result of the fact that the phonetic values of these languages were not correctly established and that their grammatical structure was analyzed and translated according to the rules of Spanish and Latin grammar. As in the former case, although for many years correct linguistic methods had been available, there were still many books which seem to suffer from the same or more significant errors than those published in preceding centuries. To the second group belong such studies as that of Boas on the Mexican language, in which the appreciation of the phonetic values as well as the structural characterization conform to a scientific criterion, instead of being colored by individual habits of hearing and alien grammatical standards. Many other examples could be mentioned but I believe that these will suffice.

Scant comment can be made regarding the third group, which is composed of those works of scientific character whose theoretical conclusions have been given a practical application along the lines of social betterment. Probably the only work of this class that has appeared in Mexico is that edited by the Department of Anthropology on the "Population of the Valley of Teotihuacán." Before making any final suggestions, I shall set forth the practical results obtained in this area of Teotihuacán, explaining the methods outlined in this work.

We are anxious that this imperfect attempt at a classification of the anthropological literature on Mexico may contribute to the future orientation of those who take their first steps in this field of investigation, that they may accomplish more effective and rapid work, inverting the order of the old system which consisted in submerging oneself at the outset under the mountain of books which comprise the first group, in order later to consult those of the second. The most profitable way is to first know the second group and accept the works it includes as a guide in consulting the first.

The following considerations are based on examination of the bibliographical material upon which we have thus far commented, and principally on the works of the second group, or those of scientific character.

Integral anthropological knowledge.—The final goal toward which anthropology must tend consists in furnishing to human groups a flourishing development, both material and intellectual. This in its turn requires united investigation of all the branches of anthropological knowledge, since these are strictly interdependent. We can not, for example, investigate the conditions of organic evolution in man, without possessing complementary knowledge of his social structures, since the forms of these latter directly influence the organic function-

ing of individuals. Neither can we satisfactorily investigate cultural aspects without knowing the archeological antecedents, linguistic characteristics, conditions of physicobiological background, etc.

In Mexico, unfortunately, we can not yet count upon satisfactorily integrated studies, since the effort just cited, that on the Population of Teotihuacán, suffers from the errors and defects inherent in all pioneer work. The anthropological investigations comprised in the literature that has been reviewed are essentially monographic in character. That is to say, they form a heterogeneous ensemble the various parts of which may. in themselves, have great scientific value, but which because of their one-sidedness and lack of connection are not capable of providing an integral working



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TYPICAL HOMES OF PUEBLA NATIVES

knowledge regarding any of the groups in Mexico, whether white, mixed, or Indian.

There are certain modern books whose authors embark upon divers anthropological investigations, such as the physicobiological environment of a native group and its archæology, ethnography, anthropology, etc., with the object of obtaining a broader understanding of the group studied. The purpose is laudable but the method is very dangerous, inasmuch as we believe that it is practically impossible for one person alone, be he ever so competent, to make the heterogeneous investigations required by a well rounded and integrated study. These can be done thoroughly only by several specialists. So we shall limit ourselves, then, to the analysis, from four points of view, of the actual anthropological knowledge deduced

from these monographic studies: 1st, Geographic-biological environment; 2d, physical or organic development; 3d, cultural manifestations and their evolution; 4th, languages and dialects.

1. *Geographical-biological environment.*—Although there exist more or less satisfactory data regarding the fauna, flora, geology, geographic situation, orography, hydrography, temperature, hygrometry, etc., of the diverse sections in which the population of Mexico is found, on the other hand we do not find investigations of a truly scientific character in which there are demonstrated the influences which these physical phenomena, animal and vegetable organisms and mineral substances have exercised and still exercise upon the life of the respective human groups. In other words, there are no anthropogeographic data.

2. *Physical or organic development.*—Since the methods of physical anthropology were unknown in the pre-Hispanic and Colonial epochs, there naturally exists a lack of information on the former physical development of our indigenous population.

The only available data regarding the present physical conditions of the population are those assembled from various authors by Prof. Paul Siliceo Pauer: Measurements of 2,540 men and 1,637 women, a total of 4,197 individuals, the majority of the observations being limited to stature, cephalic index and nasal index, besides certain indications on pigmentation, facial characteristics and predominant diseases. That is to say, reckoning a minimum of eight millions of indigenous Mexicans, measurements of the sort cited are available for one individual from each two thousand of the population, which, speaking in general terms, is a proportion that has no scientific significance whatever.

On the other hand, even if from the exclusively anthropometric point of view the proportion of observations was satisfactorily high, they would still be of little service to science because of the lack of physiological observations, and because it is recognized that for a thorough appreciation of the state of physical development of human groups physiological observations are indispensable, not only for their complementary value, but because they are more significant than anthropometric data. Neither have there been anatomical nor pathological investigations nor those dealing with racial contacts. In the enclosed tables there are collected and set forth the data to which we have been referring, with bibliography of their authors, who deserve gratitude and praise on the part of the Department of Anthropology, since they at least initiated the implantation of scientific methods in Mexico.

In summarizing, the past and present conditions of physical development of human groups are not known, and since this foundation

does not exist, there can not yet be attempted that treatment of eugenic questions which is the objective goal of physical anthropology.

3. *Cultural manifestations and their evolution.*—In the knowledge which we possess regarding the cultural evolution of Mexican social groups, both in material and intellectual aspects, we observe a surprising paradox. This paradox consists in the fact that, although satisfactory scientific discipline can now be counted upon and that funds exist dedicated exclusively to the expense of anthropological investigations, it happens that knowledge regarding the present stage of these cultural manifestations is, in general, much less and more deficient than that of past stages, when neither scientific methods nor special funds for investigation could be counted upon. I will cite these examples: What are the present geographical distribution, intimate social structure, ethical ideas, æsthetics, religion, spiritual aspirations, and material necessities of the ethnico-linguistic-cultural group of Aztec type whose pre-Hispanic ancestors were disseminated throughout the great central tableland and in other regions of the country? What we know to the point of certainty regarding these subjects is so little and so superficial that it practically amounts to complete ignorance. Notwithstanding the fact that this Aztec type numbers hundreds of thousands, according to the official census and private investigators, our knowledge of the mythology, æsthetics, morals, etc., of the pre-Hispanic Aztec groups is incomparably more extensive and detailed.



INDIAN OF TEHUANTEPEC IN NATIVE COSTUME

Various causes have contributed to bring about this anomaly, but perhaps the principal one is the fact that we of the white ruling classes

have believed, in all good faith, but erroneously, that these indigenous people possess cultural characteristics of the same type as our own, only more elementary, and that we suppose that with a strong dose of our culture the Indian will reach the level and standards of modern civilization. This supposition does serious damage, of course, since the problem can not be the paradoxical one of amplifying what does not exist, and on the whole the modern type of civilization does not exist among the Mexican Indians to any appreciable extent. If 5 sewing machines, a phonograph, 10 pairs of shoes, some iron implements, and an advertisement of Doctor Ross's pills are found in a village, while at the same time the homes, the ancient style of dress, the food, the domestic utensils, and, above all, the traditions, the concepts, and the sentiments are similar to those which the inhabitants have had for the last three or four centuries, it would be more logical to say that this village is included in the backward indigenous civilization, rather than in the modern civilization.

The information upon which we can count regarding the cultural life of the indigenous people during the colonial centuries is greatly inferior, in quality and quantity, to that of the pre-Hispanic epoch. We believe that this is due to the fact that the colonial chroniclers gave great importance to and had a fascinated interest in the pre-Hispanic civilization, an attraction which after the conquest this civilization lost, as it disintegrated, degenerated, and vanished in many of its aspects as it came in contact with the invading culture.

(*To be completed in the December Bulletin.*)

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LATIN AMERICAN INVESTMENT

By William C. Wells,
Pan American Union Staff

THE enormous accumulation of gold in the United States, as everyone recognizes, is an unhealthy phase of international credit and may, in fact does, react to the disadvantage of the accumulating country. There must be a balance between the incoming and the outgoing credits, otherwise there is a choking up which may stop the whole machine. Europe, as far as it can, is paying its commercial balances in gold, and unless the United States cuts down its tariff wall there is now no other direct means of payment. But Europe could recover without the United States altering its tariff policy if only the gold it pays the United States did not remain there. Most international credit has always flowed in a triangular course, gold being used for the settlement of comparatively small balances here and there. Never before has there been such a flow from one source and to one objective. This clogs the machinery everywhere. It is impossible for the condition to continue. It must change through some healthy development, or it will change itself by an industrial debacle. There must be an outlet for the gold, or in other words an outlet for credit.

Manifestly this outlet should be in foreign loans and investments, but it is not necessary that all the loans and investments should be made in Europe, not necessary nor advisable for Europe's ultimate good. It is only necessary that the United States let go its strangle hold on the gold so that international credit may flow as needed. An investment in China may respond to the situation as well as an investment in France or Germany.

The investor will choose. He will place his money where the security and the returns are the best, and that is as it should be. Foreign investment is comparatively a new enterprise for the United States. It is a science in the main yet to be learned, but there are guiding landmarks.

As an investment field Latin America is well worth the study. It is not alone that proximity makes it the natural field, but that in itself it has advantages to offer which neither Europe nor any other section of the world can offer.

It is not expected that citizens of the United States will emigrate in any considerable numbers to Latin America or elsewhere. That

is not to be expected, although emigration itself is a form of investment. The man who buys a bond of the Chilean Government on the New York Stock Exchange and the Italian or Spanish emigrant who goes to that country seeking a home are alike investors in Chile. However different the investments may appear, essentially they are alike and moved by an identical purpose. One does not buy a Chilean bond except when he believes it to be an advantageous purchase. Whatever may be his sentiment, after all it is personal interest that moves him and the emigrant as well. Both propose to better their conditions and they both believe that Chile offers something a little better than some other country that might be chosen. It takes two to make a bargain, as the old adage runs, and an investment is a bargain with two sides. This fact is too often obscured, or even lost sight of entirely. It is not sufficient that a country needs money, or needs industrial development, or needs immigration. That is one side only. The other side is what has it to offer to the capitalist, the industrialist or the simple laborer to induce him to change his investment or to leave his home? Its goods are on the bargain counter along with others and the buyer will invariably make a choice. It may not always be a wise choice, investors no more than others are endowed with encyclopedic knowledge or never failing prescience, but it will be a choice prompted by such considerations of interest as the investor is capable of seeing and understanding.

From the investment standpoint all of Latin America is a new country, new in the sense that as compared with western Europe and the United States it is at the beginning of the industrial stage. It is not a question of years but of development. Gold and silver mining in Latin America is older than in the United States, South Africa, or Australia, but as compared with these countries Latin American mining offers almost a virgin field. So it runs through nearly every industry; what has been accomplished, and often that is much, is after all but little of what may be done.

Latin America's future depends upon the development of the productive industries and more particularly of those that are directly based upon natural resources. Any just estimate of the present or prospective value of Latin American government or railway bonds, shares in manufacturing or trading enterprises must take into primary consideration the status of the productive industries; not necessarily the seasonable or temporary fluctuations produced by weather or a like cause, but the general status of the industry. If agriculture be the chief producing industry, we need to know whether or not, measured over periods of years, progress has been made. There may be dry or wet seasons, locusts or frost, good or bad crops—all these are subject to the law of averages and are temporary. So in mining, or any other productive industry, the question is whether

there is in general progress, taking the industry as a whole. If so, then there is a basis for satisfactory investments not only in the particular industry but in the secondary industries of transportation, manufacture, and commerce, and also in government bonds.

The basic industries in all Latin America constantly advance. To the casual observer this advance appears only as increased production. Every five years shows more wheat, corn, coffee, sugar, cacao, meat, hides, nitrate, copper, tin, oil, etc., than the five years preceding. Almost every year shows the same. But the increasing production is significant because it results from constantly improving methods. Here we have the secret of Latin America's progress and the justification for Latin American investments. If Latin America had been satisfied to continue to produce by the old methods there would be no surpluses, no export, no immigration and but slight basis for railway extension or government loans; in fact it would have remained an investment field of but little consequence.

The producing industries of new countries are at first more or less experiments; they are almost entirely so in respect to world trade and the attitude of foreign investors thereto. But these experiments may pass the earlier stage and enter the class of the tried and proven. This stage is reached whenever for a considerable period those industries are able to maintain themselves upon the international plain, i. e., whenever they are able to furnish exports in quantities in successful competition with other producing countries.

The chief Latin American producing industries have been tried and proven. Yet to the average foreign investor, especially in the United States, this fact is not clearly understood. Latin America appears only as a field of industrial experimentation. The conservative investor is too apt to see all Latin American investments as simply a gamble where one may win largely or lose his stake.

In truth Latin America is as yet a pioneer's land. It is a field for industrial experimentation, perhaps the most promising in the world to-day; but it is something more. It is a field where certain experiments have been tried out while others have not been. Industrially it is as virgin as Africa on the one hand and as settled as Europe on the other. There is no more likelihood that Argentina will cease the production of wheat than that France or Hungary will. The grazing and agricultural industries, i. e., such as have passed through the experimental stage and are on an export basis are as likely to be permanent as the same industries in any other section of the world. Latin American mineral production is less a gamble than in most other places. We can not intelligently weigh Latin American investments of any character unless we keep clearly in mind the fact that Latin America is no longer simply an experiment, a speculation in

untried opportunities. Rather we must remember that there are two phases of Latin America, industrially speaking; just as there are the same two phases of the United States. It is as easy to make the differentiation in the one case as in the other.

It may be said with truth that the attitude of investors in the United States toward Latin America—that is, the inclination to consider every investment there as a speculation in the untried—is the same as their attitude toward foreign investments in other parts of the world. So it is. Foreign investments as a class are all considered as highly speculative. The explanation is obvious and less illogical than it may at first sight appear. Prior to the war the American investor, of whatever class, thought only in terms of investment in the United States. Foreign investment, except in a very limited and specially localized sense, did not come within his purview. Money was worth more—i. e., drew larger interest—in the United States than in England, France, Holland, or Belgium, the countries chiefly engaged in making foreign loans. Unless there was a special reason, the American did not think of entering the foreign field. The United States was a borrower, not a lender.

In the near-by countries of Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and to a lesser extent Central America, the case was different. Here there were American investments, but almost entirely of the industrial kind, and of these such as remained for the most part under the control and management of the investor. Cuban and Mexican Government and railway bonds had a limited sale, but South American bonds were practically unknown.

Take the case of Argentina, for example. Practically the only Argentine Government loan known in the United States was the 6 per cent Treasury loan of 1915, issued one-half in London and the other half in New York. It is possible that in addition there may have been a few bonds of the following issues owned in the United States, but bought on the London Stock Exchange, 5 per cent Railway 1890, or of the Internal Gold loans of 1907, 1909, and 1910, but this is doubtful. On the other hand, over 20 issues of Argentine Government bonds were regularly bought and sold in the London market, and the British investing public were the owners of over 80 per cent of these securities. In addition, there were some six or seven provincial loans, all issued in sterling and owned in England, and a considerable investment in the cedulas of the National Mortgage Bank, issued in Argentine currency. It was the same in Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, and the remainder of South America. Practically all the securities were issued in Europe and there held. The United States was not in the game.

Practically all the railway investment in South America was European, although a few of the railways were built and initially financed

by Americans. Public utilities, docks, sewerage, tramways, lighting, and telegraphs were the same. American investment was almost entirely in mining and cattle.

The war has made a great change, but it has not accomplished what many predicted would be the outcome. The American investor is yet in the main an investor in domestic securities. His vision is confined to his own country. An American security may be conservative, seasoned, tried out, high class, or safe, as the case may be; but he hesitates to apply any of these adjectives to a foreign security, although it may be well based and have as favorable a record behind it.

The real effect of the war in the international securities market has been that England and the other European investors have withdrawn—they are holding what they had but are making no new commitments—and the United States is but slow in taking their places. One cause of this hesitation is unquestionably due to the uncertain condition of the direct government loans made during the war. These loans made by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain to the allied and associated powers during the war, have in the United States, the chief lender, cast an unfavorable shadow over foreign investments of every class. When we add to this what to the American public appears to be a rapidly spreading spirit of repudiation in central and eastern Europe, government loans contracted in gold values now being paid off in worthless currency, and no effort made or ever likely to be made to restore the old currency to its gold basis, there is but little wonder that Europe as a field of investment does not appeal to the American man in the street. But Latin America is not Europe and should not be made to suffer for Europe's sins, and in the long run it will not. But meanwhile the American investor is slow to differentiate. He does not apply to the investigation of a foreign security the same rules he applies to a domestic security. He generalizes where he should particularize. The fact that the A, B, & C railroad, a domestic enterprise, is overcapitalized, losing business, not paying expenses, has defaulted or is about to default in interest payments, he rightly considers as pertinent to the question of value of the A, B, C securities, but not necessarily affecting the value of the securities of the D, E, & F railroad. But when it comes to investigating a foreign railroad's securities, he does link up U, V, & W with X, Y, & Z, although they may be railroads in different countries and thousands of miles apart.

It is axiomatic that industrial progress does not move on a straight line or by sustained action. Rather it is a pulsating movement of tentacles to the front, which in time, if the force behind be sufficient, consolidate into masses with other and new tentacles intermittently

pushing forward. It is so in Latin America as elsewhere, and because it is, Latin-American industrial enterprises are entitled to be appraised by the same rules applied at home. In a particular case, there may be more or there may be less factors to be taken into account, but they are substantially of the same kind.

But the enduring facts remain:

That Latin America does progress, every part of it.

That the out-pushing tentacles, the industrial experiments, do grow into masses.

That behind them is a solid body of industrial achievement, long past the experimental stage, that requires additional capital and offers rich rewards for the same.

That there is a constantly broadening taxable basis for government, provincial, and municipal loans, especially such as are made for utilitarian ends.

UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO FOURTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

As this issue of the BULLETIN goes to press the delegations representing the Republics of the Western World are arriving in Santiago, the beautiful capital of Chile, to begin their participation in the work of the Fourth Pan American Child Congress, already fully announced in the March issue, the opening session of which took place on October 12. On this conspicuous date, celebrated in the United States as Columbus Day and by the Hispano-American peoples as *El Día de la Raza*,[1] will meet a notable gathering of representative men and women whose highest endeavor is pledged in behalf of "the child, his inherent rights, his needs, his welfare in general, . . . the chief center of national concern and the most imperative of all personal and community obligations."

To a greater degree than was possible in any of the three previous Pan American Conferences on the Child, these delegates are trained practical workers, either voluntary or professional, in the various fields of activity covered by the general term "Child welfare," and

[1] Day of the Race—that is, of the Spanish race.

it may therefore be confidently predicted that the results of this conference should reach higher levels and establish more efficient and workable standards than ever before. In this connection it is a source of satisfaction to state that the delegation officially designated by the Department of State to represent the United States in this Congress, which is headed by Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, of Columbia University, is not only one of the most distinguished in point of membership, but one of the best-equipped for practical and efficient presentation of subject and theme ever accredited by that department.

It is to be noted that several members of the United States delegation were to proceed to Buenos Aires immediately after the close of the Child Welfare Congress to attend in an official capacity the International Congress of Social Economy to be held in the Argentine capital, and that some of them, notably Doctor Lindsay, will later proceed northward as delegates to the Third Pan American Scientific Congress to be held in Lima in December.

The names of the American delegation to the Fourth Child Welfare Congress and a few brief facts with regard to the members are given below:

Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, head of the delegation, is professor of political science in Columbia University and chairman of the National Child Labor Committee, having been formerly Commissioner of Education of Porto Rico, where for two years he rendered notable service. In addition to child labor, his interest in social and economic questions has covered many other fields, including relief work, social insurance, railway labor, and finance, in connection with the last two of which he has held important Government commissions. He has written extensively on these subjects as well as on child labor. Doctor Lindsay has been president of the New York Academy of Political Science since 1910, having held similar office in the American Academy of Social and Political Science and the American Association for Labor Legislation.

Dr. Webster E. Browning is the only member of the delegation whose residence is now in South America. As general educational secretary of the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America he is stationed in Montevideo, and in going to Santiago he is returning to a city where he lived and served the cause of education for 20 years. Doctor Browning holds degrees from Park College, San Francisco Theological Seminary, the University of California, and Princeton University, and an honorary Ph. D. from the University of San Marcos in Lima, the oldest university in this hemisphere.

Dr. Edward N. Clopper, assistant secretary of the Cincinnati Council of Social Agencies, is attending his third Pan American Child Congress, having been a delegate to the first, held in Buenos Aires in 1916, and secretary of the United States commission to the second congress, which took place in Montevideo in 1919. He has directed child-welfare surveys in Oklahoma, Michigan, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia, and has published reports on these surveys and on other matters connected with child labor and children's codes. Doctor Clopper was engaged in educational work in Porto Rico from 1901 to 1908, having been general superintendent of schools during the last year of his stay.

Surg. Carlisle P. Knight, who graduated from the medical department of the George Washington University in 1904, entered the Public Health Service, serving in Kobe, Japan, for two years. He has also served at a number of stations in the United States, including the immigration station at Ellis Island; was on duty in Alaskan waters for a period; served for a time on quarantine duty; took a public health course in the Hygienic Laboratory, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., and during the World War was on duty in connection with cantonments in Tennessee, Arkansas, and South Carolina. He rendered excellent service in connection with child hygiene in Missouri, Utah, Nevada, and other States in the West, and is now serving as chief quarantine officer of the Panama Canal. Doctor Knight during his public health career has delivered a number of addresses in connection with various phases of public health work and has materially contributed to the literature on public health, especially with reference to child hygiene.

Miss Katharine F. Lenroot, assistant to the Chief of the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and has been for the last 10 years with the Children's Bureau, during the last two as assistant to the chief. Before coming to the Children's Bureau Miss Lenroot was employed by the Wisconsin Industrial Commission. Miss Lenroot's work with the Children's Bureau has included especially studies of child delinquency and juvenile courts.

Mrs. M. C. Migel, of New York City and Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., happily unites through her birth and marriage Chile and the United States. She inherits her interest in social questions from her father and grandfather, who were the first to establish on their extensive estates in Chile night schools for their laborers and who were, in general, pioneers in the work of social betterment in that country. Mrs. Migel rendered distinguished service during the Great War as one of the directors of food conservation work in Orange County, and she is at present one of the two women who represent the town of Monroe in the Orange County branch of the New York State Charities Aid Association. She has, moreover, been for 14 years a member of the advisory committee of the New York School of Applied Design for Women. She also takes a keen interest in the work for the blind, not only in her own county, but throughout the State of New York and the country in general, Mr. Migel being the very active president of the American Association for the Blind.

Miss Rose McHugh, assistant director of the department of social action, National Catholic Welfare Conference, is a graduate of the University of Chicago. She has devoted her entire time since graduation to social work. For a number of years she was district superintendent of the United Charities of Chicago and during the war was assistant director of the Chicago division of the American Red Cross. In these capacities she has served in several relief works connected with disasters, notably the Dayton flood. In 1920 she became assistant director of the department of social action of the N. C. W. C., and has since continued in that position with the exception of two years on the faculty of the National Catholic Service School in Washington, D. C. She was for two years a vice president of the American Association of Social Workers and has been engaged in several important social surveys, including a survey of charity organizations in the city of Rochester and the diocesan survey of Des Moines, Iowa. She is the author of several papers in the proceedings of social work bodies.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF SOCIAL ECONOMY[1]

AN International Congress of Economy took place in Buenos Aires beginning October 26, under Government auspices. The proposal to call such a Congress emanated from the Museo Social Argentino, whose late President, Dr. Emilio Frers, that eminent economist, was deeply interested in the projected international gathering, Sr. Tomás Amadeo, Secretary General of the Museo, directed the organization of the Congress, having made a special trip to Europe, during which he visited the Institute of Social Reforms and the National Welfare Institute of Spain, as well as other important institutions of like character.

The first idea of the Museo Social Argentino was to call an international conference of similar institutions which, although synthesizing social movements in their own countries, nevertheless for the most part had no international relation one with the other. Through such a conference it was hoped that these institutions would become better acquainted, establishing permanent and close collaboration which would rectify or ratify existing methods of organization and action, and that their united efforts would produce a strong international sentiment in favor of giving due importance and help to existing institutions for sociological and economic study and of promoting the founding of new ones where they were lacking.

Although the idea of the Congress was warmly accepted from the time of its first announcement in 1922, it was considered advisable to broaden the scope of the projected assembly, naming it in accordance with such extension the International Congress of Social Economics. It was composed of representatives of national and foreign organizations, both private and official, dedicating themselves by study and action to social improvement.

This Congress is another manifestation of the increasingly evident tendency towards the international coordination of all human forces. Today, more than ever, the world needs a true evaluation of the importance of the problems and ideas which agitate human society in relation to its better organization, as well as of the practical efforts towards the solution of these problems and the more adequate

[1] From the *Boletin del Instituto de Reformes Sociales*, Madrid, June, 1924.



EMILIO FRERS

Late President of the Museo Social Argentino. Up to the time of his death, June 28, 1923, he took an active interest in the proposed International Congress of Economy



HALL OF SESSIONS, MUSEO SOCIAL ARGENTINO

satisfaction of social necessities. Nor is it enough to pursue these ends within national boundaries; the field must be expanded in order to obtain the international coordination that human solidarity demands.

It is interesting to note that the Congress is satisfying a need which was recognized at the tenth General Assembly of the International Association for the Legal Protection of Workers, which met in Geneva in 1922, the convocation of an international congress of social politics being discussed in the session of October 14, over which M. Albert Thomas presided. A few days later the directors of the International Labor Office, and M. Thomas in particular, were greatly pleased on being informed of the already perfected plans for holding such a congress by the Museo Social Argentino, these plans being given widespread publicity at the last International Labor Conference.

Buenos Aires was selected as the seat for this congress, not only because the initiative came from that city, but also because it was hoped to bring into more intimate contact with their distant confrères the social workers of America and as a result to achieve a closer collaboration between that continent and the others in the domain of social and economic thought and action.

PROGRAM

FIRST SECTION.—SOCIAL INSTITUTES AND SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS

1. Definition and range of social institutions.
2. Organization of social institutes; resources; most efficient means of action.
3. Relations between social institutes, the people, and the State.
4. Creation of new social institutes in the countries where they do not exist. Means of obtaining this result.
5. Similar institutions; their purpose.
6. International action of social institutes and similar institutions; coordination of their work; international cooperation.
7. Organization of bibliography of social problems.

SECOND SECTION—LABOR PROBLEMS

First Part.—General Questions.

1. The emigrant laborer. Possibilities of treaties on social questions.
2. International social insurance.

Second Part.—Problems of American Countries.

1. Organization of official Departments of Labor.
2. Distinctive character of social legislation appropriate to American countries.
3. Regulation of work of women and children.
4. Weekly rest.
5. Determination of length of working day.
6. Minimum wage and wage protection.
7. Conciliation and arbitration.
8. Collective contract.
9. Health and safety.
10. Labor accident compensation.

11. Social insurance.
12. Workers' control and profit sharing.
13. Tendencies of labor unions; legislation concerning them.
14. Industrial courts and rights of labor.
15. Creation of an institute for centralizing information on American social conditions.

THIRD SECTION—PUBLIC HEALTH

1. Prevention of alcoholism, drug addiction, and other vices; methods of fighting them; international cooperation.
2. Methods of fighting malaria, leprosy, tuberculosis, syphilis, and other communicable diseases; international cooperation.
3. Occupational hygiene and diseases.
4. Housing and nutrition.
5. Organization and operation of the departments and bureaus in charge of public hygiene, health, and medical and surgical care.
6. Organization and operation of social welfare institutions.
7. International treaties and international health matters.

FOURTH SECTION.—EDUCATION

1. Primary education. Does it attain its purpose of giving a well-rounded education, preparing for a full life?
2. Secondary education—its aspects as general education (complementary to primary and preparatory to advanced education). Defects and needed reforms.
3. Special education—industrial; commercial; teaching of abnormal and retarded children.
4. The primary teacher. Improvements needed in his training.
5. The secondary teacher. Where and how should he be trained?
6. Teaching officials. What should be the criterion for the appointment of administrative and technical officials in primary, secondary, and special education?
7. Higher education. The university, from the point of view of its cultural and professional functions. University government. International equivalence of academic degrees and titles.
8. Free education. Within what limits should free education be developed as to programs, methods, training of administrative officials and teachers, and sanctions?

FIFTH SECTION—AGRARIAN PROBLEMS

1. Agricultural unions; their relation to agricultural mutual aid and cooperative societies.
2. International ties between the aforementioned societies.
3. System of agrarian colonization.
4. Function in agrarian progress of instruction of women in "farm home management" (*enseigment agricole ménager*).
5. Special regulations for agricultural work according to seasonal needs and climatic conditions.
6. Best means for stabilizing rural industries on a basis of land exploitation by farm owners.

SIXTH SECTION.—SOCIAL STATISTICS AND GENERAL SOCIAL PROBLEMS

1. Necessity of collecting special statistics comprising all facts related to special problems. Ground to be covered; methods to be followed; international organization.

2. Representation of professional and trade interests in popular Government. Discussion of experiments carried out and present tendencies.

3. Regulation of exchange in international commerce, considered as a necessity of the social order. Projects for the solution of the problem.

RULES

ARTICLE 1.—The International Congress of Social Economy will be composed of the delegates of the National Government, of foreign Governments, of the Federal provinces, and of each of their municipalities; the delegates of these institutions, private or official, national or foreign, whose purpose is the promotion of social improvement, provided they have sent their adherence to the *Museo Social Argentino*; the members of the executive boards of the different sections of the Congress, and other persons specially invited

No delegation shall have more than three delegates to each section of the Congress.

ARTICLE 2.—The members of the delegations of the bodies mentioned and other persons indicated in Article I will be members of the Congress.

ARTICLE 3.—All persons who, although not members of the Congress, express their adherence to the *Museo Social Argentino* before September 1, 1924, will be considered adherents of the International Congress of Social Economy.

The adherents of the Congress will have a right to its publications on payment of one pound sterling.

Adherence to the Congress gives no right beyond that established in this article.

ARTICLE 4.—The Congress will be directed by a governing board, composed of the Section Presidents. The President of the *Museo Social Argentino* will be the presiding officer of the governing board and also of the plenary sessions of the Congress.

The members of the Superior Council of the *Museo Social Argentino* will also form part of the governing board. The President and four of its members will constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE 5.—The work of the Congress will be divided in six sections:

1. Social institutes and similar institutions.
2. Labor problems.
3. Public health.
4. Education.
5. Agrarian problems.
6. Social statistics and general social problems.

ARTICLE 6.—An executive board, appointed by the Superior Council of the *Museo Social Argentino*, will have charge of the organization of the Congress and this board will also name the members of the executive board.

ARTICLE 7.—The functions of the executive board will cease as soon as the Congress is constituted, but the section governing boards, appointed by the executive board, will continue their functions, presiding over sessions, and directing the labor and publications of their respective sections until the Congress closes.

ARTICLE 8.—Papers presented for study by members of the Congress will be considered and acted upon by the respective sections in accordance with their special interests. Each section will name one or more reporting delegates to represent it at plenary sessions of the Congress, giving an account of the papers already acted upon.

ARTICLE 9.—The Congress will meet in Buenos Aires the last week of September,[1] 1924, its sessions lasting not more than 15 days.

[1] The opening date was postponed to October 26.

Papers and studies with their conclusions must be in Buenos Aires before July 1, 1924.

With the conclusions accompanying each paper must be presented a summary thereof, both of which will be published and distributed before the opening of the Congress.

ARTICLE 10.—Within the time limit set in the preceding article the different sections will receive communications on similar questions not included in the program, but such matters will not be considered unless the Congress decides to discuss them after the official business is over.

ARTICLE 11.—Papers and discussion will be in Spanish, French, or English. Papers written in other languages must have a summary in one of the three named. Speakers should leave the summary of their speeches with the respective sections.

ARTICLE 12.—All communications must be sent in the form of well typewritten copies, the authors keeping the originals.

ARTICLE 13.—Papers should be limited to the presentation of the subject, the consideration of practical applications, a complete bibliography for the study of the question, and, whenever possible, conclusions.

Papers must not exceed eight pages.

Communications must not exceed four pages.

ARTICLE 14.—On the presentation of each section's conclusions, the deliberations of the Congress will begin with a summary by reporting delegates.

ARTICLE 15.—In section meetings, the speakers will not be allowed more than 15 minutes nor may they treat the same subject twice, except by decision of the majority present at that session. Only the reporting delegates of each section will be heard in the plenary sessions, the Congress limiting itself to approving or rejecting the conclusions of the sections.

ARTICLE 16.—In the case of communications with which the majority of a section disagrees, a special reporting delegate will be named to address the Congress at the plenary sessions.

ARTICLE 17.—Speakers shall give an extract of their speeches to the respective section governing board and submit in writing any amendments proposed to other persons' projects.

ARTICLE 18.—The Executive Board of the Congress shall order the previous publication of the summaries and conclusions of the papers received, to be distributed to members before the inauguration of the Congress.

ARTICLE 18.—At the end of the last session the sections shall recommend the questions to be placed upon the agenda of the next Congress.

ARTICLE 20.—The Congress and the sections thereof will solve any point overlooked in these regulations.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF SOCIAL ECONOMY

(Labor Section)

QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION I.—ORGANIZATION OF OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

1. Date of the respective law.
2. Date of the decree on rules and regulations.
3. Duties entrusted to said department.
4. Has the official organization power to impose fines on the violators of the labor laws? If not, who imposes said fines and through what procedure?
5. Besides the Labor Department, is there any other organization responsible for certain functions or duties of a social character closely related to the labor question?

6. Is the Labor Department in charge of the settlement of labor controversies or disputes?

7. Has the organization of the Department of Labor proven adequate, in view of labor conditions and the needs arising therefrom?

8. Mention the general results secured by virtue of said law.

9. Criticism.

SECTION II.—DISTINGUISHING FEATURES OF ADEQUATE SOCIAL LEGISLATION FOR THE AMERICAN NATIONS

There is no special questionaire on this topic. With regard to this point it is desired to obtain a résumé of those general principles which it is believed should inspire social legislation for the protection of the working classes in the nations of the American Continent. As a general rule, up to the present date, European legislation has served as the immediate model for the labor laws of the American countries. It is evident that, owing to the establishment of the International Labor Office (Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles), said uniformity will tend to become more marked. It seems important that the labor section of the International Congress of Social Economy should propose an exchange of ideas and views on said subject for the purpose of determining whether the social conditions of America are exactly like those of Europe, or whether they are different and, in the latter case, to ascertain the outstanding peculiarities on which appropriate legislation should be based.

SECTION III.—WOMAN AND CHILD LABOR

1. Date of the law.

2. Date of the decree on rules and regulations.

3. Minimum age of admission of minor into industrial and commercial employment.

4. Does the minimum age of admission apply also to rural work?

5. State the maximum working hours for minors.

6. Maximum working hours for women.

7. What work is totally or partially prohibited for women and minors?

8. Has the labor law any protective provisions concerning pregnant women?

9. May women and minors engage in night work? In case night work is prohibited, what period of time is considered as night?

10. Are there any provisions governing the employment of women and children in street trades?

11. What authority or authorities have charge of the inspection and enforcement of said law?

12. Results and criticism.

SECTION IV.—WEEKLY REST

1. Date of the law.

2. Date of the decree on rules and regulations.

3. Does said law relate exclusively to industry, or does it also cover commerce and agriculture?

4. Number of hours of rest.

5. Does the law prescribe that the hours of rest should be given preferably on Sunday or on a week day?

6. Does the law contain any special provisions concerning the rest of women and minors?

7. Does it contain any provision relating to alcoholism?

8. Penalties imposed on violators of the law.

9. Authorities who have charge of the enforcement of the law and inspection connected therewith.
10. Results obtained.
11. Criticism.

SECTION V.—FIXING OF WORKING HOURS

1. Date of the law.
2. Date of the decree on rules and regulations.
3. Industries included.
4. Does it include also commerce and agriculture?
5. Maximum number of daily working hours.
6. Maximum number of weekly working hours.
7. General exceptions admissible.
8. Special exceptions.
9. Have both workers and employers the right to participate in agreements contributing to the enforcement of the law?
10. Maximum number of extra hours of work permitted in accordance with the law.
11. Rate of payment for extra hours of work.
12. Supervisors and inspectors who have charge of the enforcement of the law.
13. What was, approximately, the average number of working hours in the Nation, before the passage of this law?
14. Is the principle of a shorter number of working hours on Saturday afternoons established in said law?
15. Results of the law in question.
16. Criticism.

SECTION VI.—MINIMUM WAGE AND WAGE PROTECTION

Section A, Minimum wage:
1. Date of the law.
2. Date of the decree on rules and regulations.
3. What trade unions and industries does it include?
4. What method is employed in order to determine said minimum wage?
5. Results.
6. Criticism.

Section B, Wage protection:
1. Date of the law.
2. Date of the decree on rules and regulations.
3. Does the law prohibit the payment of wages in any other form but cash?
4. Does the law forbid the establishment of commissaries?
5. Is there protection of the worker's wage against creditors of the employer?
6. Fixed amount which, in accordance with the law, is subject to "garnishee" by the creditors of the worker.
7. Do the married woman and the minor personally receive their respective salaries?
8. May the employer impose fines or discounts to be deducted from the worker's wages?
9. Is there a special procedure for the collection of wages due?
10. Results.
11. Criticism.

SECTION VII.—CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION

1. Date of the law.
2. Date of the decree on rules and regulations.

3. Authorities who take part in conciliation and arbitration.
4. Procedure.
5. Nature (voluntary or obligatory) of the conciliation and arbitration establishment according to the law.
6. Penalties prescribed.
7. Results obtained.
8. In the absence of a law on the subject, what procedure is adopted in order to prevent strikes or to end same, when it has not been possible to prevent them?

SECTION VIII.—COLLECTIVE CONTRACT

1. Date of the law.
2. Date of the decree on rules and regulations.
3. What are the requirements in regard to the form of contract?
4. What are the requisites concerning the publicity of said contracts?
5. Legal effects of collective contracts.
6. Penalties.
7. Manner of adjusting such questions as may arise in regard to the interpretation of the law and its nonenforcement.
8. What authorities exercise the powers derived from said contracts?
9. If there is no law on collective contracts, have contracts of this kind nevertheless been made?
10. If so, between what trade unions or industries have they been concluded?
11. What is the opinion of both employers and labor concerning this kind of contract?

SECTION IX.—HYGIENE AND SAFETY

1. Date of the law.
2. Date of the decree on rules and regulations.
3. Industries affected.
4. What provisions are included for the small industry and for home work?
5. Objectives of the law on safety.
6. Objectives of the law on hygiene.
7. Penalties.
8. Do workers share in the enforcement of said penalties?
9. Results.
10. Criticism.

SECTION X.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

1. Date of the law.
2. Date of the decree on rules and regulations.
3. Is this law based on the principle of occupational risk?
4. If so, does it maintain or revoke the principles of indemnity established by common law?
5. Does it include laborers of all industries or only those of certain industries? If there is any limitation, state the industries covered by the law.
6. What is the salary limit for eligibility to enjoy the benefits of the law?
7. What is the method of ascertaining the salary which serves as a basis for the payment of compensation?
8. Amount of compensation corresponding to each case of incapacity.
9. Whom does the law consider as the heirs or beneficiaries of the compensation?
10. Is the insurance system obligatory or optional?
11. Is the principle of exemption in case of contributory negligence accepted? If so, how does the law define said negligence?
12. System employed with regard to medical and pharmaceutical aid.

13. Are occupational diseases considered under the law on the same basis as industrial accidents? If so, state what are the occupational diseases recognized as such for the purposes of the law.

14. Length of time after which the right to compensation is void.

15. Means employed for the proper enforcement of the law. Is this enforcement entrusted to the administration, or partially or wholly to the courts?

16. In the case of an insolvent employer who owes compensation, has the worker to whom it is due any guarantee of payment?

17. Maximum amount of compensation established by law.

18. Results of the law, especially from the viewpoint of the accruing benefits, shown, if possible, by figures.

19. Criticism or outline of suggestions concerning such amendments as would seem advisable.

SECTION XI.—SYSTEM OF SOCIAL INSURANCE

1. Date of the law.
2. Date of the decree on rules and regulations.
3. Trade unions and industries affected.
4. Method of securing funds (amounts contributed).
5. Benefits granted.
6. Is the insurance voluntary or obligatory?
7. System employed in the management of the organization.
8. Results obtained.
9. Criticism.
10. What is the present opinion with regard to the development of social insurance?

SECTION XII.—LABOR PARTICIPATION IN FACTORY MANAGEMENT AND PROFIT-SHARING

Section A, Factory Management:

1. Is the sanction of a law which gives to workers some participation in the internal administration of industries deemed advisable or possible?

2. If so, to what extent is it deemed possible that such participation might be granted?

3. Have any bills been submitted to this end?

4. Are any factory committees in operation through voluntary action of the employer, notwithstanding the nonexistence of laws on the subject?

Section B, Profit-sharing by Workers.

1. Is the passage of a law establishing the participation of laborers and employees in the profits of industries and commerce possible?

2. What are the opinions of employers and employees with regard to this matter?

3. Have any bills been submitted on the subject?

4. Has this system actually been established in the industries of the nation?

SECTION XIII.—POLICIES OF AND LEGISLATION ON LABOR ASSOCIATIONS

1. From the theoretical point of view, what are the policies of the labor unions of the nation?

2. What activities do such associations actually carry on?

3. In case labor unions have been the subject of legislation, what results has the law produced?

4. Date of the law.

5. Date of the decree on rules and regulations.

6. Enumeration of the rights granted by law to labor unions.
7. Enumeration of the obligations imposed upon them.
8. Criticism.

SECTION XIV.—INDUSTRIAL COURTS AND LABOR LEGISLATION

1. Are there special judges to decide on matters relating to labor contracts (accidents, salaries due, etc.), or are such matters decided by judges having ordinary or common jurisdiction?

2. If there are special courts, (*a*) How are they organized? (*b*) What procedure do they follow in the trials of such cases? (*c*) What practical results have been obtained?

3. If no special courts exist: (*a*) Are they believed to be desirable? (*b*) Would it be advisable to constitute said courts with counsellors-at-law or laymen, as judges? (*c*) What general rules of procedure are believed to be the most suitable in order to secure the best results? (*d*) What matters would properly come under the jurisdiction of such courts?

4. Does the State furnish free legal assistance in any form to workers who find themselves compelled to litigate on matters closely related to labor?

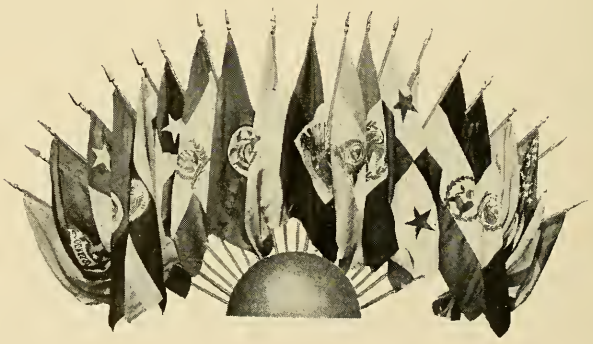
SECTION XV.—ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INSTITUTE FOR CENTRALIZING INFORMATION ON AMERICAN SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

1. Has the necessity of establishing an institute to centralize information on American social activities been recognized?

2. If so: (*a*) What would be its special duties? (*b*) Should it be an organization of an official or unofficial character? (*c*) What would be the best means of meeting the expenses of said office?

3. Is it believed feasible to fix certain general rules for standardizing the statistics of American social activities?

4. If so, what social activities would be considered susceptible of a uniform presentation so that comparative statistics might be secured?



EXPRESSIONS OF REGRET AT DEPARTURE OF THE MINISTER OF ECUADOR

AT THE special meeting of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union held on Wednesday, October 1, the Chairman of the Board, Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States, voiced the regret of all the members of the Board at the coming departure of the Minister of Ecuador, Dr. Rafael H. Elizalde. In speaking of the long period of service which Dr. Elizalde had rendered at Washington, the Chairman said: "The Minister of Ecuador has been with us a great many years. He has been a most valued friend and collaborator and we shall greatly miss, not only his advice and his counsel, but the grace of his presence and the warmth of his friendship. I know that we feel that we shall lose a companion and that we shall all send him on his way with our best wishes for his success at the post to which he has been assigned, which success may be taken for granted; and also for his personal happiness and that of his family."

Dr. Elizalde expressed his appreciation of the observations made by the Chairman of the Board and of the courtesies that had been accorded him, in the following words:

"Mr. Chairman, Members of the Governing Board, Mr. Director General:

"I wish to express my profound gratitude for the gracious words with which the Chairman has honored me by reason of my approaching withdrawal from the diplomatic functions which I have performed in Washington and which for almost eight years have given me, among others, the honor of being a member of the governing board of this notable and worthy institution.

"It seems indeed a long period of time when in looking around me I observe that I am the only one who remains to-day of those who surrounded this table the first Wednesday in April, 1917.

"And I think, then, not without sadness, that it is time for me also to depart. The 'be renewed or die' (rinovarse o morire) of the Italian thinker, is a graphic expression of a hard natural law.

"In meeting with you to-day in this room, for the last time, I have not been able to silence the affectionate remembrance of my absent colleagues, many of them now on the long journey, and in taking



HIS EXCELLENCY, DR. RAFAEL H. ELIZALDE

Retiring Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Ecuador to the United States

my leave in my turn, I should like to leave here among those who have so honorably come to take their places, the same pleasant remembrance.

"You represent those who have in their hands the destinies of an entire hemisphere, where at the magic call of the spirit of independence powerful nationalities arose and grew, which have broken the old moulds of human history because they do not found their greatness on war and conquest, but on cooperation between equals, as an example to the world.

"This institution, whose name is not a threat to any one, but a solid guarantee of that spirit of independance and collaboration among the nations of these Americas, and which constitutes a tangible basis for the communion of ideas which the mutual acquaintance of Americans of all latitudes has fostered, has already performed great works and will perform others still greater.

"These are not my desires alone, but the desires of the whole Continent, discounting, of course, those insincere elements which try to deceive themselves and every one else by proclaiming disintegrating and absurd ideas.

"I shall not end this brief discourse without expressing to the chairman, members of the governing board, and the entire staff of the Pan American Union my most sincere gratitude for the attentions and kindnesses which I owe to them, nor without stating that I shall always remember them with gratitude and even with legitimate pride."

A motion of the Minister of Uruguay, that the remarks of Dr. Elizalde be printed in the bulletin of the Pan American Union as a tribute to the minister, was seconded by the Chargé d'Affaires of El Salvador and unanimously adopted by the board.

The chairman of the board expressed the thanks of all the members for the sentiments that had been expressed and concluded his remarks with the following:

"The minister feels that he is the sole survivor of an ancient group, but we are all reminded that individuals pass and nations continue, and that we are constantly finding ourselves either as newcomers or as survivors in constantly changing relations; but the great thing, of course, that gives us a deep satisfaction is that in our place and time we do our part, even as the minister has done here."



MILLIONS BEING INVESTED IN BOLIVIAN OIL FIELD[1]

By Nelson Rounsevell

CONSIDERING the extent of territory included, the remoteness from civilization, distance and difficulties of transportation, general magnitude of the project and the vastness of the amounts expended, it may well be claimed that the present operations of the Standard Oil Co. in southern Bolivia are the most extensive ever undertaken and carried out in an unproven field.

The territory covered by the prospecting and development work includes an area more than 500 miles long with an average width of about 65 miles. Over this almost trackless extent of desert, jungle, and mountain side 27 different field expeditions in charge of geologists and engineers have made exhaustive studies and surveys. More than 16,000 square miles of territory have been covered by traverses, the results of which are being compiled upon a series of 33 maps at a scale of 1:40,000.

This immense preliminary work has been mostly of a reconnaissance character, with the detailed study and selection of four drilling sites. The geologists and field engineers in charge of these expeditions have labored under untold difficulties, hundreds of miles from the habitations of civilized man, a week or more distant from medical aid in case of illness or accident, frequently two days travel from water supply and at all times handicapped by the inadequacy and inefficiency of native labor employed to assist in the work.

Following closely in the wake of the geological studies and the survey work have come long trains of heavy ox and mule carts, over hundreds of miles of newly constructed and recently repaired roads, carrying more than 1,300 tons of machinery and supplies to the drilling sites. In this service more than 200 two-wheeled carts have been in use, 60 of which were specially constructed on the ground for the purpose and from 700 to 800 mules were in almost constant service during the transportation.

TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULT

These cart roads cross several large rivers which during the rainy season are frequently unfordable. The approaches were tediously

[1] The *American Weekly*, B. A., May 24, 1924.

built, only to be washed out by every succeeding storm. Over long stretches there were miles of deep mud, through which the navigation of the heavily laden carts was accomplished with the greatest difficulty and progress was at times impossible. In other places the new roads lead over difficult mountain passes where passage was only attained by cutting roadways out of the solid rock in the canyon sides, in one place at a 20 per cent grade for a distance of nearly a mile.

In addition to four complete strings of drilling tools, boilers, engines, tanks, and other oil-well supplies, each of the four outfits was equipped with such items as a complete sawmill, for cutting derrick timbers, an electric light plant to provide for night work, an ice plant for the conservation and preservation of food supplies in the inaccessible



Courtesy of Standard Oil Company

SUPPLIES FOR ONE OF THE EXPEDITIONS

The geologists and field engineers in charge of the numerous expeditions have labored under untold difficulties hundreds of miles distant from the habitations of civilized man

and undeveloped regions. Taken as a whole these strings of tools and sets of equipment were the most complete ever sent to any part of the world.

Operations are being carried on through one organization, although technically, two companies are operating—The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, which holds a concession from the Bolivian Government to explore in the department of Santa Cruz, Chuquisaca and Tarija for the purpose of selecting for ultimate exploitation, in partnership with the State, up to 1,000,000 hectares of fiscal lands in the said three departments; and the Standard Oil Co. of Bolivia, organized in 1921, which is the owner in fee of approximately 700,000 hectares of protroloferous lands located in the same three departments named above.

The area covered consists of parallel, low mountain ranges, on the east slope of the cordillera, the extreme height of which is less than 6,000 feet above sea level. The general extent of these parallel ranges is from north to south with the drainage breaking through the passes in the mountains, generally to the eastward. At the south end to the concessions, the drainage is through the Pilcomayo River to the southeast, eventually reaching the Atlantic through the Paraná. At the north end, drainage is into the Amazon Basin.

GATEWAY FROM ARGENTINA

The nearest navigation at the south is the Paraná River, lying about 400 miles to the east of the line of the concessions. From the south



Courtesy of Standard Oil Company

TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES

Difficult mountain passes, several rivers—frequently unfordable during the rainy season—and miles of deep mud were some of the problems confronting the road engineers

end of the concessions, navigation is about 100 miles to the north of Santa Cruz, and this navigation is interrupted on the way to the Amazon by the falls and rapids on the way to the Mamoré River, which are passed by means of the Madeira-Mamoré railroad for a length of 120 miles.

The nearest approach to the concession by railroad is through northern Argentina, via Orán and Embarcación, from which the drilling sites are located at distances varying from 40 miles from Berméjo No. 1 to Orán, to more than 300 miles from Saipuru No. 1 to Embarcación. This latter distance is expected to be materially shortened in the near future by the construction of the Argentine

railway, Yacuiba-Santa Cruz, which, it is predicted, will soon be completed nearly to the frontier.

Communication depends upon a single telephone wire running from Embarcación to the north, following the pack trail from Yacuiba to Boyuiba, a distance of about 135 miles. This line is badly neglected and communication is sometimes interrupted during the rainy season for a month or more at a time. There is no regular mail service to the regions in which operations are being carried on, nearer than Embarcación. The nearest banking facilities are at Sucre, Santa Cruz and Tarija in Bolivia and at Orán in Argentina.

The experience of geologists in North America and other fields has demonstrated that there are two stages of geological work necessary to gain a proper understanding of the oil possibilities of an area. First, a broad scale, general study of the regions as a whole; and second, a detailed study of the individual structures and formations that may be the actual oil sands.

The first must be relatively complete before the second can be intelligently undertaken, otherwise the latter may be ill-advised and lead to unwise expenditures of effort and money.

For work over a region of similar size in North America there would be at hand, for the geologists, a vast fund of information giving the first requirement, namely, a reconnaissance understanding of the country. For the Bolivian territory, when it was decided to undertake an investigation of its oil resources, practically no information of this character was at hand. In North America there would have been available an aggregate of scientific studies going back over 50 or 100 years. These would appear in the publications of the National and various State Governments, besides many privately published reports of individual scientists appearing in the reports of scores of scientific societies. An extent of country as great as that now being studied in southern Bolivia would in North America have probably been worked by as many as 100 geologists, over a long period of years, and the discussions and adjustments of opinion and the data collected would form an indispensible background for a geologist undertaking the examination of specific oil properties.

LACK OF SCIENTIFIC DATA

But in Bolivia, this scientific background was lacking, and all this fund of preliminary, general information had to be built up. The general decision to enter this territory, involving the expenditure of many millions, was based on the broad general studies of this character, no detailed work applying to the single location of a test well having been completed at the time it was decided to attempt to exploit oil in southeast Bolivia.

Necessarily, the entire efforts of the organization were concentrated on an attempt to fill in this lack of general knowledge prior to attempting the more detailed work needed for practical operations. The highly speculative nature of the undertaking may be readily understood by considering that even up to the present, there is no definite knowledge giving more than a suggestion to the geologists that this region may finally come within the ranks of the producing oil countries of the world.

Prior to 1922, seventeen different geologists in charge of parties connected with the interests of the Standard Oil Co. and other organizations, made studies of the territory, which, with one exception, were confined to the geology of the front ranges; the back ranges



Courtesy of Standard Oil Company

HAULING MATERIALS TO THE DRILLING SITES

More than 200 two-wheeled carts, and about 800 mules have been in almost constant service

were entirely unknown. Even with this number of men in the field, the actual amount of general information available, and the relative certainty of the information based on this work, was much less than would be available at once for a region of like size in North America.

The magnitude of the program undertaken in this preliminary examination and survey work, may be best realized from the fact that to merely cross the regions under consideration required a 500-mile continuous mule journey over an area practically without trails, cart roads or bridges. Considering the size and complex requirements of the undertaking, the programme, as it has been carried out, is probably without precedent in oil field operation.

FIVE GEOLOGIC COMMISSIONS

Five separate geologic commissions were organized in close contact with the engineers on the ground in 1922, for the detailed mapping to control the selection of drill sites and for the further revision of the permanent land selections in the field. These commissions were headed, in each case, by a mature and broadly experienced geologist brought specially for this purpose from North America.

One party devoted the entire year to a study of the district lying north of the line from Samiapata to Taruma. This proved to be the least known and most inaccessible of the territory studied. No advance information could be given to the engineers, and the men connected with this work carried out the most elaborate surveys which have been made in Santa Cruz up to date. Instrumental lines were run over the plains area extending northwest from Santa Cruz, through Las Lomas, Motacú and on to Buena Vista.

The privations endured, dangers encountered, and hardships undergone by these five engineering parties in their year's experience in going over the cordillera, through the montaña and down into the jungles of Bolivia, measuring and mapping this hitherto almost trackless area, would fill a book with thrilling experiences which will probably never be recorded. The official Standard Oil reports merely hint at the difficulties in such brief paragraphs as: "Approximately 40 per cent of the total period was lost, due to lack of labor, illness in traveling, and because of lack of means of communication."

In the face of, and in spite of all these difficulties and handicaps, practically all the field survey work as laid out was completed; the total length of lines run amounting to nearly 2,500 miles. Hundreds of permanent monuments were placed and data procured for the first set of maps ever made covering this vast territory with any degree of completeness or accuracy.

Practically all the field parties reported in Lagunillas in December, nearly one year after their outfitting in La Paz. For some time the engineers remained in Lagunillas computing and plotting their field notes, until March, 1923, when, with the exception or two who remained in the field, they all went to the Buenos Aires office. Here they have been engaged in plotting their field work, resulting in the completion of the series of maps of 33 sheets on a scale of 1:40,000, showing all traverses run, concessions, boundary lines, structure lines, locations, and points of departure for all concessions; forming one map from Fortín Campero to Santa Cruz.

REGION POTENTIALLY RICH

This map forms a most valuable addition to the geographical knowledge of Bolivia, being the only map of dependable detailed

reference for the region covered. A region, which, in addition to its oil possibilities which have caused the expenditure of many millions of dollars by the Standard Oil Co., is rich in timber resources, undeveloped fruit and agricultural territory of vast extent, and sheep and cattle ranges of virgin soil.

The story of the transportation problems encountered in the movement of this considerable volume of machinery, supplies, and general freight from the railheads at Orán and Embarcación to the four drilling sites over several hundred miles of unbroken forests, jungles, and mountainside, of itself presents sufficient difficulties to have discouraged and perhaps bankrupted any outfit of less resources than the Standard. Over one section there was no water in the dry



Courtesy of Standard Oil Company

CUTTING DOWN BANK AT A DRILLING LOCATION

Numerous geologic commissions made extensive studies of the territory to determine the sites for drilling

season for a stretch of nearly 50 miles, and the mules had to be driven off the road from 4 to 5 miles for water. Then over this same section, in the rainy season, mud and washouts made the roadbed all but impassable.

Derrick timbers and all lumber for camp and other construction have been manufactured on the spot by the company's saw mills, and the camps, when once established, have been so complete that there has been but little lacking for either comfort or convenience, or for the continuous and satisfactory prosecution of the drilling work.

The first two wells to be started, known as Bermejo No. 1 and No. 2, have been abandoned. No. 1 because of a series of accidents covering a period of four months in which several sets of tools were irrecoverably lost in the hole at a depth of 1,840 feet and all efforts

to "drill around" failed. No. 2 was abandoned at a comparatively shallow depth because of encountered quicksand.

Cambeti No. 1 and Saipuru No. 1 were at last reports still drilling and making satisfactory progress. The former, which is now down considerably more than 2,200 feet, passed through oil-bearing sands at between the 400 and 100 foot levels, and is considered to have very encouraging showings.

To the casual observer it would appear that the operations of the Standard Oil Co. in Bolivia form one of the greatest "wild-catting" adventures ever undertaken in any field. The expenditure of so many millions in the persistent prospecting of so large an unproved territory is without equal in the annals of the entire oil industry. Except for extensive surface seepages and the opinions of geologists there is no evidence that oil will ever be discovered in paying quantities; any discovery will have to be in very substantial quantity to warrant the construction of pipe lines over hundreds of miles to deep water or railway transportation.

OIL EXPECTED SOON

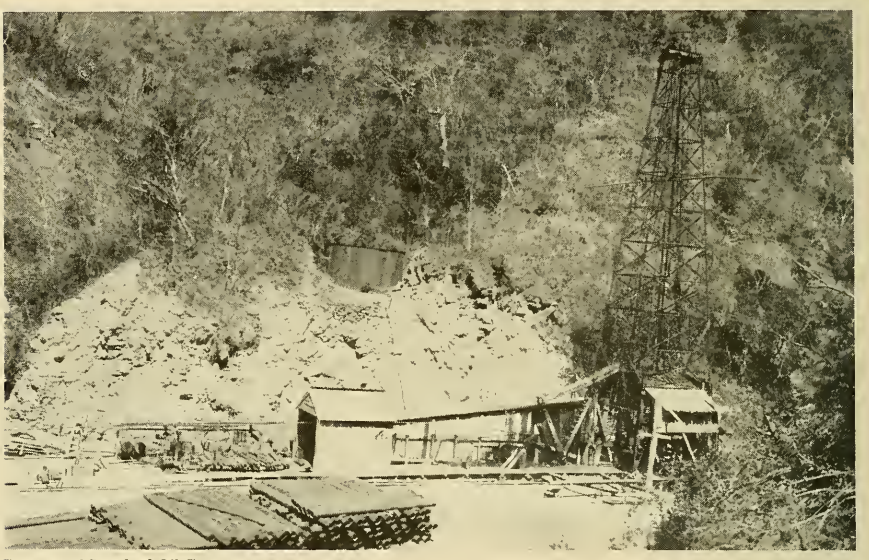
If any outfit of less reputation and sagacity than the Standard were undertaking such development work it would be classed as the wildest kind of speculation. But it is generally conceded that, however uncertain the venture may look to outsiders, the Standard very likely knows what it is doing. Word is confidently anticipated by all observers that oil has been struck in paying quantities by the Standard in Bolivia. Just when this word will be received no one dares to predict, but with two wells now drilling, one below 1,600 and the other below 2,200, such word may be received at any time.

The development being carried on by the Standard, although on lands within the Republic of Bolivia, really means fully as much to Argentina as to Bolivia in the way of general prosperity and profit which might follow oil discovery. Present transportation facilities from Buenos Aires and the Atlantic seaboard are so much more advantageous than to La Paz and the Pacific Ocean ports that practically all supplies and machinery are brought in through Argentina. Except locally in the vicinity of the wells, general business conditions in Bolivia are but little benefited by the millions being spent within her borders on oil development work.

To the Bolivian Government, however, oil discovery on an extensive scale will mean an immense increase in revenue by reason of the favorable conditions of the contract on which the concessions are based, giving to the Government 11 per cent royalty on all oil production. The bright prospects and confident expectations of oil discovery constitutes one of the most encouraging features in

Bolivian outlook for the future. A comparatively moderate oil production would provide sufficient Government revenues to carry out all of the projected railway construction and would enable the inauguration of many important and much-needed public works.

One of the main causes for exorbitant costs of railway transportation in Bolivia is the excessive costs of coal for locomotive fuel, and one of the principal benefits which are expected to accrue to Bolivia with the discovery of oil in paying commercial quantity will be a cheapening of railway transportation costs which would result from the use of cheap, locally produced, crude oil for locomotive fuel.



Courtesy of Standard Oil Company

SAIPURU NO. 1 WELL

One of the two wells still drilling and which is reported as making satisfactory progress

The problem of transportation between La Paz and the Bolivian oil fields will be materially improved with the completion of the Villazón-Atocha railway, connecting the railways of Bolivia with those of the Argentine. It is predicted that the year 1925 will witness the completion of this connecting link in rail connection which will shorten the traveling time between La Paz and the oil fields by several days. It is as yet impossible to safely predict whether it will be possible to ship freight from Pacific ports via the Villazón-Atocha line into the oil fields in competition with the Argentine rates from Buenos Aires to the oil fields or not, but for passenger travel the route from the Pacific and across Bolivia will, it is expected, be fully as quick and as cheap as from the Atlantic across Argentina.

The Bolivian Government have for many years had in view a project for the construction of a railway, east from Cochabamba to Santa Cruz. The difficulties of construction and the lack of development in the regions to be traversed by this proposed line have rendered the project impracticable up to the present. But the possibilities of oil discovery in the very area to be crossed by the projected railway line has revived discussion of the project, and it is argued by many that oil discovery in the Department of Santa Cruz would make the construction of the line not only immediately practicable, but absolutely imperative, in order that Bolivia might obtain the full benefits of the wealth within her domains.



Courtesy of Standard Oil Company

ANOTHER VIEW OF SAIPURU NO. 1

THE REDISCOVERY OF CENTRAL AMERICA

By Thomas F. Lee

ABOUT the time the Three Wise Men were following the star to the Bethlehem stable, the highly civilized Mayan people of Chiapas, Honduras, and Guatemala were building temples, monoliths, and palaces in the valleys of the Chamelecon and Usumacinta. At Palenque, Quirigua, and Copán these astonishing works of a lost race are being uncovered by Morley, Spinden, Morris, and others, working under the patronage of the Carnegie Institution, the Peabody Museum, and other scientific bodies. They are disclosing ruined cities whose buildings compare favorably with modern architectural standards, monuments covered with clearcut inscriptions and with carved oriental faces but slightly eroded by tropical sun, rain, and wind, though many centuries overgrown by jungle.

To-day, the cycle of history has brought civilized man back to these same spots. He fairly stumbled upon the ruins of Quirigua in his act of wiping out the jungle to plant bananas. This part of Central America has been rediscovered and Anglo-Saxon civilization with its railways, telephones, steamships, hospitals and machine-like efficiency is spreading inland over the same valleys that once fed a populous and highly civilized Mayan community.

But while the great banana companies are reoccupying this jungle-grown and one-time abandoned coast, and while this little body of scientists are disclosing the ruins of that old-time civilization, a few Americans, moved to explore some of the unfrequented trails that stretch back from Latin American capitals, have rediscovered one of the most alluring playgrounds for the "turista Americana" to be found on the continent. I say rediscovered, because four hundred years ago Alvarado beat his way down through the Guatemala highlands and occupied the great tableland that until recently has kept its secrets of ethnology and its scenic wonders, its legends and its charm, safe from the ken of those who take "personally conducted" tours.

This extraordinary territory is available to the tourist by means of steamships from American ports, and can be explored in most directions by the lines of the International Railways of Central America,

supplemented by automobiles and pack animals. Guatemala, Honduras, and Salvador are well served by the railroad.

I rode from Puerto Barrios, in a private train of the International Railways, up to the backbone of the continent—a mile high at Guatemala City—then down to the Pacific coast and on to Retalhuleu. Then began, in a trail-broken automobile, the most spectacular trip I have ever taken in Latin America. Over a trail lined with Indian carriers and pack trains, we climbed through mountain gorges, up past the smoking volcano of Santa Maria, past ledges of rock from which steam jets issue, past steam-heated caves, on to Quetzaltenango, 8,000 feet high, the heart of Guatemala's highlands, drenched with the soft air of never-ending spring.



Photograph by Thomas F. Lee

AMERICAN LEGATION

In the patio of the American Legation in Guatemala City. His Excellency Arthur H. Geissler, Minister of the United States, with the Honorable Henry Lane Wilson, former Ambassador to Chile and Mexico

This is the Indian country—more picturesque than Mexico or Peru and much closer to New Orleans than is New York. Here the Maya-Kuichés Indians raise their own flocks, card and spin and weave wool from which their multicolored garments are fashioned. Here is another world, a strange language, a people steeped in paganism while practicing the rites of the Christian Church. Here are the strange things, the bizarre, the picturesque and the beautiful, for which our migrating thousands search the "Old World" each year. One meets these survivors of the Kuichés in weird processions, bearing aloft a papier-mâché image of the Virgin or of some saint, chanting the while the queer, minor songs that come from their very souls.

From Quetzaltenango, we climbed to 12,000 feet as we crossed the pass on Mount Quiché. It was cold there, although the month was May and we were well within the Tropics. In addition to heavy clothing, we wrapped ourselves in thick Indian rugs, while the radiator of our car steamed furiously, for water boils at this altitude upon slight provocation. The usual 212° are not necessary. Air pressure is sufficiently lightened so that some 160° of heat has the proper agitating effect upon the "agua pura."

You see, in this country temperature is not a matter of latitude—it depends upon altitude. A mile above sea level takes one from bananas to wheat, from sultry August to delightful June. Our automobile had started at sea level, hot, humid, sultry. At Quetzal-



Photograph by Thomas F. Lee

ONE OF THE PALM-ENCLOSED CHURCHES OF THE HOT COUNTRY

tenango, we were rummaging through our luggage for heavy clothing. It was early spring. On top of Mount Quiché, it was mild winter. A mile in altitude had about the same effect upon climate that a trip of 1,500 miles directly north might have. When we reached 12,000 feet, it was equivalent to having jumped nimbly north beyond the Canadian line.

At this point the scenery becomes spectacular. In the distance the volcano of Santa Maria is a gray cone with a smoke cloud hanging to the crater lip and successions of pine-clad mountain ridges spread out to the north. It might have been a green sea lashed into unthinkable billows, then frozen in its place, with here and there a jagged, naked peak pushing up to ease the monotony.



Photograph by Thomas F. Lee

MODERN CIVILIZATION REPLACING THE OLD

Where an ancient Mayan civilization had once flourished and where its early temples, monoliths, and palaces are still to be seen, now stands a modern hospital built by the United Fruit Company



Photograph by Thomas F. Lee

A COUNTRY HOME IN THE SUBTROPICAL REGION OF CENTRAL AMERICA

Down the slopes of Mount Quiché we slid, through uncruised forests of venerable cedars, to a point where of a sudden one looks down over the red-tiled roofs of Solala to Lake Atitlán, a blue gem, 6,000 feet above sea level, set in the crater of an age-old volcano and overhung by the twin peaks of "El Volcán de Atitlán," some 13,000 feet above the sea. Switzerland has nothing finer than these splendid volcanic cones overshadowing Lake Atitlán.

But scenic beauty holds small interest compared with the Indians of this section. About Lake Atitlán are 12 Indian villages named for The Twelve Apostles. Each one has its own picturesque quality, its queer customs, its native dress, markets, and plazas splashed with



Photograph by Thomas F. Lee

ANCIENT TOWER

This ruined tower was built long before Boston was a village of log cabins. It is part of the ancient edifice on Cerrito del Carmen, near Guatemala City

color. One leaves Panajachel in a little steamer shortly after sunrise and spends a day visiting these villages. The trip might easily be lengthened to a week, and the tourist in search of the unusual and the beautiful, and the artist on the lookout for color, form, and beauty, must needs be dragged away from Atitlán by force. The drop down the side of a cliff from Solala to Panajachel, 3 miles to descend 2,000 feet, is worth the time, expense, and effort of the trip from New York. One's automobile creeps down a rough and narrow trail, always with the lake below him and too frequently with only the narrowest ledge of rock seeming to stand between him, a thousand foot sheer-away drop and a cold plunge in these icy highland waters.



Photograph by Thomas F. Lee

LAKE ATITLÁN, GUATEMALA

Lake Atitlán is liquid sapphire set in a crater bowl and overshadowed by the volcano Atitlán. The town in the foreground is Solalá



Photograph by Thomas F. Lee

EL VOLCÁN DE AGUA

Standing on the ruins of "El Colegio de Cristo" and looking toward "El Volcán de Agua," whose crater is 12,000 feet above the level of the sea

From Atitlán one rides for half a day down the crest of the mountain ridge to Antigua, the ancient capital of Guatemala, set between the twin volcanoes, "Agua and Fuego." To me this is the most charming, peaceful, and picturesque spot in all America. Here are the ruins of the really magnificent buildings built by the Spaniards 400 years ago, with the labor of the race they had conquered. Here are coffee plantations that might be parks, orange groves, fields of sugar cane, mountains covered with pines and flowers everywhere, for we have again come down from winter into spring. Antigua is just about a mile above the level of the waters of the Pacific, 30 miles



Photograph by Thomas F. Lee

CHURCH OF THE MERCEDES

One of the ancient and beautiful edifices spared by earthquake and inundation and standing to-day in Antigua, the one-time capital of Guatemala

from the newer capital, with a good automobile road connecting it with modern things.

And now, to you, my fellow wanderers, when next December comes, toss a few indispensables into your traveling bag, go south three days from New Orleans to Puerto Barrios and up to Guatemala City. Do not expect some one with a megaphone to tell you all about it as you go along. Do not be disappointed if hotel guides and tourists' itineraries and Alpine hotel rates are missing. Just subsidize an automobile in Guatemala City and then go for a month of charming springtime, in the most picturesque country in America and among the most interesting Indian races of the continent. Go

to Antigua and stop for a week at "El Hotel Manchén," set about a patio overgrown with palms and aguacates, oranges, and flowering vines and with a terraced strawberry bed along one side, where luscious berries turn scarlet every day. Spend a week in this ancient capital with its magnificent ruins that were part of a proud city before New York was a straggling village. Then motor over the watershed to Lake Atitlán and on to Quetzaltenango, where you will buy more Indian blankets and embroidered "huipiles" and Indian handiwork than is good for a modest purse. Then on for another week or so to the west coast plantations—Chocola, El Baúl, Pantaleón, and San Andrés—where Guatemala's feudal lords hold sway over coffee "fincas" and plantations of sugar cane and cacao.

When this 30 days is done you will reluctantly turn north again, feeling certain that neither in Europe nor any other part of our own continent is there a tour so filled with beauty, genuine enjoyment, a never-flagging interest, and withal, much comfort, as may be had only a few kilometers off the beaten track that leads by rail to Guatemala's capital.



GUATEMALA CITY

CLOSER INTER-AMERICAN INTELLECTUAL RELATIONS

A MODEST but far-reaching plan is now being worked out by a small group of men in Buenos Aires by which it is hoped to bring about in a practical way the much discussed but as yet unrealized ideal of a real exchange of teachers and students among the universities of the United States and those of the republics of Central and South America. In brief, the plan does not include the exchange of the most eminent lecturers on superimportant subjects nor the annual transfer of shiploads of students but, rather, it provides for an exchange of those teachers and students which each country may wish to send to the others. The plan is to bring about an exchange of teachers of the English and Spanish languages and of students, such as those of the literature of Spanish America, who desire to go to Latin America and of students of engineering and other subjects who want to go to the United States.

This very important project is now being worked out with the utmost care by a small group of Argentines and Americans in Buenos Aires and their group will be affiliated with the International Institute of Education in New York, of which Dr. Stephen P. Duggan is chairman. The Buenos Aires group was organized in July being attended by the American ambassador, four former ministers of education in Argentina, the rectors of the four chief schools of the National University, and seven or eight American university men, resident in Buenos Aires, who are deeply interested in the project.

A committee was appointed to work out the details of organization and control. The chairman of this committee, Alejandro Bunge C. E., chief of the national statistical bureau, is also a graduate of an American engineering school. The other members of the committee are Mr. Edward F. Feely, American commercial attaché, who has been very active in bringing about the present organization, and Señor de la Carcova, another graduate in engineering.

This committee plans to begin immediately the selection of the finest type of young American engineer, graduate of a technical school in the United States, and to bring him to Argentina, not to teach engineering at first, but to teach English. His engineering

training will fit him to work into other places and, primarily, it will give the Argentines a greater interest and appreciation—a more human contact with him. To exchange with this American, it is planned to select with the greatest care a young Argentine graduate of the National University, in fine arts or engineering, to teach Spanish in an American university, with his own qualities to recommend him for his close approach to the students there.

This is the beginning of the plan for the exchange of teachers, and on this basis alone it will be worked out at present—the great dreams of the future and the exchange of world-famous masters will wait; they are laying foundations now. As to students, the plan will be to select with the greatest care, both for scholarship and character, the Argentine students who will be sent, chiefly to American engineering schools, and for the present chiefly for postgraduate work. The university will be selected carefully for the student, and he will be watched and helped by the international committee in the United States, thus avoiding many of the difficulties of erratic choices and the many changes in school which the Argentines, who now go to the United States, find is one of their great difficulties.

As for the American students who come to Buenos Aires, the choice of men will be made in the United States, and the students will be more varied at first than the Argentines going to the American universities. But the chief fact will be that the committee here, both Argentines and Americans, will make it their business to see that the boys find their way about, make the proper choice of courses, know the right men, do not get homesick, and in every way make the most of their opportunity to know the heart of this great country Argentina.

The plan for the Argentine students in the United States is going a little further in another direction. The committee plans to approach the great American manufacturing companies, who make a practice of putting a class of student workers into their shops each year to work through and up to executive positions, and to persuade these companies to make similar scholarships for Argentines, either with the view of using them as their company representatives in Argentina or in other countries of Spanish speech or of allowing them to return, after their course, to take part in the industrial development into which Argentina is now entering.

In every phase the plan has all the signs of practicability, and the predictions for its success are generous and widespread. The problem of the exchange of teachers and students between the United States and Latin America has rested hitherto, almost entirely, with the Latin American end, but the plan of the Buenos Aires mixed committee of Americans and Argentines promises to keep closely in touch with every development and to eliminate the last stumbling block to the realization of this great inter-American ideal.

COMMERCIAL AVIATION IN COLOMBIA

By Dr. Peter Paul von Bauer

IN DECEMBER, 1919, the Sociedad Colombo-Alemana de Transportes Aéreos, popularly known from its initial letters as the Scadta, was founded in Barranquilla, Colombia, with a provisional capital of 100,000 pesos (later increased to 200,000 pesos) and incorporated under the laws of the Republic. This company proposed to establish communication by air with the interior of Colombia, utilizing for the purpose aircraft of German origin. The first hydroairplanes having arrived in Barranquilla from Germany in July, 1920, the task of setting them up and of erecting hangars was immediately begun under the direction of a German aviator.

Barranquilla, an important commercial center advantageously situated on the estuary of the Magdalena River near the Caribbean sea, was an ideal center for these activities. Since there was no direct railway communication between this city and the interior of the country, the great stream of the Magdalena was the chief commercial artery of Colombia, uniting the Atlantic coast with far distant regions and bearing the traveler the greater part of the journey to Bogotá, capital of the Republic, nearly 1,200 kilometers away (1 kilometer equals 0.62 mile). Since slow river steamers were the means of communication between Caribbean ports and the important inland districts, such as the mountainous region of Antioquia, the city of Medellín, and the lofty plateaus of Boyacá and Cundinamarca, on the latter of which Bogotá is situated, the necessity of a more expeditious service had long been felt, this being now supplied by hydroairplanes with a consequent saving of time and money.

The first months after the arrival of the aircraft were occupied with experimental and practice flights. In October, 1920, the first two hydroairplanes flew to Girardot, on the Upper Magdalena, the terminus of a railway over the cordillera to Bogotá. After making the necessary changes in one of the machines, it was flown to Bogotá, the first to make the trip under its own power from the coast and over the Andes to the Plain of Bogotá, 2,700 meters above sea level.

The most important result of these flights was the realization of the necessity of modifications in the motor and in the structure of the plane itself, in order to adapt them to the atmospheric conditions of the Tropics, since they did not at first satisfy the technical depart-

ment of the Scadta, notwithstanding the excellent record of this model in Europe. In building the next three hydroairplanes for the Colombian service these changes were embodied, and new parts were sent for the first two. The aerial fleet of the Scadta now numbers six, shops and hangars being provided in both Barranquilla and Girardot.

Finally, in August, 1921, communication by air with a fixed itinerary of weekly round trips was opened between Barranquilla and Girardot (1,000 kilometers), and Girardot and Neiva (150 kilometers), the Barranquilla-Cartagena line (120 kilometers) being added subsequently. At present (April, 1924), the hydroairplanes make two round trips to Girardot weekly, leaving Barranquilla on Tuesdays and Fridays in order to connect with the trans-Atlantic mail steamers, and making four stops before arriving at their destination only eight



THE "SCADTA" HANGARS IN BARRANQUILLA

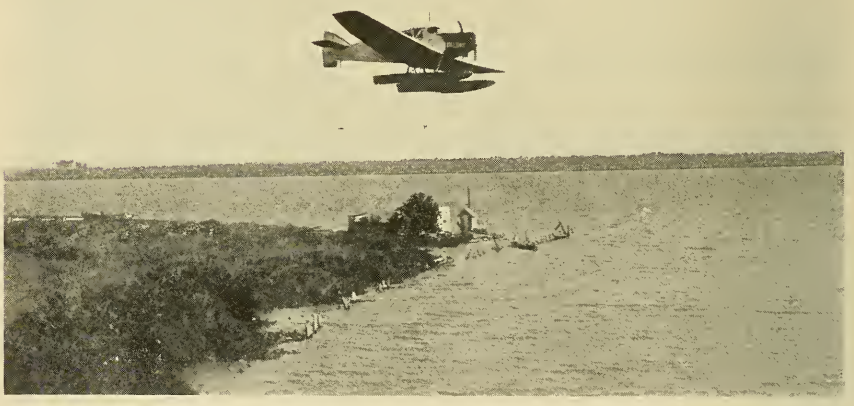
or nine hours after their departure. Since there is no night train for Bogotá, the air mail for Bogotá is put aboard the train at Girardot on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, reaching the capital at 5 in the afternoon, and being distributed in the addressees' mail boxes by 6 o'clock.

The air mail from Barranquilla to Bogotá is therefore en route only 17 hours, half of which is consumed by the actual flying time over the 1,000 kilometers between the former city and Girardot, and half by rail transportation over the 160 kilometers of the railway from Girardot to Bogotá.

Similarly, Medellín and other cities having communication with the Magdalena receive the benefits of the air service, mail for Medellín being transferred to the railroad at Puerto Berrío.

It is scarcely surprising that the passenger traffic on the Girardot-Neiva line, which is traversed in 70 minutes, should be large, since before the opening of aerial communication the journey from Girardot to the capital of the Department of Huila could be accomplished only by four tedious days on mule-back.

The time saved by the Colombian air mail over the ordinary methods of postal transportation may be considered unique. The fast Magdalena boats leave Barranquilla on Mondays at 9 in the evening, and under the most favorable circumstances arrive at Girardot eight days and nights later. When the river is low, this time is likely to be increased from four to eight days. The minimum time in which mail sent by boat can reach Bogotá is therefore 216



A "SCADTA" HYDROAIRPLANE IN FLIGHT

hours, against 30 hours for air mail, or a saving of nearly eight days by the latter, generally increased to 9 or 11 days by delays to the steamer.

The Scadta has 15 offices in Colombia which receive and distribute letters, parcels post packages, drafts, money, and other valuables, and special delivery letters. The charge for shipments of money and valuables is that usual by other means of communication. The same offices have charge of the passenger bookings.

Persons living in foreign countries who wish to take advantages of the air mail to interior points of Colombia should buy air mail stamps in their country of residence (New York agency: American Trading Co., 25 Broad Street), affixing the necessary amount for the air mail service to their mail. (The Scadta pays the amount due the Colombian postoffice department.) Each letter should then be

inclosed in an outer envelope stamped and addressed as follows: A la Oficina del Correo Aéreo, Apartado No. 203, Barranquilla, Colombia, S. A. Six weeks, the usual time required for European mail to reach Bogota, is reduced by air mail to three weeks.

From the middle of August, 1921, to the end of December, 1923, the Scadta planes flew 589,649 kilometers in 4,521 hours of flying time, transporting 2,830 passengers and a total of 219,567 kilograms of mail and baggage. These results, achieved without serious accident of any kind, appear all the more noteworthy when it is considered that there were never more than four hydroairplanes in service at any one time, and attest the skill and care of the aviators and mechanicians.



AN AIRSCAPE OF BARRANQUILLA

To the foregoing should be added the highly successful flights of exploration made with a view to establishing new routes. Among these flights, one of the most daring and important was that of Sr. H. von Krohn, the chief pilot of the Scadta, from Barranquilla to Cali, in western Colombia, a distance of 1,200 kilometers being traversed without stop in 7 hours 47 minutes. The same pilot flew from Girardot to Cali and return, surmounting the central cordillera at an altitude of 5,400 meters, in two hours of flying time for the outward trip and 2 hours and 15 minutes for the return.

In 1923 the flights for purposes of exploration were as follows: Barranquilla to Maracaibo, five hours; flights over Lake Maracaibo; flights for purposes of aerial photography in the Catatumbo river frontier region, including a flight by Pilot O. Schuetz from Girardot



THE PORT AND CITY OF CARTAGENA



AIRSCAPE OF PORT OF CARTAGENA, SHOWING RAILWAY STATION

to Catatumbo, crossing the eastern cordillera of the Andes at an altitude of 4,500 meters, another from Barranquilla to Quibdó, on the Atrato River, and a third by Pilot F. Behr to Istmina on the San Juan River, which lies in a region famous for its extensive production of platinum and gold.

On the basis of three years' successful experience, the Scadta expanded its scientific section, providing all the personnel, instruments and materials necessary for aerial photography and map-making. The results accomplished by means of these very modern scientific methods are the first of the kind achieved in Latin America, proving beyond shadow of doubt the efficiency and usefulness of aerial photography, especially in regions difficult of access by terrestrial



AIRSCAPE OF EL BANCO

means but affording in their numerous streams adequate emergency landing places for hydroairplanes.

There are in South America great areas of such territory, having special economic importance, since the coveted deposits of petroleum are often found in marshy plains covered with the almost impenetrable virgin forests of the tropics.

One of the most notable accomplishments of the scientific section was the extensive aerophotographic reconnaissance of 10,000 square kilometers, or nearly 1,000,000 hectares (1 hectare equals 2.47 acres), in Sector II of the frontier for a long time in dispute between Colombia and Venezuela, in the region of the Catatumbo River, an affluent of Lake Maracaibo. The boundary commissions for that sector of the frontier were confronted by the problem of following over the

most difficult terrain imaginable the boundary line fixed by the international conventions referring to this dispute. This region, covered with extensive marshes and dense tropical forests, is uninhabited save for tribes of war-like Indians who, in conjunction with the natural obstacles, impede the advance of any explorer unaccompanied by a sufficient military force, difficult to maintain in regions far from the resources of civilization.

Experts calculated that exploration of these districts by land routes would require two years' work and an expenditure of 200,000 pesos.

However, after considering the possibilities of commercial aviation, the experts contracted with the Scadta for an aerial map of the portion in question of the frontier region. This is the first time in



OIL TANKS OF THE TROPICAL OIL COMPANY AT BARRANCA BERMEJA

the diplomatic history of the world that the resources of aviation have been utilized to settle a long-standing frontier question between two nations.

This task was accomplished in only 16 days, during which 1,800 photographs were taken from the hydroairplane *Caldas* sent from Barranquilla via Maracaibo to the frontier, and of this period only nine days were actually occupied in photography, the work being hindered by the cloudy weather often prevailing in that section of the country. The coordination of the photographs was done at a distance of more than 1,000 kilometers from the place where they were taken, the computation for the photographic and topographical plans requiring nearly two months of continuous labor in the offices of the scientific section in Bogotá. At the end of August the com-

pleted plans were sent to the boundary commissions, the task of aerophotography having been finished to the great satisfaction of the commissions in three months, a period which covered all delays caused by unfavorable weather, transportation difficulties, etc.

The successful results achieved by the Scadta have influenced many sections of the Republic, hitherto not directly benefited by the hydroairplane service, to start local aviation companies for the purpose of uniting by airplane important cities, distant from water routes and therefore from hydroairplane service, with other cities already pro-



AIRSCAPE OF PUERTO WILCHES

vided with air communications. The two most advanced projects for this purpose are the airplane line to be operated by the Compañía Santandereana de Aviación from Puerto Wilches, on the Magdalena River, to Bucumaranga and Cúcuta, and a second airplane line between Medellín, Cali, and Popayán, which is being organized under the auspices of the Scadta by Ferruccio Guicciardi, an Italian aviator. After the inauguration of these lines, expected next year, Colombia will be provided with a system of air routes embracing all the commercial centers of the country, the most complete of which any nation can boast.

ARGENTINA ENTERS WORLD MARKETS AS COTTON PRODUCER[1]

By M. T. Meadows

ARGENTINA'S busiest cotton season has just closed with a production nearly double that of last year, and Argentina has now definitely taken its place among the cotton-producing countries of the world, Argentine cotton having been exported this year to England, Germany, France, Spain, Belgium, and Holland. The cotton was of good quality, the farmers who raised it made a satisfactory profit from their work, and, taken altogether, the season can be said to have been a successful one. There is a steady flow of immigrants to the cotton regions of the northern Provinces, several small towns have already sprung into existence as a direct consequence of the increase in cotton cultivation, and there is every reason for believing that there will be a continual expansion in the Argentine cotton-growing industry during the next few years.

The statistics of cotton sales show that 23,341 bales had been exported by the 1st of August and that 13,500 bales had been sold to spinning mills in Buenos Aires, leaving 13,159 bales still in the hands of ginners and exporting firms. This season's exports of Argentine cotton were as follows:

Destination	Bales	Destination	Bales
Hamburg	8,277	Rotterdam	206
Liverpool	2,930	Dunkirk	178
Antwerp	1,256	Havre	101
Barcelona	856	Trieste	98
Genoa	691	Amsterdam	16
Glasgow	284	London	1

The last century witnessed a notable agricultural evolution in the River Plate region in the remarkable extension of the grain crops of Argentina. The rapid development of cotton cultivation which is now under way promises to be a movement of equally far-reaching economic importance. This movement responds to the stimulus of high prices due to decline of cotton production in the United

[1] *The American Weekly*, Buenos Aires, Aug 16, 1924.

States. The decline in production in the United States is due to three causes: The ravages of the boll weevil throughout the entire American cotton belt, the impoverishment of cotton lands and the high cost of fertilizers, and the growing scarcity of cheap farm labor because of the higher wages offered in the industrial centers.

Argentina can produce cotton more cheaply than the United States because of the freedom from the boll weevil, cheaper labor, cheaper and more fertile lands, lower costs of work animals and feed, cheaper transportation by rail and river to the port of shipment, and cheaper provisions for the laborers. The Argentine cotton lands also are free from such plagues as crab, Johnson, and nut grass, which means that less work is required with the hoe in keeping the crop clean.

Numerous varieties of cotton are indigenous to the parts of northern Argentina and Paraguay, and the staple from this wild growth was employed by the natives in making coarse cloths prior to the advent of the Spaniards. Later, the Jesuits planted cotton extensively in their Argentine and Paraguayan missions, exporting the rude homespuns made therefrom to the River Plate settlements. When the American Civil War brought about a shortage of cotton, serious attempts were made to grow cotton on a commercial scale in Argentina, but as prices dropped to normal levels in the years following 1865, these efforts were finally abandoned.

The progress that has been made in cotton growing in Argentina during recent years is shown by the following comparisons of acreage and production:

Crop year	Acreage	Production, bales of 450 pounds	Yield per acre (pounds)
1920–21	58,983	31,599	241.3
1921–22	38,569	20,576	240.1
1922–23	56,474	30,130	257.8
1923–24	150,000	50,000	----------

The production of cottonseed from this year's crop is estimated at 29,993 metric tons. All seed not required for planting purposes and for crushing in Argentine oil mills are exported to England and the Continent.

Although it is too early to predict the acreage that will be cultivated to cotton next year, the enthusiasm now prevailing throughout the northern Provinces leads to the belief that the increase will be at least 65 per cent over this year's acreage. The cotton outlook in Argentina depends much on prices. Due to cotton's strong statistical position, it is reasonable to assume that good prices will be obtainable for cotton over a number of years. The average cost

of producing cotton in Argentina is 12 cents a pound, as compared with 22 cents in the American Cotton Belt.

There are about 157,452,620 acres of land available for cotton growing in Argentina in regions where there is ample rainfall and another 7,410,000 acres of good cotton land is available in the regions that would require irrigation. Given the unlimited abundance of fertile lands admirably suited by soil and climatic conditions to cotton cultivation, the possibilities for production on a large scale are limited only by the lack of population and transportation facilities. It is estimated, however, that with the present population and transportation facilities in the cotton regions, an annual production of approximately one million bales can be obtained without the dislocation of their industries. Immigration into the Argentine cotton belt is on the increase and it is logical to assume that additional railway facilities will be provided in accordance with the needs of developing production.

Cotton is planted in Argentina as soon as the danger of late frosts is over, usually from September 15 to the middle of November and in some instances even later. As a rule, picking begins about the middle of February and continues until May and June and even later when early frosts are not encountered. The bulk of the crop is grown by small farmers who plant only such acreage as they can cultivate and pick with the aid of their families, although fairly large plantations depending on hired hands are now springing up.

On the whole, cultivation methods throughout the belt are fairly primitive, but they are improving.

A serious drawback of the Argentine cotton belt is that a large part of it lies within zones susceptible to periodic visits of locusts which sometimes make a clean sweep of early stands. In such instances, replanting becomes necessary, with the consequent danger of a small yield, due to the freezing of the "top crop" by early frosts. This accounts for the low yield per acre during the season which has just closed.

Cotton fields in this country are protected from the inroads of locusts by sheet iron barriers and ditches, the barriers being supplied by the national government. Fortunately, locusts do not make their appearance every season and even when they do appear the havoc wrought by them is confined to only parts of the belt.

Much of the danger from frost is eliminated by planting varieties which mature early. The leaf-worm is fairly well spread over the entire Argentine cotton country, but can be successfully combated by the application of Paris green. Ants cause considerable damage in some parts of the belt but are kept in check by destroying their nests and asphyxiating them with chemical smoke guns.

The pink boll weevil is the only serious cotton pest known in Argentina and at present its ravages are confined to a very limited area. Strenuous efforts are being made to eradicate this pest by collecting and burning the cotton stalks as soon as the crop is picked and by fumigating at a high temperature all cotton seeds produced in the infected zones.

FINANCING THE CROP MOVEMENT

In Argentina, cotton is sold in the seed by the farmers to the ginners who, after ginning, bale the lint and offer it to Buenos Aires spinning mills or to exporters. As many of the ginners have only a limited capital, they often are assisted financially in moving the crop by the mills and exporters. In exchange for this financial assistance, the mill owner or exporter usually receives the following three valuable compensations:

1. Interest at the rate of from 1 to 8 per cent on the money advanced, which is secured by a mortgage lien on the cotton in the ginner's possession, the financier also holding an insurance policy;
2. First option on the purchase of all staple turned out by the ginner; that is, an equal price, the ginner is obligated to sell to the financier;
3. Commission of 2 per cent on all cotton sold by the ginner to a third party.

Hence, the mill or the exporter who has financial arrangements with several ginners has a price advantage over any competitor who might wish to buy cotton from the gins which had received such assistance. Of the 37 ginners now established in Paraguay and Argentina, 10 are habitually financed by the spinning mills, or exporters; 3 are owned outright by exporters; and 2 are owned by Buenos Aires spinning mills. There are, however, 22 ginners who sell in the open market to the highest bidder.

Owing to the volume of inquiries for ginning equipment for the coming season which have already been received by machinery importers it is expected that from 15 to 20 new ginning establishments will be installed before the opening of the next picking season.

Financial arrangements between exporters and ginners are made to cover one ginning season, from March to July, and, as a rule, these are concerted during the months of October and November. Such contracts are made on the basis of delivery by the ginner to the exporter of so many tons of baled cotton, the exporter being allowed to deduct a fixed amount on every ton delivered. By this means, at the termination of the contract, the exporter has been reimbursed the sum total of his advances.

The exporter's greatest difficulty in operating in Argentina is the lack of real system of local grading and stapling. At present, only

two grades are recognized in ginner's sales to exporters. These grades are *primera calidad* (firsts) and *segunda calidad* (seconds).

There are no compresses in Argentina, and the ginner's bale is accepted as the current export type of bale. This bale is admirably put up in light bagging and is much neater in appearance than the American bale. Its weight averages about 200 kilograms (441 pounds) and its volume is six-tenths of a cubic meter (21 cubic feet).

The Argentine Government collects an export tax of 2 per cent on the declared valuation of all cotton exported from the country.

Export buying begins to be active in January and reaches its greatest activity in March, April, and May. By the end of July practically all the crop is in the hands of the mills and exporters, although some business is still done as late as August and September.

The consumption of cotton by the Buenos Aires spinning mills, which is increasing from year to year, is now about 3,000 metric tons, or 15,000 bales. The Buenos Aires mills also consume about 2,000 bales of Paraguayan cotton every year. As a rule, the Paraguayan "firsts" command a premium over the same grade of Argentine growth which sometimes runs as high as 10 per cent.



AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

Foreign trade for 1923.—According to the Director General of Statistics the foreign trade of Argentina for 1923 showed the following figures: Total, 1,639,791,358 gold pesos,[1] as against 1,356,653,760 gold pesos in 1922; imports, 868,430,096 gold pesos, as against 689,465,471 gold pesos in 1922, an increase of 22 per cent; exports, 771,361,262 gold pesos, as against 676,008,289 gold pesos in 1922, or an increase of 14.1 per cent.

Radio.—On several occasions KDKA of Pittsburgh, the broadcasting station of the Westinghouse Electric Co., has endeavored to send Spanish concerts for reception in Central and South America, especially Buenos Aires. On the evening of July 23, part of the concert in Spanish, broadcast by this American station, was heard in Buenos Aires and some other parts of the Republic. The press states that in Mendoza Sr. E. H. Vignoles on July 23 received on a homemade two-light set radio messages transmitted from New York on a wave length of approximately 64 meters.

South American Chemical Congress.—This Congress met in Buenos Aires in the latter part of September. Among points discussed was a bill for uniform legislation to be adopted in South America regarding the analysis of and requirements for foods and drinks, in order to do away with discrepancies between standards. This bill would also include conditions for presenting for sale, labeling, bottling, canning, and packing foodstuffs, condiments, and raw materials for the same. The executive committee of the Congress secured the support of the commercial interests and of the Chambers of Commerce of the nation as well as of other countries.

Grain exports.—According to the *Review of the River Plate* for July 11, 1924, grain exports during the first six months of 1924 were as follows: Wheat, 3,381,035 tons; maize, 1,620,831 tons; linseed, 943,539 tons; oats, 372,457 tons; and barley, 156,726 tons, making a total of 6,474,588 tons, or an average of more than 1,000,000 tons per month. This is the highest grain export since 1920, when two crops were shipped at the same time.

BOLIVIA

Bureau of Agricultural and Livestock Statistics.—In the agricultural division of the Department of Education a Bureau of

[1] See third page of cover for tables of currencies, weights, and measures.

Agricultural and Livestock Statistics has been established. In this new division records will be kept of farm lands, according to departments and Provinces, covering such information as the extent of land under cultivation, varieties of crops grown, number of hands employed, annual production and value of each crop, and the number and species of livestock. For the purpose of obtaining the necessary data for the records agricultural boards will be formed in the capitals of departments and Provinces. Landowners must furnish the board of their district all the information required for the statistical bureau by the 30th of May of every year, and the board in turn must forward the information to the Director General of Agriculture before June 15.

Exposition of Bolivian Products in Mollendo.—In order to cooperate with the Italian commercial exposition on board the steamer *Italia*, which recently visited the port of Mollendo, Peru, on a tour of South America, the Prefect of the Department of La Paz organized in the above-mentioned port an exposition of Bolivian products. The many visitors attending the showrooms were especially impressed by the exhibits of fine cabinet woods and samples of minerals.

BRAZIL

Concession for cotton culture.—The Government of the State of Espirito Santo has granted to a Brazilian firm 600 alqueires of land (1 alqueire = 8.6 acres in this State) for cotton-growing, the concession to last for 30 years. The export duty is fixed at 5 per cent ad valorem during the first 10 years, after which it will be 8 per cent. The State will reimburse the company for the transportation of colonists to be employed in cotton growing from any other Brazilian State to the port of Victoria, and will use its friendly offices to obtain from the Federal Government free transportation for foreign colonists. The concessionaries obligate themselves to plant at least 200,000 cotton plants by December 31, 1924, 1,000,000 by December 31, 1926, and 2,000,000 by a year from that date, these to be renewed so that from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 are constantly in bearing; to install in Victoria, within two years, machinery for hulling, ginning, and baling a minimum of 1,500 bales a month, and for extracting oil from cotton seed and other oleaginous seeds; to promote cotton culture in neighboring districts; and to furnish to the State annually, beginning in 1927, 50 sacks of selected seed of the best variety.

Immigration through Rio de Janeiro.—During the first half of the present year 25,502 immigrants arrived in Rio de Janeiro. Of this number 11,055 were German, 9,034 Portuguese, 1,447 Japanese, and the others of many diverse nationalities.

Railroads in the State of Minas Geraes.—Sr. Raul Soares, late President of the State of Minas Geraes, reported in his last

message to the Congress of that State that its railroads were 7,154 kilometers in length, that the Paracatú and Central lines were being extended, and that several branches, recommended in the general railway plan for the State, were being constructed to unite different systems. One of these branches will traverse the Piracicaba valley, thus making possible the exploitation of the immense virgin forests of the Rio Doce. In addition, three lines are being built with private capital and government subventions: From Machada to Alfenas, on the Southern Minas line; from Trespontana to Espera, on the line just mentioned; and from Poços de Caldas to Machado, passing through Botelhos, this line to be electrified.

Exports of Minas Geraes, 1923.—During the year 1923 the exports of the State of Minas Geraes were as follows:

	Milreis
Animals and animal products	204, 416, 082
Vegetable products	412, 080, 652
Minerals	54, 823, 765
Manufactured articles	77, 141, 647
Total	748, 462, 146

In 1922, the State exported 281,748 cattle and in 1923, 479,744. In the same time, the exports of butter increased from 4,988,566 kilos to 5,092,953 kilos, coffee increased 400,000 bags, cotton textiles 400,000 kilos, and poultry more than 1,000,000 fowls, the total reaching 5,958,125. The textile industry is of recent growth; it is only a few years since the State was dependent on Rio de Janeiro or São Paulo for its supply.

Weather reports by radio.—The Bureau of Metereology has instituted the sending of weather reports by radio twice daily, at 3 and 10 p. m., from the Arpoador radio station at Rio de Janeiro. The first consists of some of the observations made at 9 a. m. by 38 stations in Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina; observations on upper air currents made in 9 Brazilian stations; and a forecast of probable weather conditions on the South American coast from Buenos Aires to Cabo Frio. At 10 o'clock the report gives the customary observations made at 6 o'clock in six Brazilian stations; the observations made in the aerological kite station lately opened in Alegrete, in the State of Rio Grande do Sul; and a forecast of the weather for the following day along the coast, as in the earlier report.

Both reports are issued in strict accordance with the meteorological code adopted by the leading nations, and are of great service to navigators. Shipping companies have been informed of the new service by pamphlets issued in Portuguese, French and English, which also contain a description of other work of the Bureau of Meteorology.

CHILE

FORD ASSEMBLING PLANT.—Early this year the Ford Motor Co. opened an assembling plant in Santiago, beginning with the delivery of chassis for cars and motor trucks, and later expanding to the delivery of completed cars and trucks. Car bodies arrive in Chile in sections, covered with oil to prevent rusting on the way. After being dipped to remove the oil, the sections receive the necessary coats of paint and enamel, mainly by dipping.

NEW DRYDOCK AT TALCAHUANO.—On July 15 drydock No. 2, for warships or merchant vessels, was officially inaugurated at the naval base of Talcahuano with the entrance of the cruiser *Latorre*. The building of the drydock, which cost approximately 19,000,000 gold pesos of 18d., was begun in 1912, by a firm of French contractors, but was interrupted by the World War. The dimensions are as follows: Total length, 262.40 meters; maximum length utilizable when gate valve is closed, 255.65 meters; width over all, 43.80 meters; inside width, 41.1 meters; and draft, 11 meters. The dock was planned by Ingeniero Enrique Barraza. The volume of water contained in the dock before the entrance of the ship is 125,000 cubic meters, this being pumped out by three electric pumps, the capacity of each of which is 12,500 cubic meters per hour.

A film showing the *Latorre* as she entered the drydock and other interesting scenes at the naval base, as well as views of the famous scenery of southern Chile, was taken by a Chilean motion-picture concern and exhibited shortly afterward to appreciative audiences.

CONSTITUCIÓN PORT WORKS.—On July 12 the Cabinet awarded the contract for the extensive port works to be undertaken at Constitución to the Chilean firm of Francke Jullian & Co., for the sum of 9,126,370 gold pesos of 18d., the work to be terminated within 58 months of the publication of the decree sanctioning the contract.

RAILWAY PROFITS.—The Tarapacá nitrate railway reported net profits of 305,432 pounds sterling for 1923.

ELECTRIC BLAST FURNACE.—The Compañía Electro-Siderúrgica e Industrial de Valdivia, a newly-formed Chilean firm, plans to utilize a waterfall 307 meters in height on the Hui River for the generation of electricity in a power plant of 120,000 horsepower capacity to be located at Huilo-Huilo, 105 kilometers from Valdivia. Later the company will erect in Valdivia an electric furnace capable of producing annually 30,000 tons of sheet steel and other products. An engineer has been engaged to draw up definite plans for the electric plant.

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE SERVICE.—The British Telephone Co., which recently undertook to improve its Santiago telephone service, has begun its work of replacing the overhead wires by underground cables. It is expected that complete automatic service will be installed within two years.

WHEAT PRODUCTION.—At a July meeting of the National Agricultural Society, Sr. Larraín Prieto, the president, gave the following estimated figures regarding wheat production and consumption in 1923 and 1924:

	Metric quintals	
	1923	1924
Supply on hand from previous crop	180,015	461,654
Imports	133,801	
Production	6,563,561	7,548,095
Total	6,877,377	8,009,749
Consumption	5,421,256	5,421,256
Seed	780,190	780,190
Exports	214,277	[1] 966,632
Supply on hand		841,671

[1] Until July 1.

COLOMBIA

OIL WEALTH OF THE URABÁ GULF REGION.—A German geologist has recently arrived in Colombia, appointed by the Government as head of the commission that is to study the oil situation in the Urabá Gulf section, on the Caribbean Sea. This commission will furnish detailed information to the Ministry of Industries as to existing oil resources, and on this information will be based the advisability of granting concessions for the exploitation of those lands, or of establishing Government exploitation in the most advantageous form for the interests of the Nation.

FUNICULAR.—The Government of the Department of Cundinamarca has made a contract with a national firm by which the latter will build, within three years, an aerial funicular for passengers and freight between the city of Villeta and La Dorada, one of the Magdalena River ports. According to this contract, the builders will exploit the funicular for 20 years, and at the end of this period the line will become State property, without compensation to the company. The Government has fixed the rates for the first three years' service at a lower basis than those of the railroads, and the fares will be still further reduced after the three-year limit expires.

AERIAL SERVICE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BARRANQUILLA.—The director of the Colombian Bureau of Information in New York is working to establish a weekly passenger and mail air service between New York and Barranquilla, associated with the Aeromarine Plane Motor Co., which has its factories in Keyport. If this important project is carried out it would be possible to make the trip from New York to Barranquilla in two days, and in two more days to arrive in Bogotá.

WIRELESS INSTALLED ON RIVER VESSELS.—The most important navigation companies operating on the Magdalena River are now fitting their vessels with wireless.

COSTA RICA

CUSTOMS REVENUE.—According to the *Gaceta Oficial* of June 21, 1924, the customs revenue from the various ports of the Republic for the first quarter of 1924, January, February, and March, was as follows: San José, 1,189,941.32 colones; Limón, 646,718.82 colones; Puntarenas, 302,450.00 colones; making a total of 2,216,559.59 colones, or 77,132.83 colones more than the 2,139,426.76 colones collected in the first quarter of 1923.

NEW ROADS.—A new road is being planned from Alajuela to the Poás Volcano, which is famous for its scenery.

Several streets of the Cathedral district of San José are to be macadamized, the first being Calle Alfredo Volio, and the second, the street leading from the Talabartería Inglesa to the Plaza González Víquez, while other streets are to be repaired later.

CUBA

HENEQUEN AND ROPE INDUSTRY.—According to the Department of Commerce of the United States, the production of henequen in Cuba is increasing yearly, about 33,000 acres of henequen having been planted. The Province of Matanzas alone produces an average of 17,000,000 pounds a year. Part of the henequen produced is used for manufacturing in Cuba and most of the rest exported to the United States. Approximately 12,000,000 pounds of rope and twine are manufactured annually in Cuba.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SUGAR INDUSTRY.—The total sugar production of the current season in the Dominican Republic, based upon reports from every sugar central in the Republic, up to June, 1924, amounted to 237, 809 short tons. Reports from the various mills state that the condition of cane for the next crop is good, also that some extension of cane fields is taking place and that a few mills are installing new machinery. (*Commerce Reports*, August 25, 1924.)

ECUADOR

WIRELESS STATION AT MACHALA.—On August 10 the wireless station recently installed at Machala, in the Province of El Oro, was formally inaugurated.

NEW LEGATION CREATED.—The Ecuadorean Government has created a legation in Switzerland. The main purpose of this new

legation is to act as a center of Ecuadorean propaganda in Europe, in accordance with the plan recently instituted by the Department of Foreign Relations to spread general knowledge about Ecuador through the legations.

GUATEMALA

TEA PLANTATION.—In Alta Verapaz, a German has a tea plantation, which represents a new industry for the country. The owner, now in Germany, is planning to bring back machinery and several million special boxes for the packing of his tea.

BUREAU OF ROADS BULLETIN.—The *Bulletin* of the General Bureau of Roads for the second half of 1923 has been received by the Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan American Union. It contains many photographs of roads being built, those not yet improved or repaired and also pictures of roads after being improved, giving a good idea of the road building activity in the Republic.

HAITI

IMPROVED WATER SUPPLY FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE AND CAP-HAITIEN.—A reenforced concrete aqueduct was recently completed at Port-au-Prince, at a cost of $25,000. This aqueduct, which replaces an old masonry conduit which had collapsed in several places, will result in appreciably increasing the city's water supply and also in preventing contamination.

At Cap-Haitien, the drilling of test wells has been completed and indications are very favorable that a supply can be obtained from these wells sufficient to justify the installation of a provisional system which will probably satisfy the needs of the city for at least five years. The wells have been driven to a water-bearing stratum about 400 feet beneath the surface.

AMENDMENT TO PATENT LAW. See page 1159.

MEXICO

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL MISSION TO MEXICO.—Upon the invitation of Sr. Raya, mayor of Mexico City, a party of prominent American manufacturers, members of the Association of American Manufacturers and Exporters, left New York City on September 9, arriving in Mexico City on September 14, where they were the guests of the municipality for six days. They were received at Nuevo Laredo by delegations representing the city of Mexico, the Mexican National Chamber of Commerce, and the United States Chamber of Commerce in Mexico. Mr. William Wallace Nichols, president of the association, headed the party. In addition to the banquet for 1,500 persons given by the Mexican National Chamber of Commerce on the terrace at Chapultepec Castle, the White House of Mexico, when President Obregón, the cabinet, and the diplomatic corps were guests of honor

with the visitors, many other entertainments were given in their honor, the most notable being the dinner tendered them by President Obregón at the army workshops. On this occasion President Obregón delivered a brief but noteworthy address, in the course of which he said:

> We need much capital; we need foreign capital with heart and conscience; we do not want the capital of the great trusts and great companies whose representatives, never coming into contact with their workers, are ignorant of the workers' needs and never learn to have a friendly feeling for their men. We summon that capital which is ruled by social morality, which estimates its success not alone by its annual dividends but rejoices when its effort contributes to the development of our country and the collective welfare of our laboring masses.

Forestry.—An evidence of the increasing interest of the Government in the conservation and extension of its forests is seen in the announcement that during the first eight months of 1924 the Forestry Bureau of the Department of Agriculture furnished 150,000 trees which were planted in various parts of the Republic with the cooperation of the municipalities and many individuals.

Furthermore, a portion of about 240 hectares of the land obtained from draining off Lake Texcoco has been entrusted to the care of the town of Guadalupe Hidalgo, as long as it proceeds with the work of forestation and planting of pastures, or the upkeep of forests and pastures already started.

The forests already in bearing are protected by a presidential decree of July 10, 1924, which forbids the National Railways of Mexico to accept for transportation any forest products unaccompanied by a permit from the Forestry Bureau or other agent of the Department of Agriculture. Such permit will be granted only when the exploitation of the forest producing such products has been duly authorized by the Forestry Bureau.

New highway.—A new automobile road has been finished between the city of Oaxaca and Santa María del Tule, about 12 miles distant. The latter place, which contains the Great Tree of Tule, a cypress 160 feet in circumference, is also a point of departure for the Zapotec ruins at Mitla.

Mennonite colony finds linseed profitable crop.—In March, 1922, 1,000 families of Canadian Mennonites arrived at San Antonio de los Arenales, a small town near Cusihuiriáchic, Chihuahua, and settled on farms in that vicinity, being followed in May, 1924, by 200 additional families. The first 1,000 families brought with them farm machinery and implements valued at 600,000 pesos, and domestic animals worth 500,000 pesos, as well as a considerable amount of ready money. In two years the Mennonites have used not less than 600,000 pesos in the construction of houses, barns, churches, and schools. The houses are built in small groups, surrounded by fruit

trees and a space for experiment. In 1923, 600 hectares of land were under cultivation, the area being increased this year to 1,500 hectares.

Among the crops linseed has been found to give the largest yield, and it is expected that mills for extracting the oil will shortly be installed, and that later the flax, which is of excellent quality, will also be utilized.

Stock of good pedigree is being imported, and the herds are gradually being increased. Butter, eggs, hams, and other similar articles are being produced.

The Mennonites are said to have adapted themselves well to their environment, while their Mexican neighbors have profited by the newcomers' example in regard to farming methods and the use of agricultural tools and machinery.

FREE PORTS.—The free ports of Puerto México and Salina Cruz, which were fully described in an article by Mr. Hector Lazo, entitled *The New Mexican Free Ports Service*, published in the August number of the BULLETIN, were officially inaugurated on July 20, 1924, by Sr. Ing. Leopoldo Vázquez, an official of the Treasury Department. Sr. Modesto Rolland, manager of the free ports service, made an eloquent address. A large party of officials later made a tour of Cuban and Central American ports, returning via the Panama Canal. They were received everywhere with the most cordial marks of attention.

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN TRADE OF 1923.—According to the Report of the Collector General of Customs the foreign trade of Nicaragua from January 1, to December 31, 1923, shows the following exports:

Products	Quantity	Value	Products	Quantity	Value
		Córdobas			*Córdobas*
Bananas ..... stems	3,420,326	2,052,195	Lard ..... kilos	7,286	2,376
Beans ..... kilos	27,967	1,901	Rubber ..... do	18,646	8,022
Cacao ..... do	73,446	13,130	Silver	.....	262,354
Coconuts ..... coconuts	1,837,031	26,507	Sugar ..... kilos	10,757,145	1,305,224
Coffee ..... kilos	13,712,766	3,937,833	Wood ..... board feet	20,386,440	1,807,108
Corn ..... do	734,519	26,608	Wood, dye and dyes ..... board feet	3,939,595	38,291
Cotton ..... do	75,070	10,868	All other exports	.....	569,733
Gold	.....	823,554	Total exportations	.....	11,028,309
Hides, skins ..... kilos	448,592	142,605			

The proportion of these exports by countries during 1923 was as follows: United States, 72 per cent; France, 14 per cent; Spain, 4 per cent; Cuba, 3 per cent; Great Britain, 2 per cent; Italy, 1 per cent; all other European countries 1 per cent. The total value of the imports for 1923 was 7,268,432 córdobas and the value of the

exports, as shown above, 11,028,309 córdobas, the balance of trade favorable to Nicaragua being 3,759,877 córdobas.

PANAMA

SCHOOL GARDENS.—In order to interest school children in the development of agriculture, the President has decreed that during the last week in December of every year an agricultural and industrial school exhibit shall be held in every school district, all schools being obliged to participate. The Secretary of Public Instruction is authorized to award diplomas, honorable mentions, and prizes of agricultural implements, seeds and other objects relating to agriculture, to the schools having the best gardens.

PARAGUAY

COMMERCIAL NOTES.—The import trade for the first quarter of 1924 was more than double that for the same period in 1923 and there is an increased demand for manufactured products and textiles. The United States supplied 14 per cent and Great Britain 41 per cent of the textiles in 1923. Exports for the first quarter of the present year showed a 30 per cent increase, as compared with the same period last year, and a larger movement of exports is expected during the second and third quarters. Tobacco and cotton are finding a ready market in Europe, while a greater part of the yerba maté was shipped in a crude state to Argentina for manufacture or preparation. (*Commerce Reports.*)

HARBOR WORK PLANNED IN PARAGUAY.—According to the United States Department of Commerce, the Government of Paraguay is planning the reconstruction and enlargement of the wharf at Concepción, at an estimated cost of 2,000,000 pesos, Paraguayan paper.

PERU

EXPORTS OF COTTON AND ITS BY-PRODUCTS.—Cotton export figures for the first five months of 1924 give a total of 22,801,602 kilos valued at 1,307,359 Peruvian pounds, as compared with 13,934,335 kilos valued at 799,817 Peruvian pounds for the same period in 1923. The increase for 1924 is, therefore, 8,867,267 kilos, of a value of 507,542 Peruvian pounds. These figures include all the varieties of Peruvian cotton and by-products thereof that were exported during the stated period.

NEW NATIONAL INDUSTRY.—A number of the principal milk dealers of Lima have organized in that capital a Society of United Dairies, with the view of exploiting this important business according to the newest scientific methods, pasteurization, and perfect hygiene.

EXPANDING MACHINERY MARKET IN PERU.—Extensive harbor improvements are being planned in Peru in addition to projects of this character already under way, calling for increased quantities of machinery. Road-making machinery has been purchased in greater quantities, a program of public road building having been undertaken by the Government during the year. The increasing demand for conveying and construction machinery is evinced by United States customs figures, showing that exports of these types of machinery to Peru more than doubled in 1923 over the preceding year.

Recent developments in the oil fields of Peru have caused an increased demand for oil-well machinery. A similar demand has been noted for mining and quarrying machinery. Rock drills, ore-crushing and ore-sorting machinery purchases showed considerable gains according to 1923 figures. Copper smelting and refining was undertaken on a larger scale in Peru during that year.

United States exports of sugar-mill machinery to Peru nearly doubled in 1923 over the preceding year. The cotton industry also showed greater development as reflected by increasing shipments of American cotton gins and parts, which nearly doubled in 1923. Sugar-mill machinery purchases from the United States increased from $66,445 in 1922 to $211,339 in 1923. (*Commerce Reports,* August 25, 1924.)

SALVADOR

CENTRAL AMERICAN RAILROAD.—The International Central American Railroad over its 63 leagues open to the public transported during 1923 nearly 500,000 passengers and about 2,000,000 quintals of freight, using for this purpose 14 engines and 118 cars of all kinds.

URUGUAY

REMISSION OF CATTLE DUTIES.—The National Congress issued a decree by virtue of which the remission of export duties on live cattle and sheep, granted by the act of June 9, 1922, has been still further extended for the space of two years.

EXHIBITION OF CHAMPION STOCK.—The annual exhibition of "champion" cattle was inaugurated on August 25, in the city of Montevideo, under the auspices of the Asociación Rural del Uruguay. The opening was attended by the President of the Republic, the National Administrative Council, the Minister of Industry, the various delegations from the sister Sociedad Rural Argentina, and a large number of exhibitors and other persons specially interested in this most progressive national industry. At the close of the ceremonies a number of prizes, consisting of silver cups, money, and

diplomas, were awarded to the exhibitors of the best examples in each of the several classes of highly bred stock. The president of the Sociedad Rural Argentina was one of the judges in the Shorthorn exhibits.

Increased production of wool.—In the year 1923–24 Uruguay has exported 97,967 bales of wool, each weighing 450 kilos, as compared with 90,848 bales the previous year. The prices obtained for this year's output were from 10 per cent to 15 per cent higher than the previous year.

VENEZUELA

Information concerning the State of Monagas.—The cotton crop for this year is estimated at 1,000 quintals. The tobacco crop, although not as abundant as that of recent years, is of excellent quality, due to the dry season. The cereal crops are considered normal, and a much larger production is expected next year, as the new plantings are large. The number of cattle now exceeds the needs of the country, which condition is largely due to the prohibition to kill cows in order to protect the industry. In its topography and proximity to the Gulf of Paria, the State of Monagas has an advantage in the construction of roads for the transportation of its different products.

Oil industry.—The Venezuelan Congress has approved the contract between the Federal Executive and the British Controlled Oil Fields (Ltd.), which has begun to exploit wells in the district of Buchivacoa.

Geological trip in Venezuela.—Signor E. Cortese, an Italian engineer, recently took a trip along the coast and through the northern sierra of Venezuela, gathering a vast collection of minerals and rock samples, which are being analyzed in Italy. Important coal beds, thermal and sulphurous springs have been reported, and when this field is properly explored great sources of wealth will in all probability be found.

Imports at la Guaira during 1923.—Imports at La Guaira, through which port practically 50 per cent of all imports into Venezuela enters, during 1923 totaled 49,002 metric tons, as compared with 42,391 metric tons during 1922. The United States supplied more than 50 per cent of the volume but a smaller percentage of the total than in 1922. Great Britain held second place in the import trade for both years and Germany third place. (*Commerce Reports*, August 25, 1924.)

New market in Maracaibo.—The construction of a large market in Maracaibo will soon be undertaken. The market will have all the necessary departments for the daily provisioning of the city and will comply with the modern demands of hygiene.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA

BUDGET FOR 1924.—The president on July 11 sent to the congress a bill for extending until December 31, 1924, the effective term of the present budget with certain additions to various items.

BRAZIL

BUDGET FOR 1925.—The budget of expenses proposed for the fiscal year of 1925 by the Ministry of the Treasury is 64,295,542 milreis [1] gold and 256,928,612 milreis paper, a decrease over that for 1924 of 526,361 milreis gold and an increase of 29,318,632 milreis paper. Of the increase, the sum of 23,372,500 milreis paper is for the service of the internal funded debt.

FINANCES OF MINAS GERAES.—The report of Sr. Raul Soares, late president of the State of Minas Geraes, for the year 1923, presented to the State Congress a few months ago, showed the following figures in regard to State finances:

	Contos of reis	
	Estimated	Actual amount collected
Ordinary revenue	50,500	71,469
Extraordinary revenue	14,055	18,795
Total	64,555	90,264
Expenditures	64,541	72,473
Surplus	14	17,791

The consolidated internal debt of the State amounts to 58,369 contos, and the foreign debt to 129,491,350 francs, equivalent at the exchange rate of 500 reis to the franc to 64,745 contos. The service of the foreign debt during 1924 amounts to 7,833,594 francs, of which the 3,286,396 francs due during the first half-year had been paid at the time of the report, while funds for the remainder were on deposit in Europe. The floating debt of the State, says *Wileman's Brazilian Review*, amounts to 25,059 contos, represented entirely by deposits in savings banks, orphan fund, etc.

[1] See third page of cover for tables of currencies, weights, and measures.

CHILE

SIZE OF BANK LOANS INCREASED.—The Popular Credit Bank, a government institution established a little more than three years ago with a capital of 1,000,000 pesos, has been empowered by law to raise the limit of its loans from 1,000 to 5,000 pesos. The loan operations of this bank increased from 44,179,886 pesos in 1921 to 99,540,152 pesos in 1922. Last July the deposits in the savings section amounted to 1,300,000 pesos, and the existing loans to approximately 1,000,000 pesos.

COLOMBIA

BUDGET OF DEPARTMENT OF CUNDINAMARCA.—According to estimates the receipts and expenditures of the Department of Cundinamarca for 1924–1925 are calculated at 1,762,776 pesos each.

NEW BANK IN BOGOTÁ.—According to recent information the French and Italian Bank for South America, one of the most important banking houses in Europe, whose main office is located in Paris, has acquired all the interests of the French and Italian Bank of Colombia, the latter bank being disolved on June 30. In its place a branch of the first-mentioned institution is now operating in Bogotá.

CUBA

CUBAN BUDGET FOR 1924–25.—The Cuban fiscal year 1923–24 closed on June 30, while the proposed budget for the following fiscal year was still being considered by Congress. Cuban law provides that in case the national budget has not been passed by the first day of the fiscal year, the budget of the previous year shall continue in effect. Accordingly, the President decreed on June 30, 1924, that the budget for 1924–25 should be prepared by the Secretary of Treasury on the basis of that of 1923–24, with certain modifications considered essential in order to adapt the old budget to current requirements. (*Commerce Reports*, August 25, 1924.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

BUDGETS FOR 1923 AND 1924.—The actual expenditures of the Dominican Republic during 1923 totaled $5,569,243, as compared with a total budget allowance of $5,642,294. Expenditures by departments were as follows:

Executive power	$48, 885	Public Works and Communications	$599, 696
Interior and Police	1, 050, 118	Sanitation and Beneficence	34, 014
Foreign Relations	63, 945	Judiciary	545, 953
Finance and Commerce	3, 085, 331		
Justice and Public Instruction	73, 670	Total	5, 569, 243
Agriculture and Immigration	67, 631		

In addition to the above budgeted disbursements, special executive orders and decrees brought about the expenditure of an additional sum of $1,672,745, of which $1,295,000 was devoted to the building of the Southern Highway, and $141,000 to election expenses. The total payments for the year, therefore, amounted to $7,241,988.

The budget for expenditures for 1924 amounted to $5,617,485, with allocations to the various Government offices similar to those of 1923. (*Commerce Reports*, September 1, 1924.)

GUATEMALA

BUDGET FOR 1924–1925.—The budget for the fiscal year from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925, approved by decree 1351, is as follows:

	Pesos
Government	67, 004, 200. 00
Treasury and Public Credit	77, 609, 609. 80
Promotion	48, 759, 348. 00
War	66, 831, 943. 00
Public Education	67, 936, 074. 00
Foreign Relations	12, 861, 145. 20
Agriculture	17, 403, 600. 00
Total expenditures	358, 405, 920. 00
Estimated national revenue	370, 675, 000. 00
Less expenditures	358, 405, 920. 00
Favorable balance	12, 269, 080. 00

BANKING REGULATIONS. See page 1158.

SALVADOR

BUDGET FOR 1924–25.—The budget for the fiscal year July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925, which was passed by the legislature on April 12, 1924, and signed by the President on June 28, 1924, shows the following revenues and expenditures:

Revenue

	Colones
Import taxes	8, 435, 828. 00
Export taxes	2, 197, 050. 00
Liquor revenue	2, 844, 500. 00
Sealed paper and stamps	543, 550. 00
Direct taxes	656, 500. 00
Divers revenues	839, 106. 55
Services	941, 100. 00
National property	6, 400. 00
Total revenue	16, 464, 034. 55
Total expenditures	16, 414, 034. 55
Surplus	50, 000. 00

Expenditures

	Colones
National Assembly	69, 905. 00
Presidency	106, 480. 00
Government	3, 645, 130. 28
Promotion and Agriculture	704, 025. 56
Foreign Relations	441, 447. 64
Justice	910, 780. 00
Public Instruction	1, 520, 885. 76
Beneficence and health.	854, 940. 00
Treasury	1, 163, 618. 30
Public Credit	4, 140, 000. 00
War and Marine	2, 656, 822. 00
General ministry	200, 000. 00
	16, 414, 034. 55

URUGUAY

EMISSION OF TREASURY NOTES.—The National Congress has authorized the National Administrative Council to issue Treasury notes to the amount of 2,500,000 pesos, of which 1,700,000 pesos have been assigned to public works and 300,000 pesos to the preliminary work on the new customhouse edifice. The notes in question will bear a maximum interest of 6 per cent and will be redeemable within a year from date.

LEGISLATION

BRAZIL

DECREE TO REDUCE COST OF LIVING.—On July 1, 1924, President Bernardes signed a decree exempting from duty for 60 days rice, sugar, potatoes, dried or jerked meat, beans, and millet. The Minister of Agriculture was empowered to purchase abroad, if he could do so more advantageously than at home, 100,000 sacks of rice, 200,000 sacks of sugar, 27,000 boxes of lard, 450,000 tons of potatoes, 200,000 bags of millet, 400 bags of dried meat, and 40,000 sacks of beans. (See *Bulletin* for June, p. 623.)

COSTA RICA

INTERNATIONAL LAW CONFERENCE DELEGATE.—Licenciado don Luis Anderson has been appointed member of the Commission of the Institute of American International Law which will prepare a draft Code of International Law. The conference of the institute opened on August 3 in the city of Vienna. Other members of the commission are James Brown Scott, Alejandro Álvarez and Antonio Sánchez de Bustamante, all well-known internationalists.

GUATEMALA

BANKING REGULATIONS.—A decree issued by the President on June 11, 1924, gives the regulations for the establishment or maintenance of banks, banking agencies, persons engaged in exchange operations, and insurance companies. The complete regulations are published in *El Guatemalteco* of July 12, 1924.

NATURALIZATION OF FOREIGNERS.—Decree No. 867 of July 11, 1924, establishes the necessity of a residence of two years in the country before a foreigner may be naturalized, and states that

naturalized foreigners may not be issued a passport by the Ministry of Foreign Relations until one year after the registration of naturalization. This ruling was made to keep out undesirable foreigners.

HAITI

AMENDMENT TO PATENT LAW.—Article 15 of the patent law of December 14, 1922, has been amended to the effect that an inventor holding a patent in a foreign country may likewise procure a patent in Haiti, provided the request is entered during the same year in which the first patent was obtained.

LAW REGULATING THE CONSTRUCTION OF FRAME HOUSES.—In order to minimize fire hazards to frame buildings a law was passed July 23, 1924, governing the construction of the same. According to the provisions of this law, building of frame houses in cities is restricted to certain sections determined by the municipality, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. To obtain building permits the plans of the building must be submitted to the municipality, to decide if they are in accord with the regulations in respect to materials to be used, distance from other buildings, and various other requirements. The municipality must render a decision within a month, and return the plans to the owner. In the event of any dissatisfaction or question arising between the municipality and the constructor the question will be referred to the Director General of Public Works for decision.

MEXICO

BOARD OF REVIEW FOR FINES.—A presidential decree of July 9, 1924, establishes a board of nine members, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury or a person serving in his place, two members appointed by him, and six selected by him from candidates proposed by chambers of commerce, labor unions, associations of merchants, manufacturers, brewers, etc., property owners, institutions of credit, and banking firms. It will be divided into three sections, which will on request review fines imposed by the offices of collection for infractions of laws concerning commerce and industry, including duties, the stamp tax, and similar matters; laws relating to pulque and other alcoholic beverages; and laws relating to taxes on inheritances, bequests, and gifts.

PANAMA

CLOSING OF CABARETS AT MIDNIGHT.—The Governor of the Province of Colón has issued a decree, under date of September 5, by which all cabarets and barrooms in the city of Colón are obliged to close at midnight. Furthermore, in order to give performances

or entertainments, the cabarets must obtain written permits from the police, and are also required to station porters at the entrance to prevent the admission of minors.

PARAGUAY

PENSIONS FOR RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.—On July 28, 1924, Congress passed law No. 641, creating a pension fund for railroad employees. All permanent workmen and employees of public railroads are eligible, under this law, to draw pensions, which are classified under ordinary, disability, and voluntary retirement pensions. Certain discounts will be made from the employees' salaries for the pension fund.

PERU

PENAL CODE.—The new penal code approved by law No. 4868 was declared in force from July 28, 1924, by a presidential decree dated July 27, 1924.

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

UNIFORMITY OF NOMENCLATURE.—The convention on uniformity of nomenclature for the classification of merchandise, signed at the Fifth Pan American Conference in Santiago in 1923, was signed by the President of Brazil on July 31, 1924, having previously been approved by the Congress. (*Diario Official*, August 8, 1924.)

This convention was approved by the Guatemalan Assembly on May 7, 1924, and ratified by the President on May 7, 1924.

TREATY FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF CONFLICTS BETWEEN AMERICAN STATES.—The Legislative Assembly of Guatemala on May 7, 1924, approved the ten Articles of this treaty signed at the Fifth Pan American Conference in Santiago, Chile, in 1923, and the President added his ratification on May 15, 1924. By the terms of this treaty, States which disagree and can not find diplomatic means of settlement nor settlement by arbitration due to existing treaties, are bound to submit their differences to a commission of investigation composed of residents of American republics and are not to mobilize troops nor commit offensive acts until the decision of the commission is rendered. (*El Guatemalteco*, July 5, 1924.)

By law No. 639, of July 5, the Congress of Paraguay ratified the same treaty, the Executive giving his sanction on July 26, 1924.

Convention for the Publicity of Customs Documents.—This convention, formulated in the Fifth Pan American Conference held in Chile in 1923, was approved by the Guatemalan legislature on May 7, 1924, and ratified by the President on May 15, 1924. (*El Guatemalteco*, July 5, 1924.)

PERU—UNITED STATES

Convention regarding traveling salesmen.—The convention regarding traveling salesmen signed by representatives of Peru and the United States in January, 1923, and approved by Peruvian legislative resolution number 4925, was ratified by President Leguía on June 15, 1924. The treaty aims to promote the development of existing commercial relations between the two countries, and to enlarge the exchange of merchandise by means of facilities accorded to traveling salesmen, such as admission of samples without value free of duties, simplification of customs formalities, and various other advantages. It was ratified by the Senate of the United States February 27, 1923, and by the President on March 25, 1924. Ratifications were exchanged at Lima on July 8, 1924.

URUGUAY

Uruguay signs the Convention on White Slave Traffic.—The President of the Republic has signed a law whereby the Government of Uruguay becomes a signatory to the International Convention on White Slave Traffic, signed in Geneva, September 30, 1921.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA

President Roque Sáenz Peña Normal School for Women.—On July 30, 1924, this Buenos Aires institution celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation by a decree of July 30, 1874. It opened its doors the next March under the direction of Señora Emma Nicolay de Caprile, with 84 pupils in "Cambaceres," a country house situated on what is to-day Montes de Oca Avenue. On April 1 of the same year the practice school was opened. This normal school

was given its present name by the National Council of Education on August 9, 1914, in honor of the ex-President, who died on that day. From 1874 to 1883, 113 teachers were graduated from the longer and 67 from the shorter course, while from 1914 to 1923 these numbers increased to 488 and 1,176, respectively. A program of music, drills, and games was carried out by children on July 29, while on July 30 there were addresses by the Superintendent and the Minister of Public Instruction, recitations, and the distribution of prizes.

Fiftieth anniversary of Rosario National School.—A semicentennial was also celebrated on July 15 last by National School No. 1 of Rosario, capital of Santa Fé Province, which school is a branch of the Universidad Nacional del Litoral. The Minister of Public Instruction of the Nation and the Governor of the Province were among the distinguished guests present. Among the numbers on the program were the inauguration of the Students' House, to be occupied by a group of medical students; the conferring of degrees on graduates of the medical school; and the presentation to the school by the students of a collection of geographical and historical specimens.

Teaching of music in secondary schools.—The teaching of the theory of music and choral singing has been introduced into the three first years of secondary education in all national institutions.

National conservatory of music and declamation.—By a decree of July 7 the President organized the National Conservatory of Music and Declamation with the academy of lyric art of the Colón Theater as a base. The decree plans for four sections—lyric and theatrical art, instrumental art, composition, and declamation and scenic art. The director of the conservatory is Sr. Carlos López Buchardo and the assistant director Sr. Enrique García Velloso.

BRAZIL

Teachers' league.—The Teachers' League of Rio de Janeiro has appointed a committee to make plans for the first municipal congress of primary education.

Lectures on French literature.—Prof. Gustave Lanson of the School of Letters of the University of Paris, director of the Advanced Normal School of France, has been giving a course of lectures on French literature in Rio de Janeiro under the auspices of the Franco-Brazilian Institute for Higher Culture.

Scholarship for intrepid boy scout.—Congress is to be requested to give a scholarship in one of the national military academies to Alvaro Joaquim da Silva, the boy scout whose trip on foot from Rio de Janeiro to Santiago—more than 2,000 miles—was described in the last issue of the Bulletin.

School buildings for Rio de Janeiro.—The Municipal Council of Rio de Janeiro has authorized the inauguration of a building program for schools, as many of the buildings used for school purposes are rented and inadequate for such ends. Since Sr. Carneiro Leão has been director of schools, the program of instruction has been greatly improved, and it is now hoped that primary education will receive further benefits from adequate housing.

CHILE

Lastarria Popular University.—This organization, now in its seventh season, is continuing its classes and lectures for workers and other students. The courses this year place special emphasis upon hygiene and sex education. Two new courses in industrial psychology and labor legislation in Chile have been added.

Chilean professor in the United States.—Sr. Antonio Oyarzún Lorca, professor of English in the Santiago practice secondary school, is teaching Spanish and taking postgraduate work in English at the University of Wisconsin.

Open-air school.—The first open-air school in Chile was inaugurated in September in connection with the colony for pretuberculous poor children established by the Junta de Beneficencia Escolar in the Health Park of San José de Maipo.

Thirty-fifth anniversary of Pedagogic Institute.—This institute, which is the school of pedagogy of the University of Chile, celebrated on August 1 the thirty-fifth anniversary of its founding. The morning was given over to a field day organized by the students, in which both men and women took part. In the afternoon an assembly was held, at which Sr. Julio Prado Amor, secretary of the Primary Instruction Society, made an address and prizes were presented to the victors of the morning's athletic events.

Party of American professors and students in Santiago.—Last July a party of professors and students of the University of Michigan arrived in Santiago in the course of a tour of South America, and were given a most cordial welcome. The festivities in their honor included a reception by the university student body, visits to the schools of Medicine, Dentistry, Engineering, Architecture, Physical Education, and the Military Academy, a luncheon prepared by students of domestic science, a football game, a tea given by the students of English of the School of Pedagogy, and a reception by the Society for Sending Students Abroad for Study.

Mr. I. J. Sherwood, a Michigan lawyer who accompanied the party of students, was especially interested in observing the work of the Housing Commission, and the Huemul development of the National Mortgage Bank, with its schools, theater, library, child health center,

day nursery, and cooperative store, serving the families living in 120 houses.

COLOMBIA

TRAVELING SCHOOL.—In the Department of Caldas a traveling agricultural school has recently been organized, under the direction of Señor Luis Irigoyen, an agricultural expert. The school has already visited the districts of Quindío and Pereira with very satisfactory results, and at present is operating in Manzanares and Pensilvania. The teachers are paid by the Department of Caldas, which also provides a monthly sum for emergency expenditures of the students receiving scholarships from Caldas and El Valle.

COSTA RICA

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL IN CARTAGO.—The Vocational School of the Salesian Fathers in Cartago on July 12, 1924, opened the new tailor and carpenter shops known as the Francisco Jiménez Oreamuno classroom. The ceremonies connected with the opening of the new classroom were attended by the President of the Republic and other distinguished guests.

ECUADOR

YOUNG WOMEN OBTAIN DEGREES.—Two young girls, Reina M. Cadena and Blanca E. Cadena, natives of Guayaquil, were the first women to graduate from the National Mejía Institute of Quito, obtaining a B. A. degree.

MEXICO

UNIVERSITY INTERCHANGE BETWEEN MEXICO AND FRANCE.—Dr. Georges Dumas, professor of psychology in the Sorbonne, arrived in Mexico City in August to give two courses of lectures, the first on normal psychology and the second on pathological psychology. Doctor Dumas was received at the university at an imposing function, when he was welcomed by Doctor Aragón, professor of psychology of the University of Mexico, and by Lic. Ezequiel A. Chávez, rector of the university, who made an eloquent address tracing the cultural relations between Mexico and France. Doctor Dumas responded in a brilliant discourse. Doctor Chávez announced that the university had conferred on Doctor Dumas a doctor's degree *honoris causa*, the other of the two honorary degrees which the university chapter is permitted to bestow this year having been given to M. Henri Bergson. Doctor Dumas was also made an honorary member of the Mexican Academy of Medicine.

Due to the generosity of the French Government and of the French colony in Mexico, two French professors will come to Mexico each

year to give courses during July, August, and September, and it is expected that arrangements will be made to have Mexican professors undertake similar lectures in Paris.

HOME FOR WOMEN STUDENTS.—Srta. Eulalia Guzmán, who was the efficient head of the campaign against illiteracy, has been commissioned by the Department of Education to start a home for women students in Mexico City. The house has already been selected by the department and will shortly be prepared to fill this urgent need.

NICARAGUA

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.—The school medical inspection service is regulated by a decree of May 31, 1924, as follows:

> The school physician is to have the assistants necessary to the importance of the school zone, the assistants to be graduate students from the sixth year of the Medical and Surgical School. The work of these assistants in the school medical service will be considered equal to the corresponding amount of hospital work. The school physician, in addition to his other duties, is to consider school building plans with regard to location, construction, lighting, ventilation, etc., to report on the hygienic conditions of buildings to be rented for use as schools both governmental and private and recommend changes; to pass judgment on the printing of textbooks with regard to size of type, color, and paper, and to report on the selection of school furniture; to oversee the physical instruction of the pupils; to give individual medical examinations to candidates for teaching and those already on the teaching staff; and to prepare a chart of the common diseases of childhood with brief descriptions of the symptoms of each disease and a statement of methods of preventing contagion in the school. These charts are to be printed and distributed to the heads of schools and to teachers through the agency of the General Inspection Service of Public Instruction.
>
> A medical examination is to be given annually to school children within the first four months of each school year.

NEW SCHOOL.—The Elementary School for Girls, the first of three new schools planned by the Government for León, was recently opened with Señorita Manuela Lacayo as principal and Señorita Matilde Lacayo as teacher.

PANAMA

INCREASE IN SCHOOLS.—An interesting paragraph in regard to the progress of education in Panama found in the President's message of September 3, last, states the increase in the number of schools and teachers during the last two years. At present there are 429 schools in the Isthmus, which is an increase of 93 since the year 1922, while the number of teachers has increased from 728 in 1922 to 1,149 at present.

NEW COURSE IN VOCATIONAL SCHOOL.—A domestic science department has been opened in the vocational school of Panama City.

PERU

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—A vocational school for boys was inaugurated recently in Lima. A section of the school is devoted to carpentry and cabinet work, and plans are being made to include courses of instruction in various other important trades.

GYMNASIUM IN SAN MARCOS UNIVERSITY.—A splendid gymnasium has been installed in the University of San Marcos in Lima. One large hall is fitted out with equipment for all kinds of physical exercises, such as bars, medicine balls, rings, chest weights, and various other apparatus. Connecting with this hall is a smaller one devoted to boxing. Another interesting feature of the gymnasium is a large swimming pool, where all sanitary precautions have been taken.

SALVADOR

CENTENARY SOCIETY TO PROMOTE EDUCATION.—The Centenary Society, recently founded in the city of Sonsonate, proposes through its active members to teach in homes and industrial establishments those who are unable to attend the day and night schools maintained by the Government. The society is working toward the elimination of illiteracy through prizes to teachers, who will establish a newspaper of simple and wholesome type for free distribution among the society members, and among their pupils who have learned to read and write. The society, which will compile statistics to show the progress against illiteracy, will endeavor to establish branches in other departments of the Republic.

NEW SCHOOL IN LA LIBERTAD.—On July 6, 1924, a new school building was opened in La Libertad.

OPEN-AIR LIBRARY.—On July 18, 1924, an open-air library in the form of a kiosk was opened to the public in the Parque Barrios of San Salvador, in honor of Miguel Álvarez Castro, Minister of Education under Morazán. The ceremony of opening the kiosk was performed by the President in the presence of distinguished guests, including officials and educators. The library is provided with 200 volumes at present, that number to be increased by other selected works. Readers are permitted to take the books to other sections of the park.

VENEZUELA

LAW OF HIGHER AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.—This law, published in the Gaceta Oficial for June 17, 1924, announces that the following scientific and literary bodies are included in institutions of higher education under the title of University Extension: The Venezuelan Academy of Language, the National Academy of Medicine, the National Academy of History, the Academy of Political and Social

Science, the Academy of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, the College of Engineers, the National Library, the National Museums, the Astronomical and Meteorological Observatory, and the Meteorological Stations.

HYGIENE AND SEX EDUCATION.—The Ministry of War and Navy has created, at the Military School, a chair of Hygiene and Sex Education in charge of Doctor Rísquez. The course will consist of 80 lessons a year and will be divided in four parts, as follows: Military Hygiene, Sex Education, Naval Hygiene, and Aviation Hygiene.

SOCIAL PROGRESS

ARGENTINA

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH RADIO LECTURES.—The National Department of Health gave in July a series of brief talks on health questions over the radio stations LOX and LOZ of Buenos Aires, offered for the purpose by the Argentine Association of Radio Culture. The 13 short talks were on the following subjects: Protection of the child against tuberculosis; the care of children's mouths; first symptoms of pulmonary tuberculosis; colds, grippe, tuberculosis; prevention of diseases of the mouth; activities of the Tuberculosis Prophylaxis Section; diseases of the mouth and teeth; quackery in the treatment of tuberculosis; the hygiene of tuberculosis; the prophylaxis of trachoma and other common diseases of the eye; tuberculosis in children; the prophylaxis of syphilis; and the use of the tooth brush.

BRAZIL

COUNCIL FOR THE ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION OF MINORS.—This council, whose creation was mentioned in the September issue of the BULLETIN, was formally inaugurated on August 9, 1924. The council has 28 members, several of whom are women, and is composed of the directors of the Pedro II School, the Benjamin Constant Institute, the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, the National Insane Hospital, and representatives of the Federal District, the Bar Association, the National Academy of Medicine, the National Department of Public Health, charitable associations, the press, and of institutions subventioned by the State or considered to be of public usefulness. The presiding officer of the meeting was

Dr. João Luiz Alvez, Minister of Justice, to whose initiative the formation of the Council is due.

PRIZE FOR MEDICAL TREATISE.—The annual Da Costa Alvarenga prize awarded by the Academy of Medicine was given this year to Dr. Nicholson Taves for a treatise on *Immunity as an Endocrine Function.*

CHILE

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE.—The Santiago Charity Board has appropriated 60,000 pesos[1] for the 1925 budget of the School for Social Service which the board expects soon to open. The board plans to engage a woman director who has specialized in social service, and to offer courses preparing the students to be case-workers or visiting nurses.

FREE COURSE IN NURSING.—The Women's Federation and the Workers' Assemblies for Social Welfare have established a free course in nursing, in addition to other courses in sewing and business subjects. Those who benefit by these courses will be expected to assist in the clinics for mothers and children which will be established in the poorer section of the city by the societies in question.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PATRONATO NACIONAL DE LA INFANCIA.—Sr. Ismael Valdés Valdés, president of the Patronato Nacional de la Infancia of Santiago, reported the following for the year July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924:

Number of children under two years registered in the child health centers, 7,783; deaths, 783; number of children vaccinated, 5,535; mothers vaccinated, 4,337; injections to syphilitic women, 58,800; home visits by women of the Patronato committee, 2,717; by visiting nurses and others doing similar work, 27,172; dental treatments given to children and mothers, 1,638; visits to medical clinics by children, 21,674; by mothers, 23,091; prescriptions filled, 56,799; baths given children, 38,732; feedings of Pasteurized milk given out, 1,801,566; of albuminized milk, 109,622; meals given mothers and children, 18,597; babies' garments made, 13,443. The expenditure for the year was 627,747 pesos.

The report indicates an increase in breast feeding, and explains the increase in the mortality rate by the extension of the follow-up service, which kept track of a greater number of babies who had ceased to be brought to the clinic. As in former years, the visitors endeavored to regularize family relations, since illegitimacy is believed to be a powerful contributing factor in infant mortality. A larger number of visiting nurses was employed, and it is hoped that soon each center will be provided with such a staff, in place of less expert visitors.

During the visit of Mlle. Suzanne Ferrière of the Save the Children Fund International Union, the Patronato expressed its adherence to the principles and program of the Union and its purpose of cooperating with the Chilean Red Cross, which is the Chilean correspondent of the Union.

Sr. Manuel Guzmán Montt, a distinguished philanthropist, bequeathed the sum of 200,000 pesos to the Patronato, of which 100,000 pesos are to be used for the construction of a new child health center, the remainder being invested for the maintenance of the same.

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[1] See third page of cover for tables of currencies, weights and measures.

The Patronato looks forward to extending its excellent work to include children up to the age of six years and, possibly, in time, school children as well.

ARBOR DAY ON NEW ATHLETIC FIELD.—Early in August a day was given to an encampment and review of boy scouts on the site of the new Vitacura athletic field, on the outskirts of Santiago. Public school children also attended in large numbers and, under the direction of students from the Agricultural School, planted 200 ash trees. A basketball game was another feature of the day's entertainment.

SEX EDUCATION.—At the request of the Octavio Maira Center, Dr. Eduardo Moore, professor in the School of Medicine and founder and director of the school for advanced study, gave in that center an important lecture on sex education, in which he condemned prostitution as unnecessary and pernicious and lamented the absence of instruction in sex hygiene in the schools as well as the general ignorance on the subject.

COLOMBIA

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S SOCIAL CENTER.—During the latter part of June the Social Center of the Catholic Women's League of Colombia was formally opened in Bogota. Among the most important projects undertaken by the center are a home for girls, instruction and recreation for working-girls, and an employment bureau for domestics and other working women.

COSTA RICA

RED CROSS CHEAP HOUSES.—Congress, on August 4, approved a decree granting $100,000 for the construction of cheap houses by the Costa Rican Red Cross to provide dwellings for poor people whose homes were destroyed by the earthquakes.

Another means toward relieving the housing situation was the extension by Congress on August 4 of the law of May 17 which permits no increases in the rentals of dwellings, business houses, and offices.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS.—The Board of Directors of the Society for the Protection of Animals met on August 3, in San José to establish a legal meaning for the term "cruelty to animals" that this offense might be introduced into the penal code, as well as the adequate penalties therefor.

LEPER PATIENTS CURED.—The faculty of medicine recently authorized the release of 17 patients as cured of leprosy from the Leper Asylum of Las Mercedes. The physicians of the asylum, not wishing to assume the responsibility of the release of these patients, called upon the medical faculty for their approval.

CUBA

MUNICIPAL INSTITUTE FOR CHILD PROTECTION.—Steps are being taken in Habana to create a Municipal Institute for Child Protection,

which will comprise prenatal, maternity, and dispensary service, care of children under 2 years of age, and a staff of visiting midwives. A branch of this establishment, with capacity for 200 children, will take care of feeding problems and will have, besides the dispensary, a pharmacy and a class in instruction for mothers. An excellent child-welfare center has been maintained in Habana for some years by the National Department of Health.

Campaign against typhoid fever.—The health director of Habana has organized a service of drinking water analysis, interesting the private laboratories in this work and asking the cooperation of all citizens in the fight against typhoid fever. Typhoid vaccination will be administered at all public health dispensaries and adequate treatment will be given to poor families.

Home sanitation.—Dr. Lopez del Valle, National Health Director, has given orders to local health officers throughout the Republic to proceed at once to the sanitation of the homes of industrial workers and laborers within their jurisdiction. The plan agreed upon for this work is expected to have been carried out by the end of the present year and the homes found then in undesirable hygienic conditions will be closed. Dwellings for workers on sugar plantations form a very important part of this program.

ECUADOR

Ecuadorean Committee on Child Welfare.—The program to be followed by the recently organized Ecuadorean Committee on Child Welfare, a branch of the International Save the Children's Fund Union in Geneva, includes collecting funds for helping needy children of any nationality. Contributions will be requested for this purpose specially on Christmas Day. Of the funds collected 10 per cent will be reserved for special emergencies, the remaining 90 per cent being sent to the executive committee of the International Union in Geneva. In case of a public calamity in Ecuador help will be asked of the executive of the union.

New hospital building inaugurated.—During the early part of July the new administration building of the Guayaquil general hospital was inaugurated. The same day the corner stone was laid for an extension of the hospital to contain sick wards.

HAITI

Fight against malaria.—It is interesting to note, in the Report of the Public Health Service of Haiti, the improvement shown in malarial conditions of the island due to the persistent fight against the disease. Especially is this true of conditions in Port-au-Prince;

it is already rare to find in that capital the larvæ of anopheles, or the mosquito which propagates malaria.

MEXICO

WATER AND SEWER SERVICE REQUIRED FOR NEW HOUSES IN MEXICO CITY.—By a resolution of the President of the Republic, the municipalities of the Federal District, as auxiliary to the Department of Health, are charged with the duty of seeing that no new city or town additions are established without proper provisions for water and sewer service, pavements, and street cleaning and garbage collection, and that no houses are erected in sections already opened which have not such provisions for proper sanitation. If contracts have already been made between private persons or land companies and municipalities regarding sanitary service, the latter must require that they shall immediately be complied with, fulfilling also their own duties and obligations in connection therewith.

NICARAGUA

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE. See page 1165.

URUGUAY

CHILD WELFARE.—The National Hygiene Council recently approved a project, submitted by Dr. Julio A. Bauzá, the object of which is to create within the said council a special section devoted to child health (higiene infantil), which will concern itself entirely with the inspection and betterment of the health of young children. This project urges the collection and conservation of exact statistics covering the birth and mortality of the children of the nation in such manner as to enable investigations to be made as to the causes of infant mortality and the method of eliminating these causes. It also includes a recommendation for the inspection of all child-welfare centers throughout the Republic, and provides that all cases of contagious diseases in children under 14 be closely supervised and that active steps be taken to prevent the spread of contagion from such cases; that a federation for the protection of mothers and children be organized and, in connection therewith, a baby week be observed annually, as also public conferences and exhibitions of healthy babies. The National Hygiene Council will establish the League of Little Mothers, that is, girls over 12 years of age, to whom will be given during vacation time a course on the hygiene, care, and feeding of young children; it will also organize courses for mothers in which practical instruction will be given on the economical preparation of food suitable to the normal development of children.

LABOR

ARGENTINA

HEALTH INSPECTION OF LABOR CONDITIONS.—Early in July the chief of the National Department of Health sent to the Minister of the Interior the draft of a bill on inspection of hygienic conditions in factories, shops, and places of business in Buenos Aires. According to the projected law the Department of Health would make official inspections of the establishments and everything connected with working conditions, materials, and employees. In a note accompanying the bill the chief of the Department of Health called attention to the laxity of regulations concerning the work of women and children.

MEXICO

PAN AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION.—On August 18 a call was sent out for the Pan American Federation of Labor Convention to be held in Mexico City beginning December 3, 1924. The principal object of the convention, according to the call, is to establish a better understanding between the labor movements in the various nations of the continent, because only as a result of such accord will they be in a position to render the greatest service to the interests of labor and to the peoples of the American republics.

FACTORIES AND SOCIAL WELFARE.—The following paragraph is extracted from an address made by Mr. Samuel Vauclain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, at a luncheon given in July by the Mexican Chamber of Commerce in the United States:

> The day of the underpaid slave has passed in Mexico. Wage earners in that country are getting better and higher salaries than at any time in the history of the nation. Wages are steadily increasing, and the laborer is living far more comfortably than his father or mother ever dreamed of. Education is playing a great part in the social development of the country. Millions have been expended in establishing new schools. Factories have provisions for the partial education of the children of their workers. I visited one particular factory in Mexico, and as a model of cleanliness, sanitation, and wholesome working surroundings I have never seen its equal. . . . Clothes and shoes were being manufactured there. Women were employed in the clothes division and men in the shoe department. An idea which could be profitably followed by many factories in the United States impressed me in particular. It was the establishment of a kindergarten and nursery fully equipped in every detail for the care of infants and small children of those workers who were unable to entrust the care of their children to others while engaged in their labors. In the nursery were baths, cribs, and toys for the little tots, all in charge of trained nurses. The kindergarten was equipped much the same, and had also working benches, tools, and what not to encourage each child in any special activity in which he showed

unusual interest. Some were drawing, others sewing, others fashioning crude toys with simple implements. The activities of these children were under the expert supervision of teachers who have studied similar advanced methods of education in the United States.

PARAGUAY

PENSIONS FOR RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.—See page 1160.

GENERAL NOTES

ARGENTINA

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE.—On July 9, 1924, Argentina celebrated the one hundred and eighth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence by the Congress of Tucumán. The celebration was, of course, universal throughout the country, that in Buenos Aires including a Te Deum at the Cathedral, a military parade, a reception by the President in the Government Palace, and a special illumination of the city and decorations with the national colors. The schools held brief exercises either in plazas near the school buildings or in front of the buildings, the pupils singing the national anthem and listening to short addresses appropriate to the occasion.

AMERICAN ART EXHIBIT.—Last August an exhibit of paintings and sculptures by American women was held in Buenos Aires under the auspices of the Hon. John Wallace Riddle, American ambassador in Argentina. The exhibition, which was characterized by a writer in *The American Weekly* of Buenos Aires as a fraternal message to the younger generation of American artists, is said to have impressed the throngs who visited it by the sure technique, rare and rich coloring, and depth of expression evidenced in the various exhibits.

BOLIVIA

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LA PAZ.—A medical society has been organized recently in La Paz by a number of prominent physicians of that city. The main purpose of the society is to improve the medical profession by means of scientific meetings and discussions and presentation of clinical cases for study. Public lectures will be given on practical hygiene, and a medical bulletin will be published. The society will also cooperate with the Government in preparing a sanitary code, of great importance for the health and living conditions of the public.

BOLIVIAN FILM.—The Fox Film Co. of New York has purchased the rights to a historical play entitled the "Urn of Miracles" by Sr.

Rómulo Arana Peredo, a Bolivian author. This play, which will be filmed by the above-mentioned company, has 10 parts relating to life and customs in the city of Potosí, during 1648 and subsequent years. The series is complemented by a sketch entitled "Things that should be known about Bolivia," which includes pictures of various activities and industries, as well as some railroad views.

National Museum of History.—The Geographic Society of Sucre is organizing a National Museum of History in that city, which it is hoped will be ready in time for the centennial celebrations in August, 1925. A number of valuable historical relics have already been presented to the Society for the Museum.

BRAZIL

Dr. Raul Soares de Moura.—Doctor Soares, President of the State of Minas Geraes, died on August 5, 1924. On other pages of this issue will be found figures from his last message, indicating the prosperity which the State had attained since he assumed office. A man of many admirable qualities and unbounded energy, Doctor Soares began his administrative career as Secretary of Agriculture under Dr. Delphim Moreira, President of the State of Minas Geraes, having been also Secretary of the Interior of Minas Geraes and Federal Minister of the Navy, as well as serving at other times in the State and National Congresses.

COLOMBIA

Diplomatic history.—A very interesting book by Dr. Pedro A. Zubieta has just been published relating the history of the early diplomatic missions of Colombia, covering the period from 1811 to 1837. Doctor Zubieta, who is head of the diplomatic history division of the Department of Foreign Relations, is the author of several other important historical works.

National Olympic games.—An important part of the program arranged for the celebration of the national holidays in July was the Olympic games organized by the commanding officer of the military school. Over 800 competitors were inscribed, in 22 different kinds of sports. Several educational institutions and athletic clubs also participated.

Honor conferred on Dr. Esguerra Gómez.—Dr. Esguerra Gómez, a Colombian physician in the Pasteur Institute, Paris, has received the Chevillon prize, which the Academy of Medicine of Paris awards every two years for the best work on the treatment of cancer, the judges being Mme. Curie and Professors Reclere and Broca. It will be recalled that Dr. Esguerra Gómez has won other distinctions in this important field of medical research.

A TIMELY VISIT.—The BULLETIN is indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Isaac A. Manning, of Cartagena, Colombia, for the following:

United States residents in Cartagena, Colombia, were most happily surprised to receive a visit from the United States Cruiser *Rochester*, of the United States Special Service Squadron, flying the flag of Rear Admiral John H. Dayton, on the Colombian national holiday, July 20, 1924. The cruiser arrived in the forenoon of July 19, the visits of courtesy being exchanged the same day. That night a ball was given by the Popa Club, at which the officers of the *Rochester* were the guests of honor. The next morning Admiral Dayton and his staff attended high pontifical mass at the cathedral, at which the Archbishop of Cartagena officiated, later being honor guests at the governor's palace, where they reviewed the Cartagena police force which, under the direction of Chief Agustín Calvo, has been brought to a high state of efficiency. Later they attended the ceremony of the oath to the flag of the brigade corps stationed at Cartagena. Several of the American colony entertained the admiral and officers at luncheon at the Cartagena Club, at which the governor, Sr. Vicente Martínez, was present. The governor entertained the officers and American colony at a tea at his country residence that afternoon, much of Cartagena's social life being delightfully represented. Later, the *Rochester's* band gave a concert at the Miramar Club, situated on the bay front. Other courtesies exchanged were the ball given by the American colony and the reception given by Admiral Dayton and Captain Ellis on board the flagship to the Cartagena, Popa, and Miramar Clubs. *La Patria*, a daily newspaper, referring to the reunion at the Miramar Club, says: "This enjoyable festivity demonstrated the spirit of cordiality manifest to-day between the United States and Colombia and the warmth of a frank and mutual respect, which was crystallized through the last international convention signed by the two governments, and which we hope will long endure."

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

NEW CABINET.—Gen. Horacio Vásquez, the newly elected president of the Dominican Republic, whose inauguration took place with due ceremony July 12 of the present year, has appointed the following cabinet: Sr. Ángel Morales, Secretary of the Interior, War and Navy; Dr. Ángel María Soler, Secretary of Foreign Relations; Dr. José Dolores Alfonseca, Secretary of Finance and Commerce; Sr. Pedro A. Lluveres, Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction; Sr. Andrés Pastoriza, Secretary of Public Works and Communications; Sr. Rafael Espaillat, Secretary of Agriculture and Immigration; and Sr. Pedro A. Ricart, Secretary of Public Health and Charities.

GUATEMALA

FOURTH CENTENARY OF THE FIRST GUATEMALAN CITY.—Four hundred years ago on St. James's day, July 25, 1524, the city of Santiago de los Caballeros de Guatemala, predecessor of the present capital, was founded by Alvarado on a spot known to the Indians as Iximché, or the place of corn. (Later, after an earthquake, the capital was removed to Antigua, Guatemala, and in 1773 to its present site.) This historic date was commemorated by Guatemalans

with many interesting celebrations, the most unique being a parade of Indians in tribal costume marching to the strains of their native music, played on Indian flutes. The parade, which started from the national hippodrome in Guatemala City, was led by marimba players, Indians costumed for the Dance of the Giants, and others bearing harps, drums, chirimías and other Indian musical instruments, as well as standards, incense burners, and crosses. The cofradía, or brotherhood, of the town of Mexico in its costume traditional in religious processions took part in the parade also. For the benefit of the Indians brought in from the Provinces to take part in the parade an address in the Quiché language and talk on education for their children were given.

The schools celebrated the anniversary appropriately with outlines of early colonial history.

The press gives the following account of an interesting event:

> The Society of Geography and History of Guatemala gave as a feature of its entertainment in the evening the Guatemalan opera *Quiché Vinac*, whose opening scene represents dawn on a tropical mountain ridge with the High Priest of the Quiché Indians singing the Hymn to the Sun, after which comes the announcement of the sacrifice of Princess Alitza of the Cachiquel Indians, imprisoned by the Quichés, as a peace offering to the god Tohil, the act closing with the dawn dance of the Quiché priests. The next act shows Alitza and her would-be rescuer, Amalchi of the Cachiquel Indians, in the wood singing a love duet, followed by the snatching of Amalchi's talisman flower by the sorcerer and the scene of death on a funeral pyre. The music represents the combat of the warriors defending the fatherland, but the two victims prophesy the disappearance of the Quiché Indians, and at the close the conquistadores are heard approaching. The composer is Rodríguez Beteta.

PANAMA

New president elected.—In the presidential elections of August 3 last Don Rodolfo Chiari, candidate of the Liberal Party, was elected by a large majority of votes for the 1924–1928 term. Señor Chiari was officially notified of his election on September 2, and was sworn in before the National Assembly on October 1, 1924.

Inauguration of new building.—During the latter part of August the inauguration of the handsome new building for the national archives took place in Panama. The President and members of the cabinet attended the ceremony.

National athletic association.—A national athletic association has been established in Panama by an executive decree. The purpose of the association is to organize and supervise athletic events and to promote closer relations between the Latin American countries by means of their sporting organizations and clubs. Five

members of the association will be appointed, for a term of two years, by the Secretary of Public Instruction. The association will name its own board of directors.

PARAGUAY

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT AND NEW CABINET.—The inauguration of the new President of Paraguay, Don Eligio Ayala, and of the Vice President, Manuel Burgos, took place on August 14 last, before the two houses of Congress. President Ayala has appointed the following cabinet: Secretary of the Interior, Señor Belisario Rivarola; Secretary of Foreign Relations, Señor Manuel Peña; Secretary of the Treasury, Señor Manuel Benítez; Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction, Señor Enrique Bordenave; and Secretary of War and Navy, Señor Luis A. Riart.

PERU

FOUNTAIN PRESENTED TO LIMA BY AMERICAN COLONY.—The beautiful fountain designed by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and presented to the city of Lima by the American colony on the occasion of the Peruvian centennial of independence was inaugurated on August 6 of this year. The fountain is located in Washington Square opposite the monument to George Washington.

It will be remembered that Mrs. Whitney is the sculptor also of the fountain which adorns the patio of the building of the Pan American Union in Washington.

URUGUAY

THIRD CONGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS.—The inaugural session of the Third National Congress of Agricultural Engineers took place on August 22, 1924, in the School of Agriculture in the city of Montevideo. The principal object of this congress is to definitely orient agricultural practice throughout the Republic of Uruguay.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICANISTS.—The Government of Uruguay named, as the official delegate to the Twenty-first Congress of Americanists, which was celebrated in The Hague and Gotenburg, Dr. Alfredo de Castro, Chargé d'Affaires in Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden.

URUGUAY PARTICIPATES IN THE INAUGURATION OF BALBOA MONUMENT.—The Minister of Foreign Relations has designated Dr. Pedro Erasmo Callorda, Minister of Uruguay in Cuba and Mexico, as the Uruguayan representative in the inauguration ceremonies connected with the erection of the monument in Panama in memory of the Spanish navigator, Vasco Núñez de Balboa, the discoverer of the Pacific Ocean.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO SEPTEMBER 15, 1924

SUBJECT	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
	1924	
June report of the National Postal Savings Bank	July 18	E. Kitchel Farrand, vice consul at Buenos Aires.
Second official forecast of the corn crop	July 22	Do.
Production costs of principal Argentine crops	July 23	Do.
Condition of Buenos Aires banks at the end of May, 1924	do	Raleigh A. Gibson, consul at Buenos Aires.
The Argentine market for American textiles	do	Do.
Prospects for grain production, crop season of 1924–25	Jule 25	E. Kitchel Farrand.
Argentine insurance statistics for 1923	do	Do.
Official report on foreign commerce of Argentina for 1923	Aug. 4	Henry H. Morgan, consul general at Buenos Aires.
BOLIVIA		
Mineral production and exports of Bolivia during April, 1924	July 15	Dayle C. McDonough, consul at La Paz.
Compulsory savings by workmen, and regulations for enforcement	July 24	Do.
Bolivian motor roads	July 25	Do.
BRAZIL		
Cotton consumption, Pernambuco consular district, during 1923	July 5	E. Verne Richardson, consul at Pernambuco.
To exploit the coconut in Brazil	July 7	Do.
Sugar shipments of Pernambuco, quarter ended June 30, 1924	July 8	Do.
Proposed "Good Roads Day" in Pernambuco	do	Do.
Brazil nut shipments and crop prospects of Amazonas, quarter ended June 30, 1924.	do	James H. Roth, vice consul at Manaos.
Declared exports to the United States, half year ended June 30, 1924	July 9	Do.
Rubber shipments and crop prospects of Amazonas, quarter ended June 30, 1924.	do	Do.
Cotton growing in Amazonas	July 10	Do.
Activities of the Brazilian Plantation Syndicate (Ltd.)	do	A. Gaulin, consul genera at Rio de Janeiro.
Agricultural Society in Ceará, Brazil	July 12	E. Verne Richardson.
Pernambuco coffee statistics, 1923–24	July 16	Do.
Road construction in State of Minas Geraes	July 21	A. Gaulin.
Coal imports at Rio de Janeiro during June, 1924	July 28	Do.
Increased cotton production in Pernambuco	do	Fred C. Eastin, jr., vice consul at Pernambuco.
Shipments of Carnauba wax at Recife, six months of 1924	July 31	Do.
Review of commerce and industries for July, 1924	Aug. 1	A. Gaulin.
Mining industry in State of Minas Geraes during 1923	Aug. 2	Do.
Declared exports from Rio de Janeiro to the United States during July, 1924.	Aug. 5	Do.
Motor ambulances for Ceará, Brazil	Aug. 6	Fred C. Eastin, jr.
Total exports and imports from ports of Pernambuco Consular district, for 1923.	Aug. 7	Do.
The Port of Macau, Rio Grande do Norte	do	Do.
New electric light plant for S. Miguel de Campos	do	Do.
New manufacturing facilities for chemicals at Pernambuco and Alagoas, Brazil.	Aug. 8	Do
CHILE		
Advertising in Antofagasta consular district	Aug. 12	McMillin, consul at Antofagasta.
The Salta-Antofagasta railway	Aug. 13	Do.
Visit of the "Italia" with its exposition of Italian products	Aug. 14	Do.
COLOMBIA		
Review of commarce and industries of Barranquilla consular district for July, 1924.	Aug. 10	Maurice Stafford, consul at Barranquilla.
The market for paper in Cartagena	Aug. 15	Lester L. Schnare, consul at Cartagena.
Colombian coffee prospects for 1924	Aug. 21	Maurice Stafford.

Reports received to September 15, 1924—Continued

SUBJECT	Date	Author
COSTA RICA		
July report on commerce and industries	Aug. 5	Henry S. Waterman, consul at San Jose.
General conditions affecting American trade	Aug. 11	Do.
Government assistance to import livestock	Aug. 12	Do.
Prohibiting importation of used coffee bags	Aug. 22	Do.
CUBA		
Present new sugar crop, and exports from consular district of Matanzas, for June and July, 1924.	Aug. 9	James V. Whitfield, consul at Matanzas.
Current lumber market situation	Aug. 16	Frank Bohr, consul at Cienfuegos.
ECUADOR		
Ecuadorian cotton: production, consumption, exportation and crop estimate.	Aug. 19	Richard P. Butrick, vice consul at Guayaquil.
GUATEMALA		
July, 1924, report on commerce and industries	Aug. 6	Augustus Ostertag, consul at Guatemala City.
PANAMA		
The market for American confectionery	Aug. 1	George Orr, consul at Panama City.
July, 1924, report on commerce and industries	Aug. 15	Do.
PARAGUAY		
Review of commerce and industries for June, 1924, financial conditions, budget and exchange, agriculture, manufacturing and communications.	July 3	Digby W. Willson, consul at Asuncion.
URUGUAY		
Uruguayan exports to the United States, first six months of 1924	July 11	Thomas H. Bevan, consul at Montevideo.
The 1923–1924 wool clip	July 15	Do.
Cattle hair production	July 17	Do.
Uruguayan market for seals	July 29	Do.
New official values assigned products for exportation from Uruguay	do	Do.
Commerce and industries for June, 1924, general conditions	July 30	Do.
VENEZUELA		
Parcel Post shipments to Venezuela	July 23	Harry J. Anslinger, vice consul at La Guaira.
American automobile assembly plant at La Guaira	July 29	Do.
General business conditions in Venezuela	July 30	Do.
New Venezuelan tariff law	Aug. 1	Thomas W. Voetter, consul at Caracas.
Mercantile situation in June, 1924	Aug. 2	Do.
Exports of Cebadilla from La Guaira, 1911–1922	Aug. 7	Harry J. Anslinger, vice consul at La Guaira.
Additional German steamship service for Venezuela, "Hamburg-Colon-Central American" service.	do	Do.
Non-intoxicating beverages in Venezuela	Aug. 15	Thomas W. Voetter.
Venezuelan railroad operations during first quarter of 1924	Aug. 16	Harry J. Anslinger.

BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

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CENTENARY

OF

DECEMBER 9
1824



DECEMBER 9
1924

AYACUCHO

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HOMAGE
OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

DECEMBER, 1924

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Office of Legation, 36 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

[1]Absent.

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ANTONIO JOSÉ DE SUCRE

Grand Marshal of Ayacucho

BULLETIN
OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

VOL. LVIII DECEMBER, 1924 No. 12

AYACUCHO

By José Joaquín Olmedo

"¡Salud, o Vencedor! ¡Oh Sucre! ¡vence,
Y de nuevo laurel orla tu frente,
Alta esperanza de tu insigne patria!
Como la palma al margen de un torrente
Crece tu nombre. . . . Y sola, en este día
Tu gloria, sin Bolívar, brillaría,
Tal se ve Héspero arder en su carrera,
Y del nocturno cielo
Suyo el imperio sin la luna fuera.
Por las manos de Sucre la victoria
Ciñe a Bolívar lauro inmarcesible.
¡Oh Triunfador! la palma de Ayacucho,
Fatiga eterna al bronce de la Fama,
Segunda vez Libertador te aclama.

"Esta es la hora feliz. Desde aquí empieza
La nueva edad al Inca prometida
De libertad, de paz y de grandeza.
Rompiste la cadena aborrecida;
La rebelde cerviz hispana hollaste;
Grande gloria alcanzaste;
Pero mayor te espera,
Así cual a la guerra lo conformas,
Y a conquistar su libertad le empeñas;
La rara y ardua ciencia
De merecer la paz y vivir libre
Con voz y ejemplo y con poder le enseñas."

—Extract from *La Victoria de Junín*



GEN. SIMÓN BOLÍVAR

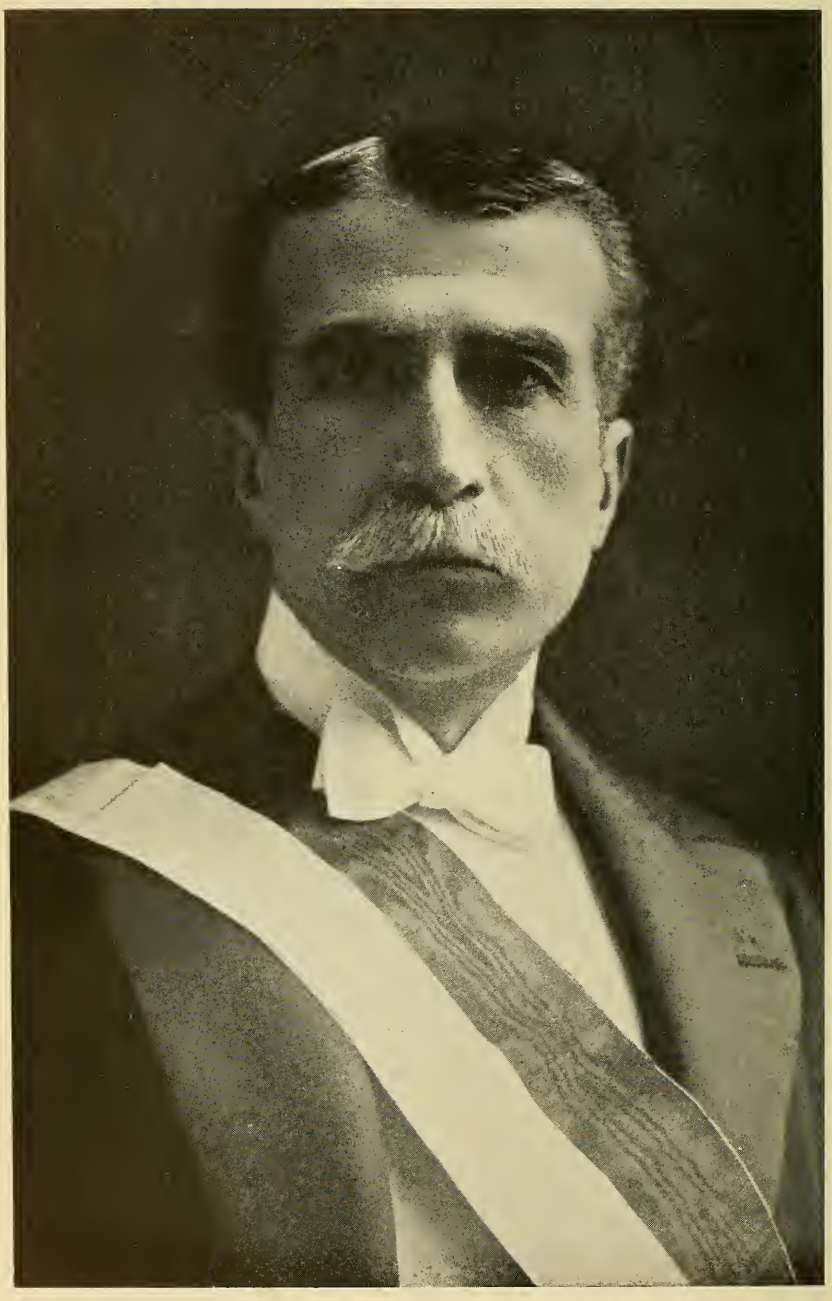
The Great Liberator

CANTO A BOLÍVAR

By José Joaquín Olmedo

. . . ¿Quién es aquel que el paso lento mueve
Sobre el collado que a Junín domina?
¿Que el campo desde allí mide y el sitio
Del combatir y del vencer designa?
¿Que la hueste contraria observa, cuenta,
Y en su mente la rompe y desordena,
Y a los más bravos a morir condena,
Cual águila caudal que se complace
Del alto cielo en divisar su presa
Que entre el rebaño mal segura pace?
¿Quién el que ya desciende
Pronto y apercibido á la pelea?
Preñada en tempestades le rodea
Nube tremenda; el brillo de su espada
Es el vivo reflejo de la gloria;
Su voz un trueno; su mirada un rayo.
¿Quién, aquel que al trabarse la batalla,
Ufano como nuncio de victoria,
Un corcel impetuoso fatigando
Discurre sin cesar por toda parte? . . .
¿Quién, sino el hijo de Colombia y Marte?

—Extract from *La Victoria de Junín.*



HIS EXCELLENCY, SEÑOR DON AUGUSTO B. LEGUÍA, PRESIDENT OF PERU

Under his administration the Peruvian Nation celebrated, on July 28, 1921, the first Centenary of the proclamation of Independence, and will, on December 9, celebrate the first Centenary of the Victory of Ayacucho, gained by the United Army of Liberation, composed of Colombian, Peruvian, and Argentine troops, which not only consolidated the independence of Peru but that of the entire southern continent

THE CENTENARY OF AYACUCHO

DECEMBER 9, 1824—DECEMBER 9, 1924

By Dr. L. S. Rowe

Director General of the Pan American Union

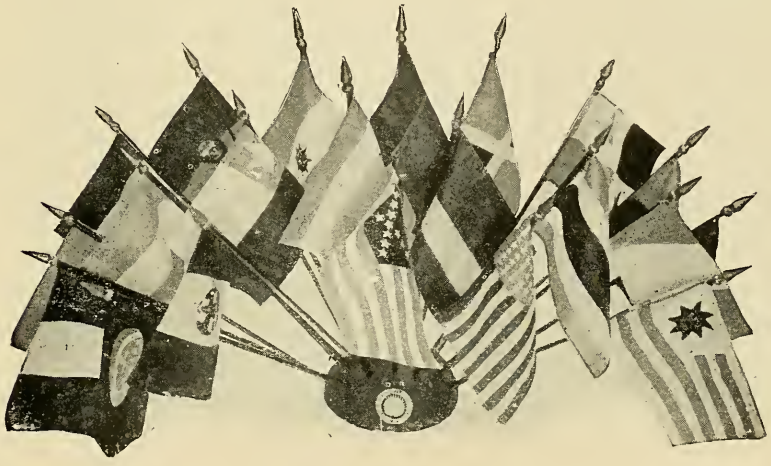
FOREWORD

THE Pan American Union deems it a high privilege to be permitted to publish a special number commemorative of the Centenary of the Battle of Ayacucho. The anniversary is one of continental significance and importance.

The courage shown by the heroes of 1824 constitutes an example as well as a stimulus to the rising generation of to-day. But it was not only their courage which compels admiration. On an equally high plane was their civic devotion; their willingness to make personal sacrifice in the interest of the public good; and their readiness to subordinate personal advantage to public welfare. In all these respects their example continues, to-day, as one of the elevating influences, spurring succeeding generations to new and higher achievement.

The great heritage which the nations of the Americas have received from the heroes of Ayacucho constitutes the moral foundation upon which the Commonwealths of America rest and upon which the future of democracy in America depends.

This Centenary is a time for us to renew our faith in the larger purposes and the larger mission of the American nations.





Photograph by Navarro, Caracas

BOLIVAR AND HIS GENERALS IN CONFERENCE BEFORE THE CAMPAIGN OF NEW GRANADA, 1819

The painting is in the Federal Palace, Caracas, Venezuela

SIMÓN BOLÍVAR: A BRIEF BIOGRAPHY[1]

THE WASHINGTON OF SOUTH AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

SIMÓN BOLÍVAR, the great Liberator and founder of the Republics of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela, was born in the city of Caracas on the 24th of July, 1783, his parents being Juan Vicente Bolívar y Ponte and María de la Concepción Palacios y Sojo, both descendants of noble families long settled in Venezuela. Losing his father when barely 3 years old, the education of the boy was confided to the best masters in Caracas. When in 1789 Bolívar's mother also died, he was left to the guardianship of his maternal uncle, the Marquis de Palacios, who thereupon sent him to Madrid to complete his education, where he remained for several years, and where he devoted himself chiefly to the study of mathematics, history, and the romance languages. Having completed his education in Spain, he spent some time traveling, chiefly in the south of Europe, visiting Paris, where he met Napoleon before he became Emperor and, later on, was an eye-witness of some of the closing scenes of the French Revolution.

In the spring of 1802 Bolívar returned to Madrid where, at the end of May, he married the beautiful and youthful María Teresa de Toro, of a distinguished Basque family. The young couple spent their honeymoon on a vessel sailing from Coruña to La Guaira, the port of Caracas, his native city. After a few months spent at Bolívar's extensive estate in the Aragua Valley the youthful bride died, leaving Bolívar at the age of 19 a childless widower. Overwhelmed with grief and despair Bolívar decided to return to Europe, landing at Cadiz about the end of 1803. In 1804 he went to Paris, Napoleon being declared Emperor about the time of his arrival. Bolívar, completely disgusted and disillusioned by the attitude assumed by his former idol, turned to Humboldt and Cuvier, with whom he cultivated friendly relations, going later to Italy to saturate his spirit with the evocation of "the grandeur that was Rome." And it was here that he made up his mind to make his own country an independent republic.

Returning to Venezuela in 1809, Bolívar passed through the United States where, for the first time, he had an opportunity of

[1] Compiled by Enrique Coronado, of the editorial staff of the Pan American Union.

observing the working of free institutions. It is not surprising, therefore, that soon after his arrival in Venezuela he appears to have identified himself with the cause of independence, which had already agitated the Spanish colonies for some years. He was in Caracas at the time of the arrival of the commission sent by José Bonaparte, with the object of obtaining recognition for the latter in the American colonies as the Spanish sovereign. Bolívar and his friends took advantage of this opportunity to initiate a revolutionary movement in Caracas against these emissaries, in which the captain general was removed from office and Ferdinand VII, then a prisoner in France, was proclaimed king. This state of affairs was the precursor of the revolutionary movement for independence which, beginning in Caracas on April 19, 1809, was promptly followed by another in Bogotá on July 20, 1810. As soon as Bolívar heard of the insurrection at Caracas he went to that city to offer his services, receiving a colonel's commission from the revolutionary Junta and, later on, becoming associated with Luis López Méndez in a mission to the court of Great Britain, the object of which was to make known to that Government the events which had transpired, as well as to solicit its good offices with the Regency of Spain. The secretary of this mission was the distinguished Venezuelan poet and grammarian, Andrés Bello.

Bolívar fought for the independence of Venezuela under the immediate leadership of Gen. Francisco Miranda; was intrusted with the command of the important stronghold of Puerto Cabello, which, after Venezuela had declared its independence on July 5, 1811, because of lack of support and the failure of Miranda's movement, Bolívar had to evacuate. In 1812, when Spain recovered her hold over the country, Venezuela again became a Spanish province. In September of the same year Bolívar, learning of important movements in Santa Fe de Bogotá, capital of the New Kingdom of Granada, set forth from Curaçao for Cartagena, where he received an official commission to operate against the Spanish troops on the Magdalena River, in which campaign he was eminently successful. Shortly afterwards he appeared in the city of Tunja (Colombia), where the revolutionary congress of New Granada was sitting and from which he obtained permission to continue his advance beyond the Venezuelan border into the provinces of Mérida and Trujillo in western Venezuela. On May 30 he entered victorious the city of Mérida; on June 14 he reached Trujillo; on July 1 he arrived at Barinas; and on August 6, 1813, Bolívar and his troops entered Caracas in triumph, where for the first time he was saluted by the title of "Liberator."

This success was, however, of very brief duration. The royalists, thoroughly aroused by the reverses they had sustained, concentrated

all their resources, and a number of sanguinary encounters ensued. Caracas was retaken by the Spaniards in July, and before the end of 1814 the royalists were again masters of Venezuela.

Immediately following these events the Liberator left Venezuela for New Granada (to-day the Republic of Colombia), and in December, 1814, entered Bogotá with a force of 2,000 men, forcing the royalist leaders to capitulate. Santa Marta meanwhile had fallen into the hands of the royalists, and Bolívar, after an unsuccessful attempt to oust the latter, embarked for Kingston, Jamaica, in May, 1814.

Returning in 1816 he brought the campaign in New Granada to a successful conclusion, entering the city of Tunja in July, 1819. On the 7th of August he gained the decisive victory of Boyacá, which secured the independence of Colombia and gave him immediate possession of the entire country. Availing himself of that propitious moment, he obtained in December, 1819, the enactment of the fundamental law whereby the Republics of Venezuela and New Granada were united in a single State, under his presidency, and under the title of the Republic of Colombia.

After the organization of government affairs in New Granada Bolívar again took the field, this time toward Venezuela, where, on the 21st of June, 1821, after an arduous but successful campaign occurred the decisive battle of Carabobo, which established the independence of that country. On the 29th of June, 1821, Bolívar entered Caracas in triumph, and by the close of the year the Spaniards were driven from Venezuelan soil. On August 30, 1821, the constitution of Colombia was adopted, Bolívar himself being elected President.

Two countries being thus liberated from the Spanish yoke, there remained still the neighboring provinces of Ecuador and Peru, and Bolívar determined to march in the direction of Quito. A severe but glorious battle was fought at Pichincha the 24th of May, 1822, where, by the prowess of General Antonio José de Sucre, close colleague of Bolívar, Ecuador was liberated also, the republican army entering the city of Quito June 16, 1822. Immediately after this victory Bolívar incorporated the new province with the Republic of Colombia, thus completing the union of what was then called Greater Colombia.

Shortly afterwards Bolívar marched upon Lima, this city being evacuated by the royalists and entered in triumph by the republican army September 1, 1822. Although while in Lima he was invested with absolute power, he was forced owing to certain intrigues of the republican factions in Peru to withdraw to Trujillo, leaving the city at the mercy of the Spaniards under Canterac, by whom it was imme-

diately reoccupied. Bolívar, once more expressing his unalterable determination to liberate Peru, found the assurance of victory in the great battle of Junín, where, August 6, 1824, he overwhelmed Canterac and again victorious entered Lima. A few months later Bolívar returned to Bogotá, leaving Sucre in command of the forces of Upper Peru. On December 9, 1824, the memorable battle of Ayacucho took place, which not only decided the fate of Peru but of the whole of South America. In June, 1825, Bolívar visited Upper Peru which, having detached itself from the Government of Buenos Aires, was then formed into a separate state called Bolivia, in honor of the Liberator.

In view of the fact that South America was now practically free from Spanish dominion, Bolívar suggested in a circular letter to all the governments of America that an assembly of plenipotentiaries be convened at Panamá as a court of reference and appeal in disputes and other matters of serious common interest. In the same year, 1825, he conceived a project for the cutting of the Panama Canal, even dictating the necessary provisions for the work. On February 10, 1825, he convoked the Constituent Congress of Peru, in which he declared that, the liberating army having accomplished its task, he would now resign his powers as dictator.

The Assembly of Deputies of Upper Peru, having met in Chuquisaca, now called Sucre, on the 6th of August, proclaimed Upper Peru an independent republic under the title of the Republic of Bolivia, the draft of the constitution being presented by Bolívar to the congress of that state on May 25, 1826, together with an address in which he embodied his opinions respecting the form of government which he conceived most expedient for the newly established republics. In January, 1827, he was reelected President of Colombia and, in 1830, Congress by unanimous vote selected him once more as President. But the Liberator, disillusioned and in failing health, presented his resignation to retire to the village of San Pedro Alejandrino, near Santa Marta, where on the 17th of December, 1830, he passed away at the untimely age of 47. His last recorded words were:

> Colombians: My last wishes are for the welfare of the Fatherland. If my death contributes to the cessation of party strife and to the consolidation of the Union, I shall descend in peace to the grave.

His remains were buried first at Santa Marta and later, in 1842, removed to Caracas, where a monument was erected to his memory in the Cathedral. His heart, enshrined in an urn, was deposited in the Cathedral of Santa Marta. In 1852 the body was again removed, to be finally deposited in the National Pantheon at Caracas.

AYACUCHO, IN RETROSPECT

DECEMBER 9, 1824–DECEMBER 9, 1924

By Francisco García Calderon [1]

"NOW begins the peace of America," wrote Bolívar to Orbegoso after the victory of Ayacucho. Immortal as the epoch is the glory of Sucre, his dearest friend, the Patroclus of his magnificent Iliad. Thus thought the indefatigable Liberator, sure of himself, of his genius, of his power as demiurge in the tumult of forces which he had set free.

The tranquil years were indeed to begin. To a prolonged epopee succeeded an epoch difficult in respect of stability and organization. On the field of Ayacucho a prodigious civil war is brought to an end. Spaniards on both sides, royalists who transmute themselves into patriots, patriots who lose faith in liberty, creoles who exalt themselves above the peninsulars,[2] submissive Indians who are unaware of the profound meaning of the gesture in which they are involved.

What will this world of nations, so painfully brought into being by Bolívar, become? An imitation on the American continent of the European system, a prolongation of an ancient, worn-out régime, a transcendental novelty, an audacious experiment, the establishment of a cluster of republics in full Utopia? Alberdi has considered in a minutely precise work the possible destiny of 20 nations if, at their establishment, foreign princes had presided, if constitutional monarchy with parliaments in the Saxon style had been extended as a definite regimen in America, near neighbor of chaos. Undoubtedly they would have achieved, thus, immediate stability, and the youthful States would have participated in a system of political relations both orderly and remote. Aristocracy, the pomp of creole courts, European gold to further fructify lands already fruitful—what would be lacking in these countries in the making?

Originality, complete independence. Although the Liberators had little faith in the extreme form of republic, although they were trying out agreements with Old World ministers, they were nevertheless imposing a *novus ordo*.

Had these resplendent young nations been consigned to sovereigns of foreign blood and mentality, they would have been transferred in the hazardous condition of personal feoffs—a somewhat perilous

[1] Author of the notable works, *Hombres e Ideas de Nuestro Tiempo, Profesores de Idealismo, Idéologías, Le Pérou Contemporain, Les Démocraties Latines de l'Amérique, La Creación de un Continente.*

[2] A term applied in Spanish America to the Spanish of the Iberian Peninsula.—Editor's note.



THE VICTORY OF AYACUCHO

At the foot of this monument, which is to be unveiled during the Centenary celebration, three laurel crowns in pure beaten gold will be deposited by the Government of Venezuela

gift. America could never have "found itself" under a government of the Anglo-Saxon type, in which widely diverse factors unite in admirable equilibrium. With an enfeebled nobility, and in the absence of strongly defined classes, the ruling monarch would have lacked judgment, support, and permanence. Maximilian, 40 years later, symbolizes the tragedy of such a condition. Outside of the English régime, there remained in the Old World only feudal monarchies and the absolutism of the Holy Alliance; that is to say, the combination of armed reactionary interests destined to combat the work of Napoleon and the political consequences of the French Revolution. Bound to these, the youthful continent would lose its right to live a new and adventurous existence. Lacking solid political education, without other experience in free institutions than that gained in its municipalities, it pressed resolutely forward in search of new and perilous avatars. Was this, as Chateaubriand inquired in the Congress of Vienna in 1824, in obedience to a legitimate ambition toward freedom, as in the Saxon North, or did it respond to the reaction beyond seas caused by the Napoleonic invasion? A singular instinct, an inner force, impelled America to the creation of an extraordinary political reality, in the light of new stars, new destinies.

Civil war, clearly, between the old Spain and the new; a duel, moreover, of vast proportions. Bolívar in his letter to General Canterac, chief of the Spanish forces vanquished on the field of Ayacucho, complimenting the latter on his "prodigious" military resistance, said: "You, and you only, have retarded the emancipation decreed alike by nature and by destiny." Emancipation! Here is the goal of the great leader's ambition; the abandonment of a state of perpetual tutelage; a frank rupture with the past; liberty without reservations; the trying out of new roads, those roads of God to which de Tocqueville referred when he considered the establishment of democracy in Saxon America.

Canning expected and desired that in the use of its recently acquired independence the Ibero American world would serve as a counterbalance to the Old World, and that it would give to Europe forces which would restore the latter's lost equilibrium. A "simpática" mission, this, in those anxious years when the political work of the English and French Revolutions, which had endowed the third estate with new powers, was menaced by certain reaction; but America does not limit itself to the fulfillment of this function in the development of Europe. She is to transmute nothing less than the human race; she is to lay the foundations of a unique evolution.

Monroe helped fix this unique originality in the eyes of Europe. With his famous doctrine he defends against invasion, both spiritual and material, the fragile and generous effort of South American

statesmen. The political system in the one continent is "essentially different" from that in the other. The divine right of absolutism of the monarchs included in the Holy Alliance is utterly opposed to the principle of representation, to the sovereignty of the people, to the liberty of the citizen. Before Monroe, Mr. Henry Clay, that great political orator, refers in his speech at Lexington in 1821 to "the laws of the system" of the neo-Hispanic world and, likewise, to the counterbalance which the two Americas, joined in identic ambition, will oppose to a Europe astray in the paths of despotism; namely, "a counterpoise to the Holy Alliance." And so the special destiny of nations still writhing in the violence of their birth throes is determined.

But a great military victory does not suffice for the future development of the infant nations. Without strength of their own, with no noteworthy capacity for self-government, without wealth, the New World is to be the spiritual colony of the old sovereign States. And herein lies the tragedy of a hundred years of independence. "Liberty is not a gift, but a conquest," said Goethe. Throughout a century of restlessness, of internal strife, of constant struggle, America has known but two deceptive extremes: The dead orderliness of despotism, the frenzied liberty of anarchy. How to find the middle path, the reasonable medium, modest and sure stability? "Spontaneous anarchy," as Taine called those tragic years of the French Revolution, of periodic civil war, of government by leaders who temporarily overcome the chaos of disorder, or who, with narrow ambition, prolong existing confusion and uncertainty; of the waste of resources, the aversion to order, to systematic work and steady development; of confidence in generous dogma and ambitious formulas. In our imitation of remote peoples we adopted exotic systems; we thought and we felt after the manner of the tutelar nations; we were citizens of a splendorous realm in Utopia.

The sociologists followed us disdainfully; they watched attentively the conflict of races in the new continent, the complicated mingling of breeds, and condemned us to imminent degradation in the name of severe and infallible principles. But this confusion of peoples, this *chaos gentium*, was incomplete, indetermined, in this vast America. Only by new conquests, by the sudden invasion—in spite of the vigilance of the United States—of capable emigrants from Europe, would these barbarous democracies be transformed into organized and cultured nations. Notwithstanding, who in our America envied the colonial destiny of Australia, the development of Canada, the peace of Egypt? Subject to a magnificent tutelage these countries are lacking in audacity of spirit.

In 1924, as the second century begins, there still subsist grave problems in that world which, weak but proud, sprang into being on the field of Ayacucho. The continent after its suffering, after its

experience in perilous paths, is, nevertheless, becoming solidly and compactly organized. During the last 50 years its various races have intermingled, although neither in Asia nor in Europe has this great human experience been realized. Despite the fact that anthropologists and eugenists are becoming disturbed, we behold in America entire peoples in process of sure and certain political development, fruitful, determined, proud, ambitious peoples. Throughout its vast domain there is evident a resplendent grandeur, in spite of the pessimistic melancholy of distinguished prophets. They live, they sing, they struggle, they prosper. And while in the Saxon North the privilege of European blood is jealously preserved, in the South castes and races alike are being fused in the white heat of an ardent crucible.

As in the past, too much faith is placed in men, in chieftains and leaders, in the perfection of inadequate constitutions. All too brusquely the passage is made from dictatorship to misgovernment, from anarchy to tyranny. Instead of transforming institutions and forming bodies for individual action, all the attributes of power are still accumulated and fostered in the government, and creole czarism still endures in the face of economic and social conditions which become ever more complicated. As the omnipotent presidencies are being thus strengthened, the Indian, who existed in a state of inferiority, rebels, although I do not believe that this rebellion was invariably promoted by the leaders. The Indian rebelled against the immense landed estates, against the oligarchies, against the creole in rule over him; it is the plainsman, the mountaineer, the rude peasant against the polished urban dweller. Barbarism, as in the heroic time of *Facundo,*[3] a barbarism which is proud to represent, far better than does the ruling class, the deeply rooted instinct of the American nations.

These dividing elements, however, must not make us forget that the Continent steadfastly continues to maintain its rights and hopes. Europe ignored or disdained these infant nations when, in 1899, she assembled at The Hague to establish peace. Since that date, however, 20 peoples, heavily handicapped by an exceeding lack of confidence, are "finding themselves" slowly and solidly. Colombia and Uruguay have the advantage of other democracies in which a tropical lack of agreement still lingeringly persists. The Americas are linking themselves together ever more closely; the Anglo Saxon United States, the Iberian States, still separated. Pan Americanism from a chimera, from a manifestation of tyrannical superiority, is being transmuted into a beneficent reality.

If the North American Republic surpasses the southern countries in industry, in accumulated wealth, in invention, it may be said that the Southern Continent is informed, is moved by the spirit, and

[3] *Facundo,* the protagonist of the novel of the same name, or *Civilización y Barbarie,* by a noted Argentine statesman and educator, Domingo F. Sarmiento (1843).—Editor's note.

that in it during the century just past have been solved problems which even now disturb the formidable neo-Saxon nation—the problem of the negro, and the problem of the Asiatic on the Pacific coast.

The ambition of our America in the dawn of its independence is justified, to-day, as we contemplate actual conditions in Europe. The Old World is becoming Americanized, that is, it is moved by a vehement desire for peace; it is losing its atavistic faith in war; it inclines itself before absolute justice. In Geneva, whither the infirm and ailing nations repair, where age-long hate and rancor perish, radical principles inscribed a century ago in audacious New World charters are adopted.

And from serener realms Bolívar presides over this assembly of peoples. Why in the calvinistic metropolis has he been forgotten? It was in Panama where, in 1826, the plenipotentiaries of the American Republics were to have met to establish an enduring order of things. A united America is to be the "Queen of Nations," the "Mother of Republics." Problems and conflicts are to be settled by a new amphictyonic council. Such a "holy institution" is to prevent the wars which have desolated "less fortunate nations." In such terms did the Liberator qualify the European peoples, engaged in permanent and tragic opposition to the Napoleonic régime. "What would b the Isthmus of Corinth," he said, moved by prophetic enthusiasm, "in comparison with the Isthmus of Panama, and what the center of the Hellenic Union, with this capital of all the States of the world, in a continent free from hereditary taint, free from oppressive castes and inspired by generous hope?"

Since then, since 1826, the New World has affirmed in conferences, in treaties, its faith in arbitration, at first, limited and voluntary, later, obligatory and without reservation. And where has this generous doctrine not been preached—in The Hague, in Paris, in Geneva—by the Republics which were painfully organizing themselves while vanquishing serious evils? Resolutely they pressed forward, in advance of the European peoples. It is not without significance in the destiny of Western humanity that, to-day, as the axis of the world both economic and moral veers toward New York, Mexico, Rio de Janeiro, and the Plata, the nations destined to rule the future are responding to a policy of conciliation and peace.

Between one century and the other, Bolivarism and Wilsonism have wedded as it were, have become motifs in one and the same symphony. Wilsonism is seen as a manifestation of Bolivarism, as its admirable spiritual expansion. Proud alike of its doctrine and its experience, America, through suggestion, example and reason, aspires to the conquest of still other continents; and it offers to the States decimated by war, to Europe which according to her prophets has resigned herself to decadence and death, not only the balance desired by Canning but an enduring order of nations founded on the elevated concepts of justice.

THE BATTLE OF AYACUCHO[1]

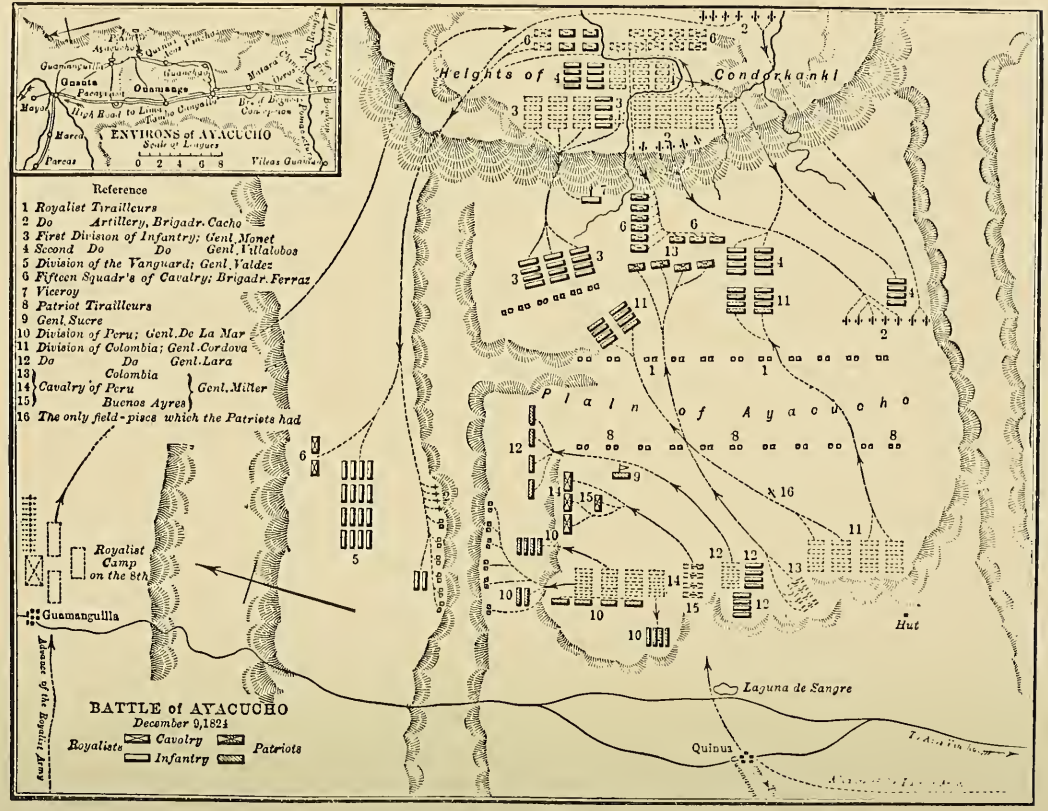
By Sir Clements R. Markham

CUZCO was the last stronghold of Spanish power in South America; and from the old city of the Incas, the viceroy was about to march in the forlorn hope of recovering the lost colony. Fighting in a bad cause, and with no bright anticipations, the royalists opened the campaign with feelings of despondency which they could not overcome. It soon, however, became evident that the viceroy intended to commence offensive operations. On the 6th of November the patriot army was at Lambrama about 20 miles south of Abancay, when intelligence was received that the viceroy, in great force, had left Cuzco and was marching, by way of Abancay, to Guamanga, which place he reached on the 16th. He had got between Sucre and his base of operations, and could intercept his line of retreat to the coast. There was nothing left for Sucre to do but to follow the Spanish army. La Serna turned around and advanced from Guamanga to meet him. The advance guards of the hostile forces encountered each other on the heights of Bombón, to the east of the river Pampas, which flows at the bottom of a profound ravine cutting the line of road. A swinging rope bridge spans the gorge. After a sharp encounter, on the 20th of November, the royalists retreated across the river and cut the bridge.

Sucre was in great anxiety to reopen his communication with the coast. He led his troops down the side of the declivitous ravine, and the infantry waded across the river Pampas at a place where it was breast deep. The passage occupied a whole day, but only two lives were lost. On the 30th the patriots encamped on the malarious river bank. Next day they climbed the western ascent for thousands of feet, and encamped at Matara on the plateau, twenty-five miles from Guamanga.

The retreat was resumed on the 3d of December and, while defiling into the valley of Corpa-huayccu, the patriots were briskly attacked by a division under General Valdez. The Colombian rifles, commanded by Colonel Sands, of Dublin, were routed and dispersed;

[1] Extract from *History of Peru*, pp. 275–280.



PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF AYACUCHO

(From the Memoirs of General Miller)

Major Duckbury, an Englishman, and about 200 men were killed. But the rest had crossed the stream, and the attempt of the royalists to follow up their success was repulsed. Sucre continued his march to Tambo-Cangallo, 20 miles south of Guamanga.

The two armies were now marching near each other on parallel lines. Sucre crossed the deep and ragged ravine of Acroco, and encamped around the village of Quinua on the 6th of December. . . .

The village of Quinua is 11,600 feet above the level of the sea, and within a quarter of a mile of the famous battle field of Ayacucho, which is on rather higher ground. The range of heights called Condor-kunka (literally "Condor's neck") are very precipitous, and rise abruptly from the little plain which slopes down toward Quinua. They are covered with brushwood. The plain is of small extent, about a mile broad, bounded on the south by the profound and almost perpendicular ravine of Hatun-huayccu, and on the north by the gently sloping depression of Venda-mayu, through which runs a little stream bordered by alder and *molle* trees. This streamlet, after a course of about a mile east and west, makes a sharp turn, and separates Quinua from the battle field. In a corner where the Valley of Venda-mayu approaches the mountains of Condor-kunka, is Ayacucho (literally "Corner of Death") where, some 500 years before, the Inca Yupanqui Pachacutec had routed the Pocras Indians.

General Sucre was a young man of 31, but with many years of campaigning experience. On the 7th of December, 1824, he established his headquarters at a ruined chapel on the plain of Ayacucho, called San Cristóbal. For an hour before sunset the light infantry of both sides skirmished at the foot of the heights. It was unanimously resolved, by a council of war called together by Sucre, to fight on the morrow, as the provisions and ammunition were failing. So hungry was the patriot army that the sign and countersign for the night were "Pan y queso" ("bread and cheese"). At midnight the young Colombian general, Cordova, marched silently across the plain, with a company of infantry, and poured a volley into the royalist watch fires. This caused the death of the Spanish brigadier Palomares who was lying asleep. A wooden cross now marks the spot where he died.

When morning dawned General Sucre formed his order of battle. General Gamarra was his chief of staff, and Col. Ramón Castilla was adjutant general. The Colombian division of General Cordova was posted on the right, with Hatun-huayccu on his right flank. The second Colombian division, under General Don Jacinto Lara, was in the center, and the Peruvian division of Lamar was on the left,

resting on the Venda-mayu ravine. The cavalry, under General Miller, was in the center. The patriots had one fieldpiece—a four-pounder. The total number of men was 5,780, of whom 4,500 were Colombians, 1,200 Peruvians, and 80 Argentines.

The viceroy had his encampment on the steep ascent among bushes. La Serna's rank had been recognized by the Spanish Government, in spite of the irregularity of his first appointment, and he had been created Count of the Andes. He posted the division of Villalobos on the left, facing Cordova; Monet in the center; and Valdez on the right. The fieldpieces, reduced to 11, were planted in a place called Chichicancha, on the edge of the ravine of Hatun-huayccu. The total number of the royalists was 9,310.

The morning of the 9th of December dawned particularly fine. At 9 a. m. the division of Villalobos began to descend, and the viceroy La Serna, on foot, placed himself in its front ranks. Canterac remained on the heights with a reserve force. The division of Monet began to move a few minutes after Villalobos, the cavalry leading their horses between the infantry of each division. As the troops reached the plain they formed into column.

At this juncture Cordova, shouting, "Onward with the tread of conquerors!" charged with his Colombians in four parallel columns. The Colombian cavalry, under Colonel Silva, charged at the same time, and he fell, covered with wounds. After a fierce and prolonged encounter the royalist infantry lost ground, and was driven back. The viceroy was wounded and taken prisoner; while Monet and Villalobos retreated up the steep ascent in confusion. Meanwhile Valdez had made a tour of nearly a league, and threatened the left flank of the patriots along the Venda-mayu stream. He opened a heavy fire on the Peruvians under Lamar, and drove them back. A part of the division of Lara, sent to support them, also began to waver and give way.

The royalists crossed the stream and pressed upon them. At this critical moment General Miller led a charge of the "Húsares de Junín" against the advancing enemy, and drove them back in some confusion, giving time for the Peruvian infantry to rally and renew the fight. They crossed the stream under the lead of Col. José María Plaza, a native of Mendoza, but naturalized in Peru. The Peruvians now fought so resolutely that the division of Valdez was broken, the cavalry flying in disorder, and the infantry dispersing.

The victory of the patriots was complete. The battle of Ayacucho lasted about an hour. It ended the war. The royalists lost 1,400 killed and 700 wounded. Of the patriots 307 were killed and 609 wounded. Before sunset General Canterac sued for terms, and a capitulation was signed. The viceroy La Serna, Generals Canterac,

Valdez, Monet, Villalobos, Carratala, Landázuri, Bedoya, Ferras, García Camba, Cacho, Pardo, Vigil and Tur, 16 colonels, 68 lieutenant-colonels, 484 subalterns, and 3,200 privates became prisoners of war. Most of the Spanish officers, in accordance with the terms of the capitulation, received their passports and returned home by way either of Callao or Buenos Aires. Among them was Baldomero Espartero, the future Duke of Victoria and Regent of Spain, who served about 8 years in Peru. When the news of the capitulation reached Arequipa, Don Pío Tristán assumed the title and office of viceroy, but he was unable to maintain his position, and surrendered to General Otero after 3 weeks. Many years afterwards a little, old gentleman, in a brown wig, used to be pointed out at Lima as the last viceroy of Peru.

The Spanish generals, cut off from all communication with the outer world and left entirely on their own resources, certainly made a very gallant stand. The celerity of their marches was marvelous, and both Valdez and Canterac certainly displayed military talent of a very high order. . . .

SUCRE'S PROCLAMATION TO HIS FORCES ON THE FIELD OF AYACUCHO

"DEATH BEFORE SURRENDER"

Battalion Number 2!

You were with me in Quito; we triumphed in Pichincha; we freed Colombia; you are with me to-day in Ayacucho; and here, also, you will be victorious and give liberty to Peru, thus insuring the everlasting Independence of America.

Peruvian Legion!

Although unsuccessful in Torata and Moquegua, you covered yourselves with glory in your courage and discipline under enemy fire; victorious to-day, you will liberate not only your own country but all America.

Fellow countrymen "Llaneros"!

I see here the lances of the Diamante de Apure; those of Mucuritas, Queseras del Medio, and Calabozo; those of Pantano de Vargas

and Boyacá; those of Carabobo, Ibarra, and Junín. What, then, can I fear? Who ever withstood them? Since Junín you know that yonder [pointing to the hill where the Spanish forces lay] there are no horsemen; that yonder there are merely one or two thousand mettlesome steeds which will soon be yours. The hour has struck for you to take them. Obedient to your chiefs, fall upon those legions and destroy them like lightning! A lance for those who dare to oppose you! Mercy and good will to the surrendered! Long live the invincible "Llaneros"! Forward in the name of liberty!

Brave Battalion "Bogotá"!

Your name will always head Colombia redeemed; Peru well remembers that Nariño and Ricaurte were of your numbers; and to-day, not only Peru, but all America looks to you for the miracle of freedom. Here are the bayonets of the invincible "sappers," the vanguard in the great battle of Boyacá. Here is the flag of Bomboná, which the Spaniards took over the bodies of thousands of dead soldiers only to return it, overcome by your heroism. Tyranny [pointing to the Spanish camp] can no longer rule you. With the cry of "Long live Bogotá" you will destroy it! Long live free America!

"Caracas!"

Cherished survivors, who number as many victories as scars on the breasts of your veterans! But, yesterday, in Maracaibo and Coro you amazed the remote Atlantic; to-day the Peruvian Andes will bear witness to your courage. Your very name denotes you are heroes all. It is of the land of the Liberator, of that sacred city that marches ever with him at the head of America. Long live the cradle of Liberty!

"Sharpshooters!"

None has been more successful than you! Wherever you go, there victory is assured. You went to Boyacá, and New Granada was liberated; you were at Carabobo, and Venezuela was freed; unyielding in Corpahuico, you alone were the shining shield of the Liberating Army; still unsated your desire for glory, you are here in Ayacucho. Soon you will join me in shouting: "Long live free Peru! Long live independent America!"

Soldiers!

The fate of South America depends on to-day's efforts!

One more day of glory and your untiring faithfulness will be crowned!

THE CAPITULATION OF AYACUCHO

DON JOSÉ CANTERAC, Lieutenant-General of the Royal Armies of His Catholic Majesty, actually supreme commander since the wounding and capture of His Excellency the Viceroy, Don José de la Serna, having heard in council all the generals and officers of the Spanish Army, which having done its utmost on the sanguinary field of Ayachucho and throughout the entire Peruvian campaign was obliged to yield to the Independent troops, and being under the necessity of reconciling the honor of the remnant of these forces with the best interests of the country, has therefore proposed to Antonio José de Sucre, General of Division of the Republic of Colombia and Commander-in-Chief of the United Peruvian Army of Liberation, in order to reach an agreement with him, the conditions contained in the following articles:

1. The territory garrisoned by the Spanish troops in Peru shall be surrendered to the United Army of Liberation as far as the Desaguadero river, together with all the military depôts, arsenals and stores pertaining thereto.

Granted, the remainder of the Spanish Army, baggage, cavalry, horses, garrisons, together with any other forces or property of the Spanish Army, shall also be surrendered.

2. Every member of the Spanish Army shall be free to leave Peru at the expense of the Peruvian State, due consideration to be shown him, and remuneration equal to at least half his monthly pay to be made while he remains in the Territory.

Granted, but the Government of Peru will give half-pay only until transports are provided. Those returning to Spain may not again take up arms against America during the War of Independence, nor may any individual go to any place in America occupied by Spanish arms.

3. Any member of the Spanish Army shall be admitted to the Peruvian Army should he so desire.

Granted.

4. No person shall be molested because of his previous opinions, or because of having rendered signal service to the king's cause, even to the extent of deserting thereto—and all such shall be included in the provisions of this treaty.	*Granted,* provided they do not disturb the public peace and that they obey the law.
5. Any inhabitant of Peru, whether European or American, ecclesiastic or merchant, property owner or employee who prefers to move to another country may by virtue of this agreement do so, taking with him his family and possessions, the Government to protect him in so doing, and should he choose to remain in the country he will be treated as if he were Peruvian.	*Granted,* with respect to the inhabitants in the surrendered territory and under the conditions of the previous article.
6. The Government of Peru will likewise respect the property of nonresident Spaniards, who shall be free to dispose of such property within 3 years, the Spanish property and interests of Americans not wishing to return to the Peninsula to be given the same consideration.	*Granted,* provided, as in the previous article, the conduct of such individuals is in no way hostile to the cause of Liberty and Independence of America—but in the contrary case, the Government of Peru is free to act in accordance with its own discretion.
7. The term of one year is conceded in order that all interested persons may take advantage of the provisions of Article 5, and no imposts other than the customary exportation duties shall be exacted of them, the property of members of the Army to be free from all duties.	*Granted.*
8. The Government of Peru will recognize the debt contracted to date by the Spanish Government within the Territory.	The Congress of Peru will take such action with respect to this Article as will best accord with the interests of the Republic.

9. All civilian employees shall be retained in their present posts should they care to remain, and if any are not so retained or should prefer to go to another country, they shall be entitled to the provisions of Articles 2 and 5.

Those employees whom, dependent upon conduct, the Government confirms, shall be retained in their posts.

10. Any member of the Army or civilian employee who prefers to leave the service and remain in the country shall be free to do so, in which case his person and property shall be scrupulously respected.

Granted.

11. The stronghold of Callao shall be surrendered to the United Army of Liberation and its garrison shall be included in the terms of this treaty.

Granted, but the fortress of Callao with all its equipment and supplies shall be surrendered in conformity with the disposition of His Excellency the Liberator, within 20 days after notification.

12. Officers of the Spanish Army and of the United Army of Liberation shall be sent to the provinces so that the former may surrender and the latter take over the archives, stores, supplies and the troops of the respective garrisons.

Granted, observing the same formalities as in the surrender of Callao. The provinces shall be entirely surrendered to the Independent Generals within 15 days, and even the most distant towns by the close of the present month.

13. Spanish war and merchant vessels shall be permitted to take on provisions in the ports of Peru during the term of 6 months following the publication of this agreement, so that they may restock and leave the Pacific Ocean.

Granted, but war vessels shall be limited to preparations for leaving and shall not commit any hostile acts either then or when leaving the Pacific, being obliged to quit all American seas and not being allowed to anchor in Chiloé or any other American port occupied by Spain.

14. Clearance papers shall be given to Spanish War vessels and merchantmen to leave the Pacific for the ports of Spain.

Granted, in accordance with the preceding Article.

15. All leaders and officers captured in today's battle shall immediately be placed at liberty, together with those captured in former battles by either army.	*Granted,* and the wounded shall be cared for at the expense of the State of Peru until well enough to take care of themselves.
16. The generals, leaders and officers shall be permitted to retain the use of their uniforms and swords, and may also retain in their service aides suitable to their rank as also the servants formerly in their employ.	*Granted,* but during their stay in the Territory they shall be subject to the laws of the country.
17. The members of the Army as soon as they have decided upon their future destination shall, in accordance with the provisions of this convention, be permitted to assemble their families and possessions and to journey thereto, being given ample passports to protect them from hindrance by any independent State until their destination is reached.	*Granted.*
18. Any doubt which may arise with respect to the interpretation of any of the Articles of this treaty shall be decided in favor of the members of the Spanish Army.	*Granted.* This stipulation shall rest upon the good faith of the contracting parties.

And these conventions being concluded and ratified, as in fact they are approved and ratified, four copies shall be made, two of which shall remain in the posession of the contracting parties for whatever purposes may seem good to them.

Done, and signed by our hands, in the field of Ayacucho, this ninth day of December, 1824.

Signed.
José Canterac

Signed.
Antonio José de Sucre

Canterac (*This copy is authentic*) Sucre

AYACUCHO

By Alfonso Robledo

Member of the National Academy of History of Colombia

THE last 15 years have been for the Hispano-American Republics a constant glorification of those generous souls who, at the beginning of the last century, with insuperable heroism fought the battles which were to liberate this Continent. As those days of sacrifice are recalled, there is scarcely a date which does not bring to mind the achievement of a superman or the independence of a people. There are no blanks in that glorious calendar; should a memorable deed be lacking, there is the omnipresent figure of Bolívar, a radiant presence constantly visible, now by the splendid power of his sword, now by the immensity of his sufferings. Each centennial celebration has been the occasion for a closer approximation of the peoples of the Hispano-American family, and for a deeper appreciation of the common ties which bind them together—a more intimate sympathy, a keener interest in and an ever increasing pride in the same triumphs, the same heroes, and a more profound recognition on the part of each of the truth of that admirable phrase of Sáenz Peña: "Everything unites us, nothing separates us."

The Pan American congresses so frequently organized in the countries of Spanish speech are, in themselves, the finest homage that could be rendered to the Fathers, since they are instrumental in ending the ignorance with respect to each other in which these countries live, and in preparing the ground against that not distant day when the great confederation of which Bolívar dreamed will be realized.

Perhaps the most glorious act of American independence is that which Peru, with all pomp and solemnity, will celebrate in the coming month of December—the Battle of Ayacucho. On that immortal field, Spain, after long years of struggle, yielded the last bulwark of her domination in America. While in the matter of strategy and intrepidity, other battles may perhaps equal Ayacucho, it was nevertheless of surpassing importance, the most *American* as it were, a battle in which Argentino, Bolivian, and Colombian alike shed their blood under that sun which, according to the historians, illumined the ample scenario where the indefatigable laborers of 12 years were to place the coping stone on the temple of American liberty.



Courtesy of The West Coast Leader.

THE MAIN PLAZA OF AYACUCHO

This will be the scene of distinguished gatherings during the coming celebration of the Centenary of the Battle of Ayacucho

And there was Bolívar. Shortly after the conference which, in Guayaquil, took place between the two great American heroes,[1] Bolívar gave ear to the plea which, in the name of Peru, a great patriot laid before him: "Sir, all await but one voice which will unite them, one hand which will lead them, one genius which will carry them to victory. And all eyes, all hearts, turn naturally to Your Excellency." He who thus spoke was none other than Olmedo. It was genius comprehending genius. Shortly after the Liberator's response to this call appeared those two epics, each rivaling the other in grandeur: the one devoted to the hero, Bolívar, with his sword; the other that superb song of victory which, like a pæan of jubilee, was flung by Olmedo to the winds of Heaven amid the echoes of the thunder of Junín and Ayacucho.

And there was Sucre. The most limpidly clear figure, the most beautiful character of our history. Well may Bolívar call him "the most worthy of Colombian generals," for few have been the heroes who possessed the noble qualities which distinguished Sucre. Wise in council, modest in triumph, serene in the hour of peril, his harmonious and gentle character can not fail to inspire sympathy and respect. Others may possess his courage, but not his wise prudence; others may attain triumphs equally great, but none approaches him in selfless disinterestedness. The glory of that great day's work at the foot of towering Cundurcunca was not, to Sucre, a matter for personal pride except as it might enhance the fame of Bolívar. "I am more content in having fulfilled the duties with which you encharged me, and to know that you have emerged victorious in the Peruvian undertaking, than with the service I have rendered or the glory it may bring me. . . . Believe me, General, and I have said it a thousand times: If the Liberator approves of my action, that is glory enough for my campaign." For Sucre there were but two things—his duty and Bolívar. Because of his love for his friend, to whom Sucre was loyalty itself, he accepted against his own wishes the Presidency of Bolivia; to please the Liberator he accepted honors which offended his modesty to the quick, and which were utterly contrary to his serene and well-balanced temperament. This beautiful friendship, an example to be emulated by the youth of America, was broken only by death—which came to both heroes at nearly the same time. One, the creator of free peoples, worn and wasted with grief, passed away in Santa Marta; the other, the champion alike in virtue as in arms, by the miserable hand of an assassin in remote and mountainous Berruecos. . . .

And there is Córdova. That youth, restless and daring, who as the battle breaks rushes from one point of the field to another

[1] Bolívar and San Martín.—*Editor's note.*

spurring to frenzy the enthusiasm of his troops, that youth who at the critical moment falls upon the enemy with the sublime shout of: "Arms as you will! Forward, with victorious tread!" That youth, who has already fought with Serviez and Páez, was with Bolívar in Gámeza, Pantano de Vargas, and Boyacá, who was the principal hero in Pichincha, and who now is to be the decisive factor in Ayacucho. Some idea of the vivid impression gained by his comrades in arms of the impetus of this gallant youth may be conveyed by the following description:

> Clad in his light uniform of blue, adorned only by his spirited youth and sword, waving in his right hand his white "Panamá" hat, he guided with his left his favorite chestnut steed, prancing and curvetting with pride; his countenance alight like Apollo's clearly announced the courage of his spirit, while his vibrating accents penetrated like lightning that horizon of smoke and thunder in which we were about to be enveloped. As his inspiring words were echoed by each division chief, the Voltijeros' band broke forth into "The Bambuco," a Colombian folk song which would enliven even death itself; the soldiers, drunk with enthusiasm, felt more than ever invincible; and amid frenzied huzzas for liberty and the Liberator, that fourfold legion of leonine heroes—held back nearly two hours by the expert hand of their chief—rushed directly forward.

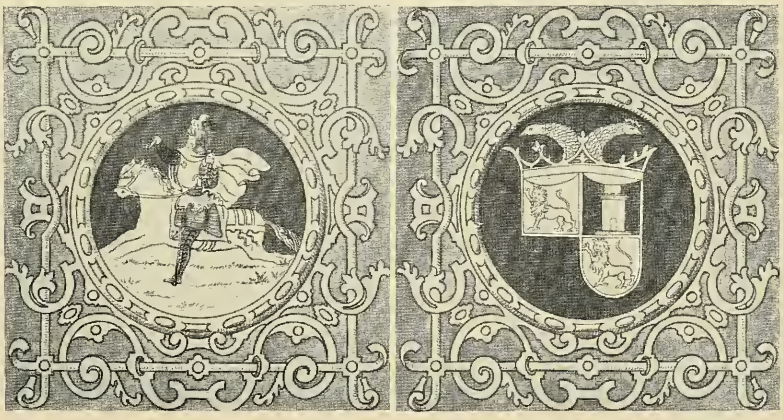
Córdova's birthplace, which was also Girardot's, was a region of high-minded men. Had his all too scanty education been more complete, his inborn forcefulness, his impulsive temperament, might have found the balance they lacked. But blinded with pride, his imprudence destroyed him. After Ayacucho, it is, indeed, sad to see Córdova moving within the narrow circle of unworthy passions, as when one beholds an eagle, that bird of lofty flight and far horizons, beating its wounded wings against the bars of a cage in the Zoo. One is tempted to say with the illustrious Colombian historian, Eduardo Posada:

> Why, gallant youth, after thine arduous labors didst thou not rest by the warm fireside, recounting there to her who gave thee birth the story of thy great epic? Why, after winning for us glory and freedom, didst thou not live the life of the peaceful citizen, serving thy country in the deeds of peace, or retire to private life, where thou wouldst have been an example to the children, who would have looked up to thee with respect and affection, and where, like Washington, thou wouldst have been the first in peace and the first in the hearts of thy fellow citizens?

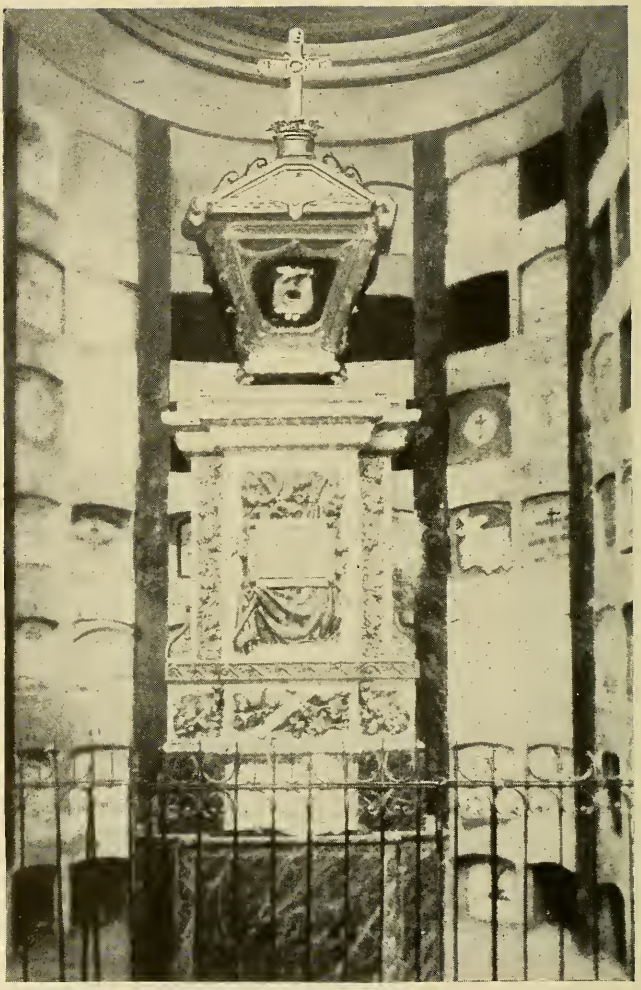
History, which does not ignore the charges against him, looks, nevertheless, with indulgent eye upon his errors, which may be attributed as much to his ardent temperament as to the prejudices of the period against Bolívar from which many exalted patriots were not free, and she will accord him his due place among the great leaders of America.

Bolívar, Sucre, Córdova! What patriotism was theirs! These men, each of whom with exemplary modesty attributes the triumph of Ayacucho to his companions, refusing to accept the crown of homage, fearing that by doing so he might lessen their glory! If there is one lesson more than another to be learned in these American Republics, it is that of pure and disinterested patriotism, a rare thing in these days when the path to high honor is not that of modest merit but, rather, audacious intrigue; when we have forgotten that the foremost virtue in the statesman is selflessness; when we teach our youth that delicacy of feeling and consideration are out of place in politics. To honor the Fathers is to imitate their virtues.

The Centenary of Ayacucho is an American festival, an American celebration. It is even more: it is a Spanish celebration. The men to whom we do homage in this celebration were not only an honor to their country, but also to their race. With Spanish valor and courage, we were able to vanquish Spain. On the great Ninth of December all the sister Republics will repair to Peru, filled with the desire to glorify these heroic figures which, to-day, in the perspective of a hundred years have acquired the proportions of mythological supermen. There masses of flowers will be heaped at the foot of the imposing monuments; there will arise hymns and songs commemorating the great battle; there will be demonstrated the rejoicing of an entire people who, in full orchestra, so to speak, will celebrate the magnificent Centenary of Ayacucho. But all this is not enough, something still is lacking; and that something is an American Union not only in word, but in deed, a union which when transmuted into action will reaffirm and confirm the true sisterhood of all these nations, which only by concerted action can fulfill the important work which the present historical moment has laid upon them.



OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF PIZARRO'S STANDARD



TOMB OF SUCRE IN THE CATHEDRAL OF QUITO

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF AYACUCHO IN THE HISTORY OF AMERICA

By Guillermo A. Sherwell

Secretary of the United States Section of the Inter-American High Commission

WHEN Simón Bolívar, the great Liberator, declared that the Battle of Ayacucho was the culminating point of American glory, his words had a significance which, entirely apart from the homage they conveyed to Gen. Antonio José de Sucre, director of the victorious forces, embodied a historical conception of the most elevated character.

It is only when historical events are contemplated in retrospective through the years that their true proportions appear, that their relations and interrelations in the light of their individual perspectives are perceived, and that events and achievments which at the time appeared as isolated happenings, are seen to be parts of a concerted whole.

Ayacucho in the most literal and narrow sense was merely the last battle waged by the independent forces of South America against the Spanish Army. It was the engagement which completed the independence of Peru. In a more ample sense, Ayacucho established the independence of two great national units: Colombia and Peru. In a sense still more ample, Ayacucho ended the action of Spain as a colonizing power in America, since it not only terminated the struggles begun alike in Dolores as in Caracas, in Chile as in Argentina, but it was the precursor of the ultimate passing of Spanish dominion in its insular possessions. Sucre, indeed, welcomed the idea of fighting for Cuban independence, for his mind envisaged a future in which all the daughter nations of Spain should dwell together in liberty. But Ayacucho, in a sense even more comprehensive, holds still another significance, for it is the last chapter in the wars of independence on American soil and the definite consecration of the principle that America belongs to America's sons, and that it is the business of America's sons, and these only, to determine their destinies. The struggle which began in Lexington can never be disassociated from those which originated in the southern nations;

and neither language nor tradition has prevented their formation into a family of nations which dwells in that ample mansion, the home of the heroic Washington, of Hidalgo and Morelos, of Miranda, Bolívar, and Sucre, of San Martín, Paez, Santander, and Artigas, and all those who with these or following the standards they had raised championed one and the same idea, the idea that America should be freed from foreign domination, the idea which was destined in days to come to call into being heroes and martyrs until it should be deeply rooted, not in the mind of the patriots, but in the consciousness of such foreign powers as might put it in doubt.

That those who formerly dominated America did not easily resign themselves to the loss of their possessions is a fact well known to all who have followed the history of this continent. England, indeed, was inclined to believe that she was about to regain what the United States had wrested from her. But when the English burned the White House, liberty had found sure shelter only in what had formerly been the British colonies. The Spanish possessions were just beginning to awake. A few, indeed, had already flung themselves into war, consecrating their cause with the blood of their foremost chiefs. Others still hesitated, undecided. In some, loyalty to the mother country appeared to increase, while others awaited the rousing call of some famous hero before entering the strife. It is undoubtedly true that at this time the nations of Europe were anxiously awaiting an armed decision on the field of battle, a decision which would determine whether their respective careers as colonizing powers—except in less advanced regions of the earth—had come to an end, or whether the marvelous resources of the American Continent would continue to be theirs to exploit—and to colonize—at their pleasure.

The fluctuations of the struggle were reflected in the alternate hopes and fears of the European courts. Indeed, it may be said that from 1810 to 1824 the crisis in America was the crisis of the world, the crisis of the dominating European powers, and the crisis of the first independent American nation, that nation which was to identify itself with the nations to the southward and which, by the most emphatic declarations finally proclaimed that to it the liberty of the Hispano-American peoples was no whit less important than to the combatants themselves. And this explains why from that time the revolting nations looked to the United States not only for moral support, but for the material resources with which to continue their undertaking.

Hidalgo, it will be remembered, was imprisoned because he had sought the material aid of the United States, and neither men, money, nor materials were lacking in this country, nor in others, to

aid the nations to the southward in their crusade for independence, in which, as in those of past ages, the champions buried for the time their national differences, the better to serve the common ideal.

Idealism? Yes. Idealism is the essential characteristic of America. The first decisions, the first principles proclaimed in this continent to the stupefaction and horror of Europe were such as appeared little short of madness. And America, after her independence was won, proceeded forthwith to consecrate herself to principles in Europe unknown: liberty, the equality of men, the right of each to the pursuit of happiness, the respect due the individual, and government through the will of the governed. These and similar ideas attained a robust growth in the New World, and took such root in the social and political body that it was impossible to conceive of America without them. America has but little significance geographically; its significance is in that conjunction of principles which went with the aspiration for independence. To become independent of Europe and at the same time to organize in conformity with European systems would have been the ruin of the American nations. Political emancipation can mean but little where domestic oppression is perpetuated. But America gained its independence as a group of nations, and within each of these nations man became free from age-long tyranny. There are independent nations which are, nevertheless, nations of slaves. America is—and it is impossible to conceive it otherwise—a group of independent nations which are at the same time nations of freemen.

This idealism, which in the long run has been more productive of happiness than any of the systems followed by the Old World, went hand in hand with that materialism in which, in order to advance, idealism must always be rooted. Humanity in its great steps forward in social betterment has ever been a combination of Don Quixote and Sancho Panza.

The United States fully realized that the independence of Latin America was essential to its own existence, that it was absolutely necessary that Europe should be made to see that America had ceased to be available for colonization. The 14 years of struggle in Spanish America were simply a series of chapters in that history which the people of English speech in the northern section of the continent had begun to write. But that book had not been completed; and each victory and each defeat of the independent forces was a new page written in blood.

The appearance in Mexico of the Trigarante Army [1] was a vital blow to Spain; nor was it less so to those nations who would have

[1] Name formed from the words *tres garantias* (threefold guarantee) applied to the liberating forces of Mexico in its war for independence—the three "guarantees" being "Liberty, Religion, and Independence," which are respectively represented by the three colors in the Mexican national insignia.—*Editor's note.*

found in the triumph of Spain encouragement to again attempt the subjugation of these lands. Boyacá created a new nation, it confirmed the faith and renewed the strength of those who were struggling, it initiated the definite retreat of the forces of oppression. After Boyacá, Bolívar was to the Spanish the "President of Colombia," with whom they treated as with an equal, as power to power. Carabobo extended the frontiers of Colombia and consecrated the liberty of what had been the cradle of the movement for emancipation. To Boyacá and Carabobo was added Pichincha, which liberated Ecuador and completed what was then known as "Greater Colombia"—the happy dream of Simon Bolívar.

To Spain was left only Peru, since in the regions to the southward, in both Argentina and Chile, liberty already reigned, the glorious figures of San Martín and O'Higgins had already taken their places among the heroes of America. There, among the inaccessible peaks and barriers of the Andes, the contest was to be decided. Spain meant not only Spain but Europe, the colonizing spirit, the system which represented the Holy Alliance, and the liberating forces commanded by Sucre, in whose ears still echoed the trumpet calls of Junín, who in rags and lean with hunger were making that pilgrimage over precipice and through narrow gorges which was to amaze the world, are seen not as the Army of Sucre, not even as the champions of the liberty of Colombia and Peru, but as the representatives of America and of the ideas inspired by America; they were the standard bearers of the liberty and rights of man as opposed to the arrogance of those shepherds of human sheep who in Europe still dreamed of apportioning peoples to the end that no princeling might lack a heritage. They were, moreover, the symbol of union and cooperation between the countries of America, for there, shoulder to shoulder with the seasoned veterans of Colombia, is the Peruvian legion and a handful of stalwart Argentinos, all fighting under the same banners. And so the spirit of mutual service, of mutual confidence and trust which was to be the essential characteristic of the interrelations of the American peoples, was consecrated and enshrined.

To Peru, Ayacucho was independence; to Spanish America, consecration; to America as a whole, the respecting of her sovereignty; to the world, the placing of one principle before another; and as an inevitable result of this conflict, a part of the world would thereafter choose the path it would follow.

It is not difficult to picture the final clash: On the one side the independent forces, footsore and worn, without resources and without hope of receiving any; on the way hither they had scaled mountains and plumbed unknown depths; they had come by paths which led only from one rock to another; they had skirted abysms

which only the mountain goat could face with steady eye. At times the soldiers' feet had opened up new roads in the dust of the plains or groping for foothold on the face of the cliffs. In one heroic engagement they left the majority of their comrades on the field and practically all their artillery. On the other side were the viceroy, marshals, generals, and a distinguished officialdom, with such abundant resources that they readily captured the good will of countrysides still adhering to the ancient régime. But if on the side of the Independents material resources were lacking, Sucre marched at their head and liberty ranged in every soul. On the side of the royalists was tradition, pride, and skill in the service of oppression.

The Battle of Ayacucho took place in circumstances materially unfavorable to the Independent forces. But the principle could not perish. America must be respected by Europe, the independence of Spanish America must be confirmed, and Peru must take its place in the concert of free peoples.

The triumph fell to the American hosts. Sucre covered himself with glory. Bolívar's glory was enhanced, impossible as this may seem. The Liberator beheld his lieutenant above the Andean heights, as it were, breaking asunder the chains of America. America beholds him as giving definite sanction to her liberty and consecrating for all time those principles on which America is founded and which, since then, in irresistible march have passed beyond the frontiers of the American nations to shake the thrones of Europe and to revolutionize the spirit of the Old World, compelling tyranny to seek refuge among those remote tribes which are an affront to civilization.

As time passes, it is seen more and more clearly that in Ayacucho perished not only European domination of America, but a world of ancient principles, ideas, and prejudices, and that the liberty of free peoples and the equality and fraternity of men found there new and invincible strength.

The work was not easy. Traditional political and social ideas yield with difficulty and very slowly to those modern principles by which they are replaced. On more than one occasion Europe has attempted to test the vitality of the principles which inspired that work, but each attempt has failed. The vestiges of her domination are little by little disappearing, not without resistance at times, resistance which has covered with glory those by whom it was offered and which has enriched military tradition with names such as those of Rodil and Vara de Rey. But all these heroisms together can not halt the irresistible advance of social progress. Raousset de Boulbon now appears more mad than heroic, and the pity of a whole world shuddering with horror can not absolve from stupidity that unfortunate Prince Maximilian of Hapsburg. European systems disappeared in America when they received their deathblow in Ayacucho. In

Europe itself may be seen how far modern monarchies have traveled from the absolutism of the Holy Alliance, and how the irresistible forward movement of the peoples has induced respect and obedience, if not terror, on the part of those who in time past would have regaled themselves with provinces or endowed a princess with cities.

In considering closely the events which were initiated on that ninth day of December in the year 1824, it will be seen how the scorn with which Europe regarded America was followed by consideration, and how to consideration succeeded respect, and to respect, admiration; it will also be seen how America, civilized by Europe, has paid its debt by giving to the peoples across the Atlantic new ideas and higher ideals as to how this life, with which God has endowed all men alike debarring none from the full enjoyment thereof, may be lived more fully and more worthily.

And if this movement be carefully studied, there will be seen rising that culminating peak of American glory glimpsed by Bolívar in Ayacucho, that point where the old and new systems met, the point where humanity seems to have definitely oriented itself, and where humanity turned, unhesitatingly, into the path which will lead it finally to the fulfillment of its high destiny.



MEDAL OF THE ORDER OF THE LIBERATOR

This medal was established by the decree of the Constitutional Congress of Peru on February 12, 1825. According to this decree the medal bears on the obverse the bust of Bolivar with this motto: *A su Libertador, Simón Bolivar;* and on the reverse the arms of Peru and the motto: *El Perú Restaurado en Ayacucho—Año de 1824.* The medal, according to the decree, is to be worn around the neck, pendant from a green, yellow, and red ribbon, two models being minted—one, circular, the other oval. According to the decree and the respective diplomas conceded by the Government of Peru, this medal was bestowed "in order that, imbued with noble pride," the person so decorated "may transmit it to his descendants." The medal reproduced above, which is of gold, was bestowed upon the Venezuelan, Captain Alarcón, aide-de-camp of the Marshal of Ayacucho, who immediately after the consummation of the victory was intrusted by General Sucre with the conveying to the Liberator of the first report of the great battle. It is now the property of one of his descendants, Dr. Angel César Rivas, a citizen of Venezuela, member of the National Academy of History, formerly professor of international law in the University of Caracas and Minister of Foreign Relations in that country. Doctor Rivas is at present in Washington, where he is engaged in special work for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and it is to his courtesy that the *Bulletin* is indebted for the opportunity of reproducing this interesting and historical decoration.

SIMÓN BOLÍVAR[1]

By Francisco García Calderón

BOLÍVAR was the greatest of the American liberators; he was The Liberator. He excelled some in ambition, others in heroism, all in manifold activity, in prophetic gift, in dominance. In the midst of glorious generals and hostile leaders, he was Carlyle's "hero":

> A flowing light-fountain, as I say, of native original insight, of manhood and heroic nobleness; in whose radiance all souls feel that it is well with them.[2]

All powers gave way before him. "At times," wrote his adversary, General Santander, "I approach Bolívar filled with a desire for vengeance, and merely by looking at him and hearing him I have been disarmed and have gone away filled with admiration. The people, with infallible instinct, deifies him, understands his heroic mission. The clergy exalts him, and in the mass of the Catholic churches the glory of Bolívar is sung between the epistle and the gospel."

He was a statesman and a warrior; he criticised Olmedo's[3] ode on the Battle of Junín; he determined the form of a newspaper; he traced plans of battle; he organized legions; he drafted statutes; he gave counsels in diplomacy; he directed great campaigns; his genius was as rich, as diverse, as that of Napoleon. The five nations that he liberated from the Spanish power seemed to him too narrow a stage for his magnificent action; he conceived a vast plan for a continental confederation. He gathered at Panama the ambassadors of 10 Republics[4] and he dreamed already of an amphictyonic league of these democracies that should influence the destinies of the world.

Simón Bolívar was born at Caracas, July 24, 1783, of a noble Basque family. He traveled in his youth through Europe with his teacher Simón Rodríguez, an austere mentor; he read the Latin classics, Montesquieu, Rousseau, Holbach, Spinoza and the encyclopedists; he swore on the Aventine in Rome, in the presence of that teacher, like Hannibal of ancient days, to consecrate his life to the liberation of his country. His country was America.

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[1] English translation taken from *Inter-America*, New York, October, 1921.

[2] *On Heroes, Hero-Worship, and the Heroic in History:* New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1898, p. 2. We have taken the quotation from the English original rather than translate back from the author's Spanish version.—*The Editor of Inter America.*

[3] José Joaquín de Olmedo: *La Victoria de Junín: Canto a Bolívar.*—*The Editor of Inter America.*

[4] The countries actually represented were Colombia, Central America (then a federation), Mexico, and Perú.—*The Editor of Inter America.*

He was characterized by nervousness, impetuosity, sensuality; traits of the American creole; he was active and constant in his enterprises, as a descendant of the tenacious Basques; generous, to the point of prodigality; valiant, to the point of madness. He had the attitude and the physiognomy of the leader: a high forehead, a slender neck, a luminous glance that impressed friends and enemies, a resolute walk, an elegant gesture. His was an individuality fashioned for action, without shilly-shallies or fickleness; the figure and genius of an *imperator*. After his long journeys he fulfilled the oath of Rome. From 1812 until 1830 he fought against Spaniards and against his own generals, being indefatigable in his work of liberation. Two terrible Spanish leaders—Boves and Morillo—carried "war to the death" to Venezuela. Bolívar combated them, aided by Bermúdez, Arismendi, Piar, Ribas, Mariño, Páez, etc., lieutenants alternately docile and rebellious toward his martial activity. He was accompanied likewise, after 1818, by a legion of six or eight thousand British—officers and men—the most of whom disappeared during the war. From the Antilles he made up several expeditions; they appointed him supreme leader, provisional president, director of the campaign; his generals doubted him, envied him his prestige, conspired against his autocracy. Bolívar continued the war in the midst of Colombian anarchy; he beat the Spaniards on the Orinoco and he captured Angostura (1817) which he elevated into a temporary capital; at Boyacá (1819), and he occupied Bogotá; at Carabobo (1821), and he entered Caracas victoriously; at Bomboná and Pichincha (1822), and he conquered Ecuador and entered Quito.

Perú summoned the Liberator, the "great Bolívar, the hero of America." Impelled by his genius, he harkened to the Peruvian entreaty. The Colombian leader was not unaware of the dangers of this enterprise; the Spanish troops were veterans; they had been victorious for 14 years; they had the resources of the sierra; and the Colombian and Peruvian allies were inferior to them in experience of the locality and in cohesiveness. "The business of the war in Perú requires immense concentration and inexhaustible resources," wrote the Liberator to Sucre. Nor did he forget that the "loss of Perú would necessarily involve that of all southern Colombia." The Congress of Lima bestowed upon him "the supreme military authority in all the territory of the Republic." Two great battles—Junín and Ayacucho (1824)—destroyed the Spanish power and secured the independence of all America. At Junín, Bolívar commanded a charge of cavalry that decided the victory. There took place a hand-to-hand struggle, a sonorous clash of sabers, without a shot.

Sucre was the hero of Ayacucho; he worked out an admirable plan of battle. There were 6,000 patriots and 9,000 royalists; the Spanish artillery was superior to that of the allies. The fire of the enemies,

who descended from the hills, began, and the lines of battle approached each other. Night brought a truce to the combatants; the officers of the two armies conversed in fraternal groups before the next battle. On the morning of December 6, a charge of cavalry by General Córdoba, "at the gait of conquerers," dispersed the royalist battalions. The Spanish reserve then took part, flanking the left of the patriots. The Peruvian line being reanimated, the victory became complete. The Spanish army capitulated; 14 generals surrendered; Perú was abandoned by her ancient dominators. America was free.

Bolívar praised the heroism of Sucre, "the father of Ayacucho, the redeemer of the children of the sun." Lima deified the Liberator, declaring him the father and savior of Perú and president in perpetuity. After this victory, several secondary actions in Alto Perú,[5] the capture of Potosí, the overthrow and death of General Olañeta at Tumuslla, the surrender of the fort of Callao, where the penates of Spain were preserved, and the mastery of the Pacific completed the great military work of Bolívar. This military undertaking was, for extent, for importance and for the difficulties overcome, one of the greatest achievements ever accomplished by any soldier.

Bolívar's last years were melancholy, like the brief twilight of the tropics; obscure royalist leaders of guerrillas, who had passed over to the patriots, rose in insurrection; Córdoba rebelled; Páez and Santander conspired against his power; the first magistracy was successively intrusted to him and snatched from him; he was offered a crown, and his autocracy was rejected.

The Liberator died at Santa Marta, abandoned and tragic, on the deserted Colombian coast, facing the sea, like Napoleon, on the bare Saxon Island, at the age of 47 years, December 17, 1830.

Bolívar was a general and a statesman; he was as great in congresses as in battles. He was superior to all the leaders as a politician. He was a tribune. He was the thinker of the revolution; he drafted constitutions, analyzed the social state of the democracies he freed, and announced the future with the precision of a seer.

He was the enemy of the idealogues, like the first consul; idealistic, romantic, ambitious for synthesis in ideas and in politics, he did not forget the rude conditions that beset his activity. His Latin dream seems to have been tempered by a Saxon realism. As an offset to anarchical democracy he restlessly sought a moral force. In 1823 he held "The sovereignty of the people is unlimited; justice is its foundation and perfect utility sets bounds upon it." He was a republican; "since Napoleon [whom he so much admired] was a king," he said, "his glory seems to me to have been the glare of hell." He did not wish to be a Napoleon, nor, much less, an Iturbide, in

[5] Upper Perú, now Bolivia.—*The Editor of Inter America.*

spite of the servile enthusiasm of his friends. He disdained imperial glories, that he might be a soldier of independence. He thoroughly analyzed the defects of a future monarchy in the former Spanish colonies.

In the conference of Guayaquil (1822), San Martín represented the monarchical tendencies; Bolívar, the republican principle. Their opposition was irreconcilable, said an Argentine historian, because one of them sought Argentine hegemony; the other, Colombian hegemony; San Martín represented the individuality of each people, and only by exception admitted interference; Bolívar undertook to unite different peoples, "according to an absorptive and monocratic plan." This antagonism demanded a superior term of agreement, a synthesis, because the Colombian doctrine caused, as a reaction, the premature formation of insecure democracies; and the Argentine theory favored indifference, selfishness, and the isolation of nations united by race, tradition and history.

The genius, the aristocratic pride, the ambition of Bolívar drove him to autocracy. He exercised dictatorship, he believed in the benefits of a life presidency. "In the republic," he taught, "the executive must be the stronger, because everything conspires against him; while in monarchies the legislative branch ought to be the stronger, because everything conspires in favor of the monarch. These same advantages are those that ought to confirm the necessity of attributing to a republican magistrate a larger sum of authority than that which is possessed by a constitutional prince." He did not forget the dangers of an authoritarian presidency. He was disquieted by anarchy, which grew "as the ferocious hydra of discordant anarchy," like a noxious vegetation, choking his triumphant labors.

He contemplated with terror the contradictions of American life; disorder brings dictatorship, and dictatorship is the enemy of democracy. "The continuance of authority in the same individual," wrote the Liberator, "has frequently brought democratic governments to an end"; but also "indefinite liberty, absolute democracy, are the reefs on which all republican hopes have been dashed to pieces." Liberty without license, authority without tyranny; these were the ideals of Bolívar. In vain he struggled for them, amid ambitious generals and disorderly peoples.

He understood, before he died, the futility of his efforts. "Those that have served the revolution," he exclaimed, "have plowed in the sea. . . . If it were possible for one part of the world to return to primitive chaos, this would be the last period of America." He denounced the moral poverty of these new republics with the harshness of the Hebrew prophets: "There is no such thing as good faith in America, either between men or between nations. Treaties are

scraps of paper; constitutions, books; elections, fights; liberty is anarchy; and life, a torment."

This pessimism, which was the creed of his maturity, was based on an implacable analysis of American defects. He comprehended the originality and the vices of the new continent. "We are," he said, "a small human genus; we possess a world apart, surrounded by broad seas; new in almost all the arts and sciences, although, in a certain way, old in the usages of civil society. I consider the present state of America like that which existed when, after the overthrow of the Roman empire, each dismembered part formed a political system, according to its interests, situation or corporations. . . . " "Neither we nor the generation that is to succeed us," he said in 1822, "will see the splendor of the America we are founding. I consider America to be in the chrysalis stage; there will be a metamorphosis in the physical existence of her inhabitants; at length there will be a new caste of all the races, which will produce the homogeneity of the peoples."

While the doctors were building utopias, imitating in improvised statutes the Federal Constitution of the United States, legislating for an ideal democracy, Bolívar was studying the social conditions of America. "We are not Europeans," he wrote, "we are not Indians, but a species half way between the aborigines and the Spaniards; Americans by birth and Europeans by law, we find ourselves in the conflict of disputing with the natives over titles of possession and of maintaining ourselves in the country that witnessed our birth, against the opposition of invaders; so our case is the most extraordinary and complicated." "Let us bear in mind," he added, "that our peoples are neither Europeans nor North Americans; that they are rather a compound of Africa and America, with an emanation of Europe; for even Spain herself is not European, because of her African [Arab] blood, her institutions and her character."

The Liberator proposed new political forms adequate to a continent, unique in territory, race, and history. He defined titular authority: "The American States require the care of paternal governments that shall cure the sores and the wounds of despotism and war." He execrated Federalism and the division of executive power. "*Let us abandon Federal forms*, for they do not suit us," he said. "Such a social form is regulated anarchy, or, rather, the law that prescribes implicitly the duty of disassociation and the destruction of the state, with all its members. . . . Let us abandon the triumvirate in the executive power and let us concentrate it in the President by bestowing upon him sufficient authority to enable him to maintain himself while struggling against the difficulties inherent to our recent situation."

He gave noble lessons in political wisdom:

> In order to form a stable Government, there is required a foundation of national spirit that shall have as its object a uniform inclination toward two capital points, the moderation of the general will and the limitation of public authority. The blood of our citizens is diverse; let us mix it in order to unite it; our constitution has divided authority; let us join it together in order to unite it. . . . The immigration of people from Europe and North America must be fostered in order that they may establish themselves here, bringing with them their arts and their sciences. These advantages—an independent government, free schools, and marriages with Europeans and Anglo-Americans—would change the whole character of the people and render them cultured and prosperous. . . . We lack mechanics and cultivators of the soil, who are what the country needs for its advancement and prosperity.

In the writings of Bolívar is to be found the best program of political and social reforms for America. He was the first sociologist of the romantic democracies.

His epopee is composed of some 500 martial actions, engaged in by himself or by his lieutenants and aids; Taguanes, Araure, 1813; first Carabobo, San Mateo, 1814; Angostura, 1817; Calabozo, 1818; Pantano de Vargas, Boyacá, 1819; Carabobo, 1821; Bomboná, 1822; Ibarra, 1823; and Junín, 1824, were his great military victories. The letter from Jamaica, 1815, the constitutional project of Angostura, 1819, the statute of Bolivia, 1825, and the congress of Panamá, 1826, are his admirable accomplishments in the political world. To gather the divided nations of America in a permanent assembly; to oppose America to Europe, and the Latin power of the south—a factor necessary to the preservation of the continental equilibrium—to the Saxon power of the north; to labor for unity and synthesis, was the plan of the fruitless assembly of Panamá.

The letter from Jamaica is a prophecy fulfilled by the modest reality of the last century.

"Because of the nature of the localities, wealth, population, and character of the Mexicans," said the Liberator, "I imagine they will undertake at the beginning to establish a representative republic in which great power will be given to the executive, it being concentrated in one individual, who, if he discharges his functions with wisdom and justice, will almost naturally retain a life authority. If the preponderant party is military or aristocratic, it will probably demand a monarchy, which at the beginning will be limited and constitutional, and later will necessarily degenerate into absolutism." The presidency of Porfirio Díaz, the empires of Iturbide and Maximilian, supported by the monarchical party, the dictatorship of Juárez itself and the power that the Mexican constitutions conferred on the head of the state confirmed the predictions of Bolívar.

To the Liberator, Panamá was the center of the universe:

> Its canals will reduce the distances of the world; they will draw more closely together the conventional bonds of Europe, America, and Asia, and they will

bring to this happy region the tributes of the four quarters of the globe. Perhaps only there can one day be established the capital of the earth, as Constantine held Byzantium to be that of the Old Hemisphere.

Nueva Granada will unite with Venezuela, if they are able to agree to form a central republic, whose capital will be Maracaibo; or a new city with the name of Las Casas, in honor of the hero of philanthropy, will be formed between the frontiers of the two countries, upon the superb port of Bahía Honda.

Bolívar kept Nueva Granada and Venezuela united until 1830; the new leaders desired to reestablish that federation; and to-day it is the longing of the peoples of Ecuador, Venezuela, and Colombia.

In Buenos Aires there will be a central government in which the soldiers will occupy the first place, as a consequence of internal divisions and external wars.

The history of Argentina, until the advent of Rosas, was a struggle of leaders, the anarchy of 1820. "This constitution will necessarily degenerate into an *oligarchy* or a *monocracy*." In truth, a plutocratic group dominated in Buenos Aires, and on partisan leadership was erected the *monocracy* of Rosas.

Chile is destined, by her situation, the innocent customs of her virtuous inhabitants, the example of her neighbors, the fierce republicans of Arauco, to enjoy the blessings that spring from the just and humane laws of a republic. If any republic endures for a long time in America, I am inclined to think it will be the Chilean. . . . She will not alter her laws, her uses and her practices; she will maintain her uniformity in political and religious opinions.

The long stability of the Chilean nation, the homogeneity of her population, the efficacious duration of her political charter, the conservative character of her institutions, her firm and slow development, until the war of the Pacific and the revolution of 1891, fulfilled completely the predictions of Bolívar.

Peru contains—

two elements inimical to a just and liberal régime—*gold* and *slaves*. The former corrupts everything; the latter is corrupt in itself. The soul of the slave rarely succeeds in appreciating wholesome liberty. It becomes furious in tumults and humble in chains. Although these rules would be applicable to all America, I think they apply more justly to Lima. The rich do not tolerate democracy there; nor slaves and freedmen, aristocracy; the former would prefer the tyranny of a single person in order not to suffer from tumultuary persecutions and to establish at least a peaceful order.

The evolution of Perú has demonstrated the insight of this prophecy; saltpeter and guano created, through scandalous monopolies, sterile private fortunes that corrupted and enervated the ruling class. An indefinite crossbreeding maintained anarchy. The oligarchy accepted military doctrines that protected property and brought peace. After 1815, when America was a Spanish dominion, Bolívar, intent on the spectacle of social forces in conflict, announced not only the impending struggles, but the secular development of

ten nations. He was a great prophet. To-day, after a century, the continent fulfills his predictions, as if he had been a divining conjurer.

At Angostura, the Liberator delivered to the consideration of the Colombians the plan of a constitution. The bases of it were republican government, the sovereignty of the people, the division of authority, civil liberty, the proscription of slavery and of privileges. In that noble effort were consolidated the theories of Montesquieu, Rousseau, and Bentham; English realism and the democratic enthusiasm of France. The legislative power was to consist of two chambers; the first to be chosen by popular election; the senate was to be hereditary, in harmony with the Saxon tradition, and composed of the liberators, who would found the aristocracy of America. The president was to be in the nature of a constitutional king, and his ministers, being responsible, were to govern. The judicial power would acquire stability and independence.

A new authority, *moral power*, was to complete this political picture. It was—in the republic of the liberator—an original combination of the Athenian Areopagus and the Roman censors; it was to be intrusted with education, morality and the enforcement of law; "it would chastise vices with opprobrium and infamy, and reward public virtues with honors and glories." Bolívar tended to intellectual and moral despotism: this tribunal would impose good habits. Later, the Liberator, obliged by the terrible reality of the environment, condemned the texts of Bentham in the universities of Colombia and accepted Catholicism as an instrument of government. The second article of the plan of Angostura held that "ingratitude, the disobedience of parents, of husbands, of the aged, of citizens of recognized and declared virtues; the failure to keep one's word in any matter whatsoever, insensibility toward political misfortunes or toward friends or near relatives, were to be placed especially under the vigilance of the *moral power*," which might punish them "even for a single act."

It was paternal tyranny over sentiments, conduct and passions.

Bolívar created from Provinces of Argentina and Perú a Republic—Alto Perú—which was to be called Bolivia, in memory of its founder; he gave to it a political statute, the Bolivian constitution, which he desired in vain to impose upon Perú and Colombia. It was a development of the idea set forth in the attempt of Angostura, and it defined his ideal of a republic. It was almost a monarchy, in which authority was not hereditary. The president was to be for life and irresponsible "because in systems without hierarchy is needed more than in any others, a fixed point, around which may revolve magistrates and citizens, men and things"; against anarchy, a life chief; against tyranny, independent authorities; the judiciary, elected by the

congress from among those designated by the electoral colleges; the legislative, composed of three chambers—tribunes, senators, and censors. The first were to hold office for four years; the second, for eight; the last were elected for life, "they exercised a political and moral power," they were to constitute the *moral power*.

By this original system the Liberator sought to prevent political anarchy, the disintegrating ambition of the *caudillos;*[6] to constitute two stable forces in uncertain democracies: the censors and a life president; and to adapt to the republic unity and permanency, the characteristics of the constitutional monarchy.

The generals soon realized that this constitution would be a menace to their ambition, and they rose against it in Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia.

However, above rivals, leaders and lieutenants, rose—an oak among lesser trees, according to the classic image—Bolívar, the Liberator of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia; the founder, in short, of South American independence. "The continent was liberated by him," said Mitre, himself an historian, that was so adverse to Bolívar.

He was the genius of the American revolution; the creator, captain, and prophet. He felt within him "the demon of war." Like the great tormented souls—from Socrates down—he obeyed, in his impetuous campaigns, an inner divinity. In his acts and in his discourses, in his restlessness, in his dignity and in his faith, there was unique grandeur. He built for eternity; he accumulated dreams and utopias; he conquered the hostile land and anarchical men; he was the superman of Nietzsche, the representative person of Emerson. He belonged to the ideal family of Napoleon and Cæsar; the sublime creator of nations, he was greater than San Martín and greater than Washington.

[6] Partisan leaders, petty chiefs.—*The Editor of Inter America.*



THE COLONY ON THE EVE OF REVOLUTION

By Dr. Jesús Semprúm

THE life of the colonies was substantially the same in all the extent of the vast Spanish Empire in the New World, although in some regions through diverse local circumstances it was stamped with individual characteristics. The poorer colonies followed the same path—the same process of social, economic, intellectual, and political development—as the richer colonies. From the kingdom of Mexico to the provinces of the Río de la Plata there reigned a vast uniformity, which was one of the basic ideals of the Spanish Empire. Legislation was for all the Indies, and not for a special colony, captaincy, or court. As foreigners were not allowed to enter the Indies without permission from the king, a permission not at all easy to obtain, there was felt in America no other influence, nor was there any other pattern of government or customs than those of the Peninsula. The manners were the same, the organization and procedure of society the same, the individual anxieties and the motives which inspired them, the same; alike everywhere were the dissensions and grudges, originating from identical causes, and single and "universal" the power which served as a bond of union and gave vigor and unity to the Empire; the church, which influenced the home, dictated sumptuary laws, collected tithes, organized holidays according to saints' days and political profit, had control of education, since it decided what should be taught, and especially what ought not to be taught or even known, contended with the civil and political authorities in defense of its own privileges and, with the distinct acquiescence of the Spanish Court, exercised, altogether, an almost irresistible influence. The reign of Carlos III is scarcely a passing exception to the rule. The Spanish Empire was a theocracy.

Peru, whose fame for splendor and riches was soon spread abroad in Europe, was the seat of an indigenous civilization at once polished, mild, and peaceful which had already softened through its system of government the raw edge of brute force, so that its conquest offers features which influenced the life of the colony. It is in Peru where the conqueror appears most lawless, covetous, and cruel; it is in Peru where the "Demon of the Andes" found rich pasture; and it is in Peru that a Lope de Aguirre and his savages appear. The

relative mildness of the Peruvian natives stands in contrast to the violence of their conquerors who, after ruining the empire of the Incas, disputed the plunder, weapons in hand, with unsparing cruelty. The fame of the wealth of Peru converted it into a loadstone for adventurers, and ambitious courtiers vied with each other in the mother country for the high office of the viceroyship.

Colonial society was very soon divided into castes. At the top were the Spaniards, the only Europeans who could enter America; then came the creoles; below them, the half-breeds; and, lowest in the scale, the natives and the negro slaves. Dividing lines between these classes were traced with precision, but this was due to an arbitrary policy of the colonial administration and not to a tendency of the individual Spaniard who, on the contrary, never had race prejudices. The conquerors married Indian girls without hesitation and were also accustomed to unite with African slave girls. The rapid commingling of races in all Spanish America is a perpetual testimony to Peninsular freedom from prejudice in these relations. However, as the colony developed, there were established exact demarcations between castes and requirements which each had to observe, reaching even wearing apparel. Sumptuary laws forbade mulatto and negro women the use of certain fine array, which was reserved for white women, and not even for all of these, but only for those of high lineage. The length of the feminine cloak came to be a point of honor between families which boasted of high degree. Jewels of gold and precious stones could be worn only by gentlewomen, who showed themselves much more punctilious in these privileges than were their fathers and husbands. In other poorer colonies the peninsular rulers did not attach much importance to these things, which to them doubtless seemed foolish trifles, but in Peru the rich classes demanded and acquired privileges and prerogatives.

At the apex of the social pyramid was the viceroy, a ruler who dominated a territory more vast than any kingdom of Europe, and whose power was little less than absolute. The pomp with which he surrounded himself corresponds to that power. The military forces serving him as guard and escort gave testimony to his love of ostentation—a company of cavaliers, wearing a blue uniform with trimmings of dark red cloth fringed with silver, and a company of halberdiers attired in blue with trimmings and waistcoats of crimson velvet laced with gold.

The arrival of a viceroy was one of the most memorable of events. He would first repair, as a kind of retirement, to the monastery of Monserrate, and from there he would go to the cathedral on the day of his official inauguration, riding on horseback under a canopy, the poles of which were borne by members of the city government. It is true that these ceremonies were prohibited by the laws of the

Indies, but many were the statutes of the Indies of greater consequence than this prohibition which were disregarded, although their existence attested the wisdom of the legislator. On the following day the viceroy returned to the cathedral and from there went to the palace. Five holidays were celebrated in succession. There were bull fights; and later the university, some schools, and all the convents and monasteries performed with great pomp the ceremony of recognizing the new governor as royal vice patron. The program of the festivities of the university often included a poetic competition in which prizes were granted to the poets or verse makers who flattered the viceroy with the most cleverness. These festivals offered to the vain a propitious occasion for the display of their wealth in coaches and carriages, harnesses and liveries, gay dresses and jewels.

The "offices of the Republic," the official positions of the colony were in the hands of Spaniards sent from Madrid and of some of the creole magnates. The great estates were in the power of the latter who, nevertheless, usually lived in the cities, preferably in Lima, where they found frequent opportunities to display the splendor permitted them. The rural magnate was almost unknown in colonial America where the rich land owner passed, at most, only a certain part of his time on his estate. Economic life in Peru was dependent upon the exploitation of the mines and on agriculture, both of which were carried on by the forced labor of negroes and Indians. The creoles did not look with kindly eyes upon the Europeans, or *chapetones*, who, in their turn, considered creole presumption excessive and unfounded. It has been said that "to have been born in the Indies was sufficient reason to hate the Europeans." Creoles, whatever their lineage may have been, were almost entirely excluded from the high public offices dependent on the Crown. "Of the 170 viceroys who governed in America prior to the year 1813 only 4 were born there. Of the 702 captains general, president, and governors, only 14 were creoles up to the year cited. In the same space of time, of 706 bishops only 105 were American born," according to the figures which René Moreno gives in *Bolivia y Peru*.

The creole aristocracy—ceremonious, formal, punctilious, and gallant—was fond of splendor and ostentation. The men copied Peninsular attire, composed of breeches and short coat; and "when they donned a cloak they wore with it a long-skirted broadcloth coat with close-fitting sleeves." The women, whose beauty and gentility travelers and chroniclers of all periods have lauded, wore until the end of the eighteenth century elaborate and sumptuous clothes, of which Ulloa has left an exact description: "Blouse and petticoat, open short skirt, in summer a white jacket (of cloth in winter), and sometimes a tight bodice. The short skirt, which they are accustomed to tie below the waist, reaches only half way below the



Courtesy of Variedades, Lima

COSTUMES OF THE SPANISH COLONIAL PERIOD

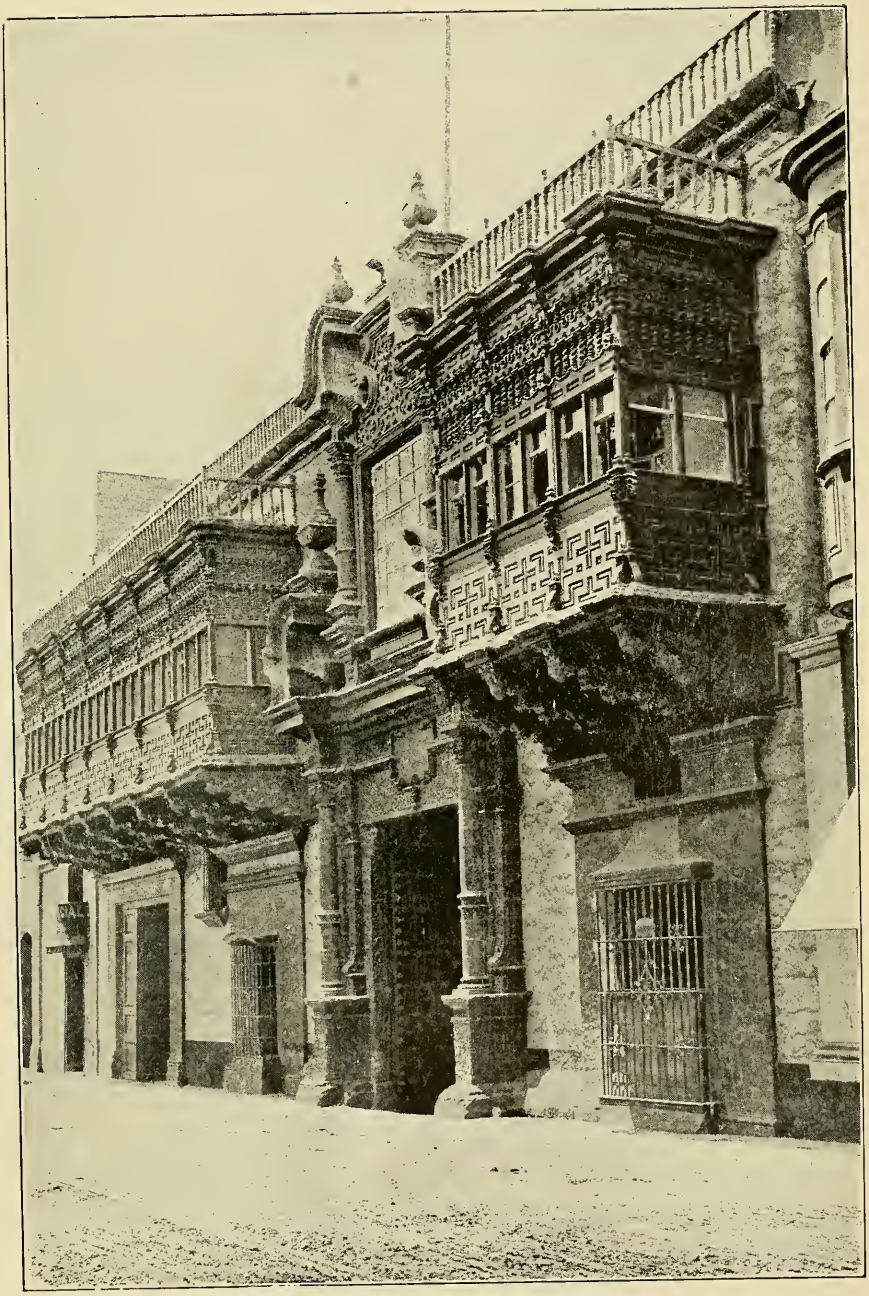
Posed on one of the patio galleries in the historic Torre Tagle mansion in Lima

knee, and from there to a little above the ankle appear the scallops of very fine lace bordering the petticoat through which are seen the ends of the garters embroidered with gold and silver and perhaps besprinkled with pearls, although this is not common." Over the skirt they wore a very expensive apron. The sleeves of the blouse were very long and full, and made of lace "when they are for showiness." In summer the women wore a wrap consisting of a long strip of cloth. In winter, they wore a long shawl of felt in the house and on the street a long skirt.

The women of Lima, and creole women in general, had small feet, which were the marvel of travelers. Ulloa assures the reader that their feet did not exceed 5½ to 6 inches in length, Paris measurement, and "in those small of stature they were less." They wore a flat shoe, of very thin sole, or with a kid sole, and white or colored silk stockings. They were prodigal in the use of jewels—diamonds and pearls; rosaries around their necks; rings, plain or set with precious stones; bracelets; and girdles. It is said that there were ladies who wore about thirty or forty thousand pesos' worth of jewelry, which represented a considerable fortune at that time. For the street they used a circular skirt and mantilla, or a shawl and skirt with a train. Their favorite perfume was ambergris, and they were very fond of flowers. Wealthy families vied with each other in a lavishness which extended even to burials and funeral masses. The women of the middle classes, poorer Spaniards, creoles, mulattoes, and half-breeds, tried to imitate the dress of the opulent ladies, although with limitations, since they could not wear costly materials nor rich jewels.

The Indian, at the bottom of the social scale, lost his old civilization without acquiring that of the conquerors. His dress was that of a slave—linen breeches to the calves of his legs; a cotton shirt, like a sack, with three openings for the head and arms; and in winter a blanket with a hole in the center through which to put his head, a native hat, and no footgear. The Indian woman wore short skirts and a shawl, her arms and feet being bare.

The houses of the rich were large, commodious, and sometimes sumptuous. Lima was the leading city of Spain's American empire. Earthquakes, against which the inhabitants had to take precautions, influenced the character of their buildings. The houses, which were generally low, were built over a frame of joists carefully joined to the roof beams to give solidity and resistance. The outside was covered with whitewashed clay, the inside was faced with reeds, the cornices and portals being of wood. The churches and other large buildings were constructed of stone work. In the towns the best houses were usually of unbaked brick. The ordinary dwelling of the Indian and half-breed was of reeds, or long grass, rising from the bare ground,

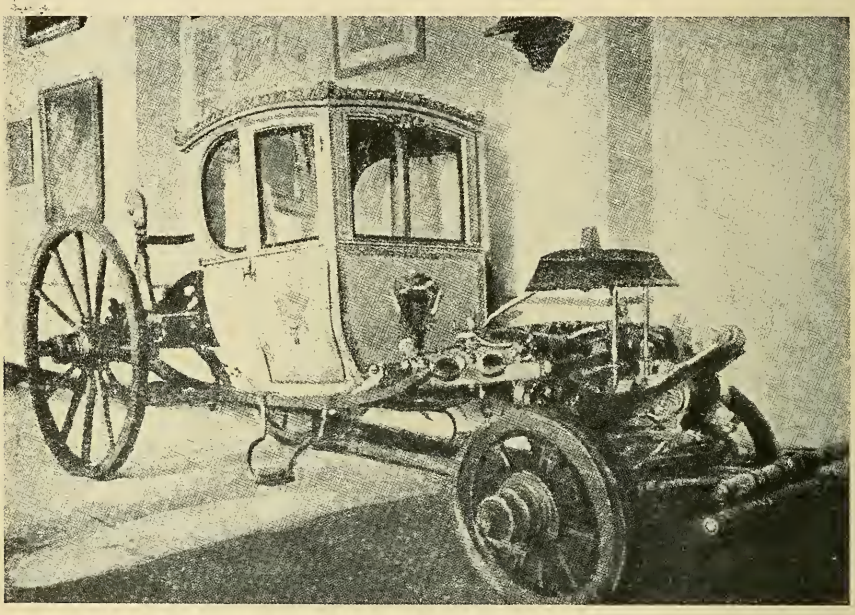


THE TORRE TAGLE MANSION, LIMA

This edifice, which was formerly the home of the Marquises of Torre Tagle is a good example of the massively built, ornate buildings constructed in colonial days

with a one-pitched roof of the same material, or perhaps with walls of cane and mud. The Indian slept on undressed sheepskins, although many, without even these, lay on the floor or slept in a squatting position, which was their favorite posture.

Communication was difficult and inconvenient. The roads of colonial Peru, some of them relics of the old autochthonic civilization, others constructed by the Spaniards, were neither numerous nor good. In the principal cities the rich rode in carriages, but the highways did not permit the use of vehicles. One traveled by mule, a safe animal on bad roads. For trips from one town to another, or from a village to their farms, the wealthy used a kind of litter slung between two shafts and carried by negro and Indian slaves. There were few



A COACH IN THE DAYS OF THE SPANISH VICEROYS

bridges, a rope and basket being used to cross streams in some mountain passes.

The life of the Indian was pathetic. The laws of the Indies were designed to protect him, but their provisions were never carried out. His civilization and his liberty lost, the Indian wrapped himself in stoicism as in armor. The power charged with his protection was the church, which labored to save his soul, obliging him to conform to the outward forms of worship. In general he is pictured as lazy, suspicious, deceitful, and fond of intoxicants. The priest baptized him, tried to make him venerate the mysteries of the faith, and to marry in accordance with Christian rites. But the Indian resisted, and when he understood that active resistance was useless

because he was the weaker, took refuge in a taciturn, deaf, mute, and impenetrable passivity. He confessed because he was obliged to and agreed to whatever his confessor asked him. He preserved in matrimony the traditional practice of "accustoming oneself"; that is to say, the couple lived a marital life during a trial period so as to determine whether they were contented—whether they were adapted each to the other. The Indian did not lack either genius or subtlety. The Augustine chronicle of Calancha records that the devil introduced among the Indians heresies such as this: "Just as the Christians have images and worship them, so can you worship your burial places, ruins, idols, and sacred stones; for the images are the idols of the Christians." For the most part the missionaries took good care to keep the tribes isolated from each other, just as the Crown was likewise careful to keep the colonies isolated from each other. The whites believed that the Indian's taciturnity signified stupidity, and it is certain that at length under hard work and bad treatment the mental power of the Indian deteriorated. In his own festivities he was addicted to intoxication and his traditional dances to the sound of the native drum. He was employed in the mines and especially in agricultural labors. "From the slow and deliberate nature of the Indian," says the chronicler, "laziness is inseparable," and he is, in general, "of a dilatory and highly phlegmatic character as may be seen in the lengthy undertakings to which he is accustomed to devote himself."

It is a miracle that colonial rule, with its mild laws as expressed in the mouths of the friars, but hard and unmerciful in the overseer's whip, did not still further vitiate the native. The rôle of the latter in the struggle for independence was to be passive. Contending bands would recruit him here and there, while the false eloquence of the patriots evoked the unrevenged shade of Atahualpa.

Between the creoles on one side and the Indians and negroes on the other was a kind of intermediate class formed of poor Spaniards and creoles, mulattoes, and half-breeds. It was from this class the mechanical trades to which no creole of pure blood would lower himself were recruited. They were the grocers, carpenters, bricklayers, silversmiths, engravers, blacksmiths, tailors, and shoemakers. Some devoted themselves to commerce and doubtless practiced it with profit, since the courts found it necessary in 1706 to issue an edict providing that no negro, zambo (of Indian-Chinese descent), mulatto, or pure Indian "could trade, traffic, or sell goods in the streets . . . to the end that they busy themselves with mechanical trades." It was this industrious, tenacious, and skilled class which in the end benefited by the revolution, and from it a few audacious and brilliant men rose high on the wave of revolt.

The colonial school was a dependency of the church, its chief function being to instruct the children in the principles of Catholicism. The conquest of America was a religious conquest, the principal purpose of which, at least in theory, was the conversion of the unbelievers. The church was the real power behind the conquest and the first days of the colony. It was the Pope who granted to the monarchs of Spain the sovereignty of the Indies. The conqueror, if not religious, was both superstitious and fanatical. Pizarro, who was not a model Christian, died kissing the cross which he had traced on the ground with his own blood. With the arms of the conqueror appeared everywhere the cowl of the friar; with the sword went the crucifix, and the sword itself terminated in a cross. Religious communities sent legions of missionaries to America; and before long it was seen that, although some lent themselves in good faith to their labors as catechists, the orders to which they belonged cherished temporal ambitions, in the pursuit of which they invaded the life of the whites as well as that of the Indians, taking complete control of education. Their rules were relaxed and soon disputes arose between monks of this and that order and between the religious authorities and the civil government. In all the cities, even in the poorest, churches and convents abounded. No village, however mean, was without a church, and even a hamlet of 10 or 12 dwellings had its chapel. As in the rest of America, the church taught a few children reading, writing, and arithmetic, but principally the catechism and prayers. A few priests and friars taught Latin grammar, indispensable to theology. Youths who were going to prepare themselves for an ecclesiastical career entered the seminaries, and the religious orders were accustomed to maintain schools where novices who proposed to take the vows might study.

The colonial universities and schools had an essentially and exclusively theological character, at least until the eighteenth century, when some scientific and literary innovations were introduced into the curriculum. Theology was the corner stone of culture and all letters inclined thereto. The schools of the religious orders were closed to profane innovations. The teaching in these religious and theological schools did not lack curious features. In the Belén School of Lima "lessons on the deceitfulness of the world and its riches," were read, these being "subjects of the highest importance," according to the chronicler, "in view of the opulence in gold and silver of the Indies."

Teaching, thus limited, adopted as a pedagogic ideal "the adaptation of youth to a life of servitude," according to the words of Barreda in his *Vida intelectual de la Colonia*. The papal bull which confirmed the founding in Lima, of the University of San Marcos referred to it as a center "of instruction in human and divine learning and to

confirm the people in evangelical faith and law," whence it is seen that more was thought of sacred than of profane instruction. The university was an extension of the pulpit and of the confessional, or to speak in terms of to-day, what is called in newspaper parlance "an instrument of propaganda." The first faculty chairs were in theology, canon law, and civil law. Later there others were created in grammar and indigene language, three in philosophy, three in theology, three in law, and two in canon law. The faculties of philosophy were called "schools of arts." In 1638 two chairs of medicine were created. For two centuries learning vegetated in these conditions.

Between the schools of the religious communities, especially those of the Jesuits, and the university there was, during the colonial



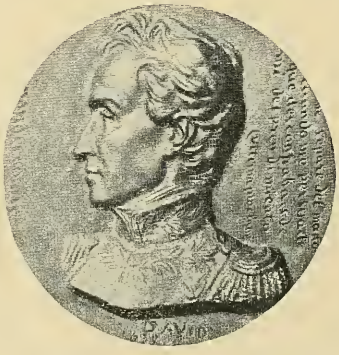
PATIO OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SAN MARCOS, LIMA

period, a rivalry which at times threatened to destroy the latter. Rich youths, especially those who planned to follow an ecclesiastical career, were educated in these schools.

The university, with regard to its internal activity, was distinguished by two characteristics: ecclesiastical disputes and rivalry between Spaniard and creole for the professorial chairs and stipends.

At the end of the eighteenth century, signs of restlessness, of nonconformity with colonial discipline, at first confused and then gradually more defined, began to spread through Spanish America. The Spanish Government was in incapable hands and the powerful classes of the colonies began to find subjection to an arbitrary and distant

court insupportable. The creoles, as stated, already aspired to the government of the land which they considered their own. Intellectual life broke through its crust of obedience to theocracy. The smuggling of books and of ideas began. In spite of the strict orders of the authorities, books of revolutionary Europe on politics, morals, philosophy, and religion entered Peru, as well as the rest of the colonies. The most curious fact was that some of the very persons charged with banning such publications were the first to solicit them, to introduce them into their libraries, and to read them with the enjoyment with which one eats of forbidden fruit. Rousseau, Voltaire, Montesquieu, Raynal circulated secretly from hand to hand among the educated. Thus the social and economic discontent of the creoles was further complicated and deepened by intellectual discontent. The university was transformed and, thanks to a reformative and rejuvenating movement, prospered. Physical science, until then proscribed, or eyed suspiciously and furtively, appeared in the curriculum. The Society of Lovers of the Country was formed and the *Mercurio* was published. News of the French Revolution gave point, interest, and force to the teachings of the revolutionary philosophers. The creole mind awoke from its theological drowsiness. The colonial government, observing the danger, tried to stop the evil and to protect itself against its effect. Even as late as 1785 theses of students and programs of the various faculties could not be published without the acquiescence and permission of the viceroy. With the signs of the approaching storm, measures of precaution and punishment against audacious ideas were redoubled, but the cultured classes were already imbued with these ideas and were ready to rebel for the sake of their convictions. The rich creoles, who were ready to revolt for the sake of the material benefits to be gained, were longing to take possession of the government and to assume the prerogatives to which they believed they had a right in their own country.



SIMÓN BOLÍVAR. MEDALLION BY DAVID D'ANGERS

BOLÍVAR AND SUCRE IN HISTORY

SUCRE, to whose genius and courageous decision was due the victory achieved that glorious Ninth of December, was called by Bolívar "The Liberator of the Peruvians." "He is the father of Ayacucho," affirmed Bolívar; "he is the redeemer of the children of the Sun; he it is who broke the chains in which Pizarro bound the empire of the Incas. Posterity will represent Sucre as an heroic figure standing with one foot on Pichincha and the other on Potosí, bearing in his hands the cradle of Manco Cápac and contemplating the chains of Peru, broken by his sword."

If God should give men the right to select the members of their own family, I should select . . . as my son, General Sucre.

—*Simón Bolívar,* the Liberator.

The most extraordinary personage that Hispano America has produced.

—*San Martín* (Argentina), speaking of Bolívar.

. . . Simón Bolívar, in whom the South American movement for liberty found its inspiration and soul, and to whom the liberty-loving heroes of Venezuela turned for triumphant leadership, just as the North American colonies pinned their faith on Washington.

— *Warren G. Harding,* late President of the United States.

TO BOLÍVAR

Thy high heroic deeds shall bear thy name,
Renowned Bolívar, through the shades of Time;
And men who live for virtue, freedom, fame,
Must copy thee—no model more sublime.
Ye mighty rivers that through Ocean flow,
To distant lands his patriot story bear;
Ye Andes glittering in eternal snow,
Show ye the footprints of his glory there.
The unfading laurel for his brow prepare,
Who pushed the bark of freedom from the shore,
And steered her through the ocean of despair,
Nor left the helm until the storm was o'er.

—*A. C. Luthman* (United States).

So truly and potently was Bolívar inspired that he became a seer, a prophet, one able to pierce the veil of the future. "From 1816 on," says García Calderón, "when America was still Spanish territory, Bolívar, watching the conflict of social forces, foretold not only the struggles then at hand but the development of ten nations through years to come. He is a great prophet. To-day, a century later, the continent as if at divine bidding fulfills his predictions.

—*Blanco-Fombona* (Venezuela).

At the dawn of the past century, Bolívar was the synthesis of those inspirations and those forces, latent but still invisible, except to the profound gaze of genius, which have gradually been developed and which to-day dominate the life of the American peoples. Bolívar's military and political thought from the first day of his life until the last was the realization of an ideal of liberty and democracy as a form of government, and the ideal of the unification of the world that is America. From Carabobo to Ayacucho, his military plans seconded and completed his thought as a statesman. Each battle was the laurel-wreathed cradle of a democracy. At Carabobo was born the republic of Venezuela; at Boyacá, the republic of Nueva Granada; at Pichincha, the republic of Ecuador; at Junín, the republic of Bolivia; at Ayacucho, the republic of Peru. Each victory is a new and free country in America.

—*Esteban Gil Borges*, Assistant Director of the Pan American Union; formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela.

Bolívar is for America the imperishable symbol of the republican ideal. If to any one man it has ever been given to incarnate in himself the characteristics and the tendencies of his age, and to personify an idea, that man is of a truth he whom his fellow citizens salute with the illustrious name of Liberator. The life of Bolívar is the fitting frame of the Revolution of which he was the chief hero. His name is forever inseparable from the work which he carried on with marvelous ardor.

Vast is the field of action which he marked out for himself: Spanish America from Mexico to Tierra del Fuego. Although his great genius dominated this field continuously and completely, isolated movements which were coordinated with Bolívar's efforts were necessary. . . .

The work of the Liberator was not in vain. Although slow in maturing, so much the more brilliant the fruit of his energy and will power now appears. The picture which Hispanic America to-day presents—20 Republics growing under the now approving eyes of the Universe—glows with the splendors of an apotheosis. Still more

promising appears the future. After having assured to the world the victory of democracy and the right of self-determination, it can not be doubted that Latin America holds in reserve the solution of problems arising from that new social order whose advent she determined.

—*J. Mancini* (France).

BOLÍVAR

If the name of Achilles was among the Carthaginians the personification of valor, to those engaged in the struggle for Liberty the name of Simón Bolívar is a symbol of fearlessness and patriotism. He was strong and virile in the face of the enemy hordes; tender-hearted and pitiful to misfortune and wretchedness. Another Achilles, he well merits the honor of being immortalized in a second noble Iliad. Like the son of Thetis and Peleus, he confronted the Hector of the Oppression. Like Cyrano de Bergerac, he had modesty, courage, a sword and plumed helmet. With Don Quijote he shared love bordering on madness for the Dulcinea of his country. Good faith was his shield; nobility his cuirass; honor his helmet; valor his lance; his religion, love for democracy. Blazon his name in letters of gold in the annals of history, and shout it forth to the sound of trumpets and the martial beat of drums!

—*Juan B. Delgado* (Mexico).

ANTONIO JOSÉ DE SUCRE

American freedom was the dream of those two great men, Bolívar and Sucre. A free New Granada was not enough. Venezuela had to be redeemed at Carabobo. But that was not enough. It needed Pichincha to break the chains of Ecuador. Free Colombia could not see her sisters in slavery, and so Ayacucho gave liberty to Peru and Bolivia, thus insuring the freedom of the entire continent. If it had been necessary they were ready to make still greater sacrifices. With the continent liberated, they were ready to prepare an expedition to Cuba, and Sucre wanted to be there in person. An America for the Americans was their aim.

—*Guillermo A. Sherwell*, Secretary of the United States Section of the Inter American High Commission.

Greatest of the men of Spanish America, he was great above all in those ancient virtues which are rarest in our ardent and impetuous race, and which for that very reason are most highly valued by history, criticism, and justice.

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Clemency, magnanimity, absolute, conscious and complete submission to duty; all the domestic virtues summed up in one sole virtue, duty; all the great qualities displayed in public life concentrated in one characteristic, disinterestedness; while from the soul thus endowed sprang every form of heroism, from the courage required in battle to that necessary for the conquest of self, that rarest of human victories; such were the depths of the nature of that man who was named Antonio José de Sucre, the great Marshal of Ayacucho, and who has been by some fittingly and justly called the Washington of the South.

—*Benjamín Vicuña Mackenna* (Chile).

BOLÍVAR

Great in thought, great in action, great in glory, great in misfortune, great enough to ennoble the base residue which remains in the soul of even the great, and great in suffering, in abandonment and death, the tragic expiation of greatness. There are many human lives of more perfect harmony, of a purer ethical or esthetic value; few, however, present so consistent a character of greatness and strength; few so imperiously captivate the heroic imagination.

When one considers that noble incarnation of abounding energy in relation to its environment and the time of its appearance, one thinks that all the repressed spontaneity, all the light and color of which the inert existence of ten generations was deprived under the colonial yoke, were concentrated, by way of recompense, in a single life and sentience.

Genius, that infinite power, is perennially latent in the depths of human society, like lightning in the heart of the cloud. For it to pass into action the occasion must present itself. Genius needs only the initial impulse which looses it and then abandons it to unchecked liberty, but this impulse destiny reserves to itself, to be brought forth at the appointed hour by the needs of society which tempt and invite a change.

A long succession of generations may perhaps pass before the extraordinary power which slumbers, veiled under the most ordinary forms, may find a work worthy of itself, and when, in the predestined generation the embodiment of an aspiration, the maturity of a need, afford a propitious occasion, it usually happens that the response to the silent call proceeds from a life which, ignorant of its hidden riches, has begun to course in a channel quite different from that which is to lead to its glorious transfiguration. . . .

—*José Enrique Rodó* (Uruguay).

Sucre, the most virtuous of the Colombian leaders.

—*Francisco José Urrutia* (Colombia).

A BOLÍVAR

Héroe, caudillo, redentor, profeta,
¿Quién más bellas coronas alcanzó?
Poemas no soñados por poeta
¡Tu fe, tu espada, tu virtud cantó!

Mas Dios no ve familia, o tierra, o nombre
Cuando a sus hijos plácido sonríe.
La América, la España, el mundo, el hombre
Reclámandote suyo se gloríe.

—*Rafael Pombo* (Colombia).

SUCRE

With irresistible prestige the name of the victor of Ayacucho exacts the veneration of posterity. From the shores of Venezuela, washed by the turbulent waves of the Carribean, to distant Cape Horn, that name is on all lips as a symbol of nobility and valor, an example of republican austerity, a beacon of liberty and independence, the loftiest guidon of our race.

In Sucre are united fearless valor in combat and insuperable prudence in plan; the profound vision of the statesman, with the almost child-like simplicity of the friend; the energy which subdues every circumstance, with loyal obedience to his superior and restraint in victory; uncompromising and strict fidelity to principles, with the greatest gentleness in intercourse; the most grandiose military conceptions with the most minute details in the organization of his armies, the care of his ammunition, the welfare of his soldiers, the study of the country through which he passes and its inhabitants; fearlessness in the command, in the fight, and in victory with the most profound sentiments of humanity and magnanimity.

—*Fabio Lozano L.* (Colombia).

The battle of Ayacucho was the most brilliant ever fought in Hispano America. . . . It was not a victory of mere chance but the result of the most determined bravery and an irresistible onset conceived and executed at the proper moment.

—*General Miller*, a distinguished English officer, who rendered valiant service on the field of Ayacucho.

Bolívar is more terrible in defeat than in victory.

—*General Morillo*, one of the Spanish adversaries of the Liberator.

BOLÍVAR

Más alto que aquel Corso que murió en cautiverio
Bolívar, alma excelsa, desdeñaba el imperio
por un laurel más claro: el de Libertador.

—*Lasso de la Vega* (Spain).

. . . Simón Bolívar, for whom the future reserved the fame of a great warrior and who was to achieve the illustrious name of Liberator of America.

—*Vicente Blasco Ibáñez* (Spain).

Centuries to come may reduce to one level these two sons of the earth who in apparent madness set about piling mountain upon mountain to scale Olympus. One, the more audacious, was wounded by the gods, and fell into the yawning seas; the other, more fortunate, completed his work and . . . established the liberty of the New World.

—*Juan Montalvo* (Ecuador).

TO BOLÍVAR

From son to son while America lasts his name will find echo in the most vigorous and noble sentiments of our hearts.

—*José Martí* (Cuba).

A BOLÍVAR

¡Bolívar inmortal! ¿Qué voz humana
Enumerar y celebrar podría
Tus victorias sin fin, tu eterno aliento?
Colombia independiente y soberana
Es de tu gloria noble monumento.
De vil polvo, a tu voz, robusta, fiera,
De majestad ornada,
Ella se alzó, como Minerva armada
Del cerebro de Júpiter saliera.
Mas a tu ardor sublime
No bastan ya de Araure y Carabobo,
De Boyacá y de Quito los laureles.
Libertad al Perú volar te ordena. . . .

Tu espíritu feliz a Sucre llena;
Y un mundo por tu genio libertado
En Ayacucho al fin ve destrozado
El postrer eslabón de su cadena.
Allí el ángel de América la vista
Dilata por sus llanos
Desde la nube umbrosa en que se asienta,
Y con terror involuntario cuenta
Seis mil patriotas y diez mil tiranos. . . .

¡Libertad a la patria de los Incas!
¡Libertad de Colón al hemisferio!
¡Lauro al Libertador! Del Cuzco antiguo
Las vírgenes preciadas,
Libres del afrentoso cautiverio,
Himnos de triunfo entonan a Bolívar.
Los pueblos que feliz libra y aduna
Manco nuevo le llaman.
Y con ardiente gratitud le aclaman
El genio de la guerra y la fortuna. . . .

¡Numen restaurador! ¿Qué gloria humana
Puede igualar a tu sublime gloria?
¡Oh Bolívar divino!
Tu nombre diamantino
Rechazará las olas con que el tiempo
Sepulta de los reyes la memoria;
O de tu siglo al recorrer la historia
Las razas venideras,
Con estupor profundo,
Tu genio admirarán,
Tu ardor triunfante,
Viéndote sostener, sublime Atlante,
La independencia y libertad de un mundo.

—*José María Heredia* (Cuba).

In this man named Simón Bolívar, the greatest son of the Americas and one of the greatest of humanity, were united to an eminent degree and in perfect harmony exceptional qualities of thought and action.

Applying these qualities of action and thought with marvelous energy and superhuman activity, Bolívar brought to pass, with few and scanty resources, and under the most unfavorable conditions, a deed perhaps unequalled in history: he wrested from a power, then the greatest of colonial empires, more than half of its dominions; he founded five nations and was of great influence in the formation of others.

Venezuela, his native country, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia owe him at once emancipation and existence; Argentina and Chile owe him powerful and decisive moral support, which aided their foundation. All the Spanish colonies in America found in him now a valiant paladin, now an inspiring leader and teacher. . . .

Endowed with the ardent imagination of a poet of action, a great idealist, Bolívar dreamed of a confederation of the Hispano-American nations. To this high emprise the Liberator pledged the heart and soul of his work.

Sudden impulses did not deviate him from his purpose. Nothing was more deeply meditated than that Herculean project. That lucid political intelligence of which he gave so many proofs betrayed him, nevertheless; that epic vision which lived in the depths of his eyes was quenched sooner than the gigantic energy which welled forth in his soul. Knight-errant of the liberty of a new world, he was led astray by reality. He was led astray by the tremendous and dazzling fact of the emancipation which he not only had desired to realize, but had actually realized, against all reasonable hope. Since in war he had brought great results out of nothing, he believed he could perform the same miracle in peace. . . .

His patriotic ardor, nevertheless, was greater and his idealism more lofty than his vision of affairs, generally perfect though the latter was. In despite of his clear statesmanlike outlook, he takes a stand in opposition to his own experience and his own judgment with regard to that environment, of which he was, it may be said, not a natural but a miraculous product. His project for confederating or uniting the countries of Hispanic America does more honor to his noble spirit than to his practical intelligence, although he gave proof of the latter on many occasions. That vast confederation was to have its seat on the Isthmus of Panamá, whose importance Bolívar understood better and earlier than any one else. Was he not the precursor of the opening of the canal? Did not he himself desire in 1822 to construct it?

It is in his letters, in the intimacy of his thoughts and feelings, that the Liberator, contrary to most heroes, appears to us most admirable and, consequently, most lovable. These letters, of which Sr. Blanco-Fombona has published only one volume, are an excellent and lasting commentary on Bolívar's colossal work. In them we feel the pulse of a great soul vibrating with emotion; we know the sensations of that temperament; we are caught up in seething torrents of mingled outpourings of friendship, plans for war, and republican meditations. And through almost all these letters of the Liberator shines the same idea, Bolívar's fixed and absorbing idea: America, his America—because rather than thinking of the various small colonial nations, he dreams of a great nation united, free, well organized, each day ascending further toward the heights of a glorious future. . . .

The moral stature of Bolívar will grow in history with the growth of the nations which he founded, with the growth of all South America, where freedom is primarily due to him and in whose liberation he is the principal figure.

—*José Veríssimo* (Brazil).

The continent was liberated by Bolívar.

—*Bartolomé Mitre* (Argentina).

Bolívar, a man of ideas and ideals, had a clear consciousness of his high knightly mission, of his duty as Liberator. This was often shown. On a certain solemn occasion—I think that he was trying to send an expedition to free the Philippines—he spoke to this effect: "My duty is always to draw the sword for justice and to fight wherever there are enslaved peoples to defend." Again, on a still more solemn occasion—for he was then in the throes of death—one of his last disconsolate sentences was the following: "The three greatest visionaries of history are Jesus Christ, Don Quijote . . . and I." He placed himself among the redeemers.

Such was the hero of Spanish America.

Of his prophetic visions, of what he did toward the opening of the Panamá Canal, for international arbitration, for American public law; of what he said with regard to the future of the peoples of the New World and their democracy, I shall not speak here. That belongs to another field than the one which I have here delimited.

Let it suffice to say that some of those peoples which Bolívar began to form, some of those nations which arose at the accolade of his sword and the incantation of his burning words, still wander in quest of a soul, still search for those possessions which should not be bartered even for independence; and for those peoples who are slow to learn the ways of liberty, the words of the Liberator are the beginning of wisdom,—they are liberating words. And they can be the same for us Spaniards. Our most noble heroes of liberty, those who struggled to attain it first at Cádiz in 1812 and later under the dreadful reign of the abject Ferdinand VII, those heroes unsurpassed by the Spanish liberals of days nearer ours, by pretended liberals—those most noble patriots of 1812, I say, and their immediate successors lived and acted in consonance with Bolívar. Does not Bolívar himself appear to be a hero of 1812, the true hero of that liberal movement? To him, to the Liberator of that Spanish America of the South, Spanish liberalism owes much, very much. And I have no doubt that our good liberals, those of the times in which modern Spain was born—that modern Spain, which is so slow in divesting itself of swaddling clothes and leaving the cradle—I have no doubt that those Spaniards rendered a tribute of admiration, secret though it was, to the Liberator.

—*Miguel de Unamuno* (Spain).

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AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

FRUIT EXPORTATION.—According to the *Review of the River Plate* of August 15, 1924, Sr. Ricardo Videla, fruit expert, who has recently returned from the United States with helpful data for growers and packers on types of packing and varieties of fruit, has also completed a report on the fruit trade with Great Britain, from which the following facts are taken:

The exportation of fresh fruit from Argentina to Great Britain began in 1922, the amount being too small to appear in statistical records. However, in 1923 the total quantity shipped weighed 8,500 kilos; in 1924, in the season ending with the first three months of the year the total export of fresh fruit to Great Britain from the Province of Mendoza was 85,670 kilos, of which 14,171 kilos were plums, 1,570 kilos peaches, 2,120 kilos pears, 300 kilos melons, and 67,509 kilos grapes. One of the large British shipping companies is planning to provide two new liners with cold-chamber space especially for this fruit trade. The total importation of fruit by Great Britain for the 1922–23 period of varieties which may be grown in the Cuyo region of Argentina was: Grapes, 34,610,000 kilos; pears, 46,000,000 kilos; plums, 50,350,000 kilos; peaches and apricots, 5,500,000 kilos; and cherries, 14,700,000 kilos. A great increase is anticipated in this export business, as England is a fruit-consuming country which raises little at home.

AMERICAN EXPERT ON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—The following facts are reproduced from the *American Weekly* of August 9:

Mr. Leon Estabrook, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, contracted by Doctor Le Breton to reorganize the statistical service of the Bureau of Rural Economy and Statistics, arrived in Buenos Aires late in January of 1923. After familiarizing himself with the organization and functions of the Ministry of Agriculture, previous reports, statistics, etc., he checked the accuracy of the livestock census by questionnaires. He also prepared special reports for the Department on the world wheat, cotton, and dairy situations. He arranged an elaborate program covering every phase of agricultural and livestock production, specifying dates for the issuance of reports, prepared forms for questionnaires, outlined the organization, mechanical equipment and facilities required, and wrote out instructions for the employees of the Department in office and field on methods for obtaining, classifying, analyzing, and interpreting data. This program was approved by the ministry in September, 1923, after which a classified mailing list of voluntary correspondents was established. * * *

Mr. Estabrook is responsible for the revision of data on crops since the census of 1914 to fill in the gaps where no statistics had been published, thus making a continuous record. He also prepared instructions for Argentine consuls and for

the representative of the Argentine Government at the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. In addition to work of an agricultural nature, Mr. Estabrook outlined a system of statistical records for the Bureau of Government Petroleum Deposits and investigated the Uruguayan system of selling livestock at live weight. Moreover, he made an economic and statistical review of the wine industry of the Provinces of San Juan and Mendoza, also visiting all the provincial capitals which have statistical offices. Mr. Estabrook's services to Argentina were acknowledged by the presentation of a gold medal and a diploma, a request to remain longer in Argentina, and by a luncheon given by the personnel of the Bureau of Rural Economics and Statistics, also a luncheon given by the Minister of Agriculture, Doctor Le Breton. On August 1, 1924, Mr. Estabrook terminated his leave of absence from his position as Associate Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, leaving soon after for Paraguay, Uruguay, and Brazil, but returning to Buenos Aires as a United States delegate to the International Congress of Social Economy the last of September.

DECISION ON REJECTION OF GOODS.—The *American Weekly* for August 30, 1924, states that the Court of Appeals has handed down a decision in favor of an American importer which will interest all foreigners operating in Argentina, since the decision established the principle that the buyer of goods by contract may not take advantage of the violation of minor and unimportant clauses to consider the contract rescinded in order to save himself from loss due to falling prices after the signing of the contract. The principle involved, according to the *Boletín Oficial*, is:

> The omission of execution of a minor clause in a contract does not give the buyer the privilege of considering said contract rescinded by the seller, unless this minor clause actually causes the buyer losses. Should the buyer suffer no loss because the seller does not execute one of the minor clauses of the contract, the buyer has no claim whatsoever against the seller.

BOLIVIA

NEW AUTOMOBILE HIGHWAY.—The Tomina-Padilla automobile highway, in the Department of Chuquisaca, has been officially opened to traffic. Over this road Sucre and the western section of the Department can secure coffee, sugar, rice, and various other agricultural products. The trip from Padilla to Sucre can be made via this highway in 48 hours.

A syndicate of Sucre residents has purchased a large area of land on the Acero River near Padilla, and is developing it extensively in an agricultural way. A movement is on foot to attract foreign immigrants to develop this region, which is on the headwaters of the Río Grande.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, 1921–1923.—According to figures taken from the President's message the exports and imports from 1921 to 1923 are as follows: In the year 1921 the exports were valued at 66,919,445.62 bolivianos; in 1922 they reached 94,769,561.28 bolivianos; and in 1923 they amounted to 107,693,861.98 bolivianos. As

to imports, in 1921 the value was 70 853,152.19 bolivianos; in 1922, 53,092,129.05 bolivianos; and in 1923 they amounted to 55,589,505.72 bolivianos.

EXPORTS OF MINERALS, 1914–1923.—From 1914 to 1923, inclusive, it is reported that the exports of minerals were as follows:

	Kilos	Value (bolivianos)
Tin	435, 795, 994	748, 527, 662
Copper	276, 134, 838	77, 865, 798
Silver	127, 382, 310	82, 082, 570
Antimony	78, 847, 949	53, 085, 820
Lead	43, 880, 596	11, 966, 442
Wolfram	14, 283, 279	33, 425, 776
Zinc	8, 267, 023	2, 107, 537
Bismuth	4, 255, 725	29, 395, 558
Gold	891	1, 238, 456
Total	988, 848, 605	1, 039, 695, 619

BRAZIL

OILS CONGRESS.—The Oils Congress is awakening interest in official, technical, industrial, and commercial circles. The Good Roads Association of São Paulo, in addition to adhering to the congress, brought out the importance of finding vegetable essences as substitutes for gasoline and also oil and fat surfacing for roads. The State of Pará, the Schools of Agronomy and Veterinary Science, the School of Pharmacy, and the municipality of Curralinho of the same State are to be represented by Prof. Raymundo Felipe de Souza, of the schools named.

ROAD BUILDING.—Dr. Daniel de Carvalho, Secretary of Agriculture of Minas Geraes, has approved the plans for the construction of the first 10 kilometers of automobile road from Turvo to São João d'El Rei. The total length of the road is to be 90 kilometers. It will pass through the districts of Arantes and Madre de Dios, both in Torvo, and Cajuru and São Francisco do Onça in São João d'El Rei, serving also many other settlements.

CONGRESS OF ACCOUNTING.—The First Brazilian Congress of Accounting was opened in Rio de Janeiro on August 18, 1924, in the clubhouse of the Association of Clerks. The inaugural session was attended by the Cabinet Ministers, the Prefect of the Federal District, and members of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. Delegates from all the national commercial schools and those giving commercial courses, from business associations and firms, and the State Governments attended the congress. The presiding officer of the congress was the Minister of the Treasury, Dr. Sampaio Vidal. The congress endeavored to work out the best accounting systems for use in various branches of the Government and also for private use.

AGRICULTURAL FILM.—The National Society of Agriculture on September 10, 1924, in Rio de Janeiro, exhibited an agricultural film entitled "How the earth is cultivated and how to assure good crops," made on the rural property of Dr. Geraldo Rocha, in the municipality of Vassouras.

IMMIGRATION.—Through the immigration agency of the port of Rio de Janeiro, the Bureau of Population Service recently sent to the Federal and State colonies in the States of Minas Geraes, Goyaz, Matto Grosso, Paraná, Santa Catherina, and Rio Grande do Sul, and to other points in the interior of the Republic, 9,920 persons, of whom 8,482 were immigrants and 1,432 laborers. The largest national quota was that of the Germans, who numbered 7,924 persons.

CHILE

COPPER PRODUCTION.—The Chile Exploration Co., owner of the Chuquicamata mine situated in the Province of Antofagasta, has invested $5,800,000 in repairs to the electric plant in Tocopilla, which in 1923 furnished 352,557,400 kilowatts, and has ordered new refining machinery. It is expected that these improvements will increase the company's production of copper 20 per cent.

COAL INDUSTRY.—Excellent coal is said to exist in the Loreto mine in Patagonia, as well as in the Baguales, Panchitas, Lota, Chiflón, Lirquen, and Rosal mines, the coal from the Schwager mine being considered perhaps the best in Chile. Iron, antimony, and other valuable minerals are also to be found, which lie unexplored, offering opportunities to foreigners for investing capital.

RURAL EXPOSITION IN VALPARAISO.—During the recent rural exposition in Valparaiso a special feature was the offering of prizes for the best demonstrations of the commercial use of alcohol, special awards being offered for the best denaturant, carburant, and benzine-alcohol for automobiles. A sales department and information bureau were established for the purpose of keeping the competitors who wished to sell their products in touch with the consumers. The prizes were presented by the members of the honorary committee and by three farmers who were designated by the exhibitors.

CUSTOMHOUSE REVENUE.—See page 1263.

COLOMBIA

ELECTRIC TRAMWAY.—Under a contract concluded by the Governor of the Department of Tolima an electric tramway 35 kilometers in length will be built at an estimated cost of 700,000 pesos and within a period of four years to connect the towns of San Lorenzo and El Líbano, in one of the richest coffee regions in the Republic. The contractor is given a year in which to make surveys and submit the plan, at the end of which time the work will be commenced.

FOREIGN TRADE.—Imports during the first six months of 1924 amounted to 23,705,700 pesos and exports to 34,921,200 pesos, the customhouse revenue during this same period amounting to 7,170,400 pesos and in July to 1,500,000 pesos.

EXTENSION OF THE AMAGÁ RAILWAY.—The board of directors of the Antioquia Railway concluded at the end of August a contract with an American firm under which the Amagá Railway will be extended from El Pedrero to the Cauca River within a period of two years.

TECHNICAL RAILWAY COMMISSION.—In order to carry out his new project of extending the Popayán-Cartagena Railway to the Department of Antioquia, the Minister of Public Works has appointed a Technical Railway Commission to make a survey of this route and an estimate of the cost of this new branch, which will be named *Ferrocarril Central de Bolívar*.

SILK INDUSTRY.—The Colombian Silk Co., owning a plantation of 80,000 mulberry trees, has established on the outskirts of the town of Sasaima a silk mill, equipped with modern machinery imported from Italy, with a capacity for spinning daily 14,000 grams of silk, and proposes establishing others in those regions which prove propitious to the breeding of silkworms.

COFFEE CROP.—The exportation of coffee from the different ports of the Republic during the first six months of 1924 amounted to 1,090,847 bags, each weighing 60 kilos, 200,000 bags remaining in storage and the second crop being calculated at approximately 400,000 bags, making an annual production during 1924 of nearly 1,700,000 bags.

COSTA RICA

BUS LINES TO ESCASÚ.—Two lines of autobuses are running between San José and Escasú.

SAN ISIDRO ROAD.—The macadamized road between Heredia and San Isidro will probably be ready for public use by the new year, to aid in the quick delivery of crops. Work on this road was recently begun from Heredia.

CUBA

CAMPAIGN IN FAVOR OF BETTER ROADS.—In connection with the campaign for better roads initiated by the National Federation of Highway Improvement, a meeting was held in Cienfuegos on the first Sunday of October, to discuss the subject of road development. Representatives were present from the Rotary Clubs, commercial associations, and engineering and architectural societies, a number of other persons interested in this movement also attending.

In the towns of Piedrecitos, Florida, and Céspedes committees have been organized, at the suggestion and with the assistance

of the Federation of Transportation, to supervise the construction of new routes of communication. It is hoped that other towns will second this movement, which offers such material advantages to all the inhabitants of these communities.

The National Federation at present is working for the completion of the great central highway, an important project which has been under consideration for some time.

Train for tourists.—At the beginning of 1925 a new train will be put in operation between the cities of Habana and Santiago de Cuba for the tourist season. The coaches are being built especially with reference to the climate of Cuba, and the train, which will be one of the finest of its kind, will consist of observation-compartment cars, dining car, baggage and kitchen car, and will also be equipped with baths and barber shop.

To improve livestock.—The Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor has made an allottment of $15,000 to purchase blooded livestock for breeding purposes in the Provinces of Santa Clara, Camagüey, and Oriente.

Appropriations for geological investigations.—A recent Executive decree assigned two credits to the Department of Agriculture, to be employed in geological investigations and survey work, including the marking of boundary lines, the drawing and printing of geological maps, and surveys in mountainous regions and mining districts.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Fruit market.—Due to information received from the Dominican consul in Denmark regarding the condition of the Danish fruit market, and the possibility of the Dominican Republic being able to fill all its requirements, exporting to that country such fruits as bananas, oranges, pineapples, and alligator pears, the Secretary of Agriculture has recommended that the Dominican fruit growers enter into correspondence with importers of fruits in Denmark with a view to establishing commercial relations with that country.

Arbor Day.—A group of ladies resident in Santo Domingo, realizing the importance of teaching the public, especially children, to respect and protect trees and plants, originated the idea of establishing Arbor Day in their country. At their suggestion the Director General of Agriculture has addressed a circular to the various governors requesting them to submit this project to the provincial councils for consideration, and asking them to give their full cooperation to the plan, and also, to recommend to the local authorities that they assist in carrying out the celebration by providing young plants for distribution and by lending their aid in any other possible way.

ECUADOR

IMPORTS THROUGH THE PORT OF GUAYAQUIL.—During the first six months of 1924 the value of the imports through the port of Guayaquil amounted to 21,949,306 sucres.

WHARF AND CUSTOMHOUSE IN GUAYAQUIL.—In the latter part of August the corner stone was laid for the new customhouse and wharf to be built in Guayaquil under a contract made by the Government with an Italian firm.

SALT MONOPOLY.—According to figures referring to the salt monopoly, published in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the income from this monopoly for the years 1920 to 1923, inclusive, was as follows: Sales of salt, 7,602,551.87 sucres; sales of bags, 556,497.91 sucres; total, 8,159,049.78 sucres.

GUATEMALA

HIGHWAYS.—Work is being carried forward on the Quezaltenango-Coatepeque road for automobiles. It is expected that this road will be completed by the first of the year.

The Calle Real of Guarda Viejo has been repaired, thus opening a main thoroughfare for the products of the region.

CONGRESS OF GUATEMALAN COFFEE GROWERS.—According to the press the General Association of Agriculturists in its official bulletin has favorably commented upon the idea of having a congress of the coffee growers of Guatemala, of whom, according to unofficial statistics, there are about 2,000. Cooperation between the growers of the different parts of the Republic would result in better prices, better labor contracts, and other benefits of concerted action, according to the sponsors of the plan for the Congress.

HAITI

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH LINES IN HAITI.—The telephone and telegraph lines in Haiti have in the last few years been greatly extended and improved. At present there are 1,332 kilometers of telegraph and telephone lines in operation. Ten cities have local telephone systems, with 476 subscribers. In Port au Prince a very efficient automatic telephone system has been installed, which now has 358 subscribers and equipment for 200 additional telephones. As a result of this system the use of the telephone in that city is increasing. (Supplement to *Commerce Reports*, August 25, 1924.)

PROPOSED STEAMSHIP LINE FROM HAITI TO CANADA.—In view of the fact that the Canadian market has need of many important products which Haiti can furnish, such as coffee, cotton, cacao, and cabinet woods, a project is now being considered by a number of business men of Port au Prince and a Canadian syndicate for establishing a direct steamship line between the two countries.

HONDURAS

THE CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES.—In an article published in the *Boletín de la Escuela Normal de Varones*, of Tegucigalpa, Sr. Pompilio Ortega suggests that more attention be given to the cultivation of vegetables, the climate and soil of Honduras lending themselves to the raising of tomatoes, onions, asparagus, beets, and sweet potatoes in sufficient quantities for exportation. The article goes into the details of preparing the soil, planting, and caring for these vegetables.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.—Under the direction of the Boys' Normal School in Tegucigalpa, pamphlets containing useful information on agriculture are being distributed periodically, free of charge, among farmers.

MEXICO

WORK PROGRESSING ON SOUTHERN PACIFIC.—Work on the Southern Pacific between La Quemada and Tepic, a distance of 102 miles, the completion of which will link the west coast of Mexico and of the United States to Mexico City, is expected to be finished early in 1926, having been commenced in March, 1923. Thirty tunnels of a total length of 24,000 feet will be built. The total cost of the construction, which in many places is very difficult, is now estimated at 22,000,000 pesos. The average number of men employed is 4,500.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT.—In addition to the 18 narrow-gauge and 30 standard-gauge locomotives purchased from the Baldwin Locomotive Works by the National Railways about six months ago, the same company is building 2 locomotives of unusual size to be used on the Río Mayo Railway in the State of Sonora. Moreover, arrangements were completed in August through the same company for the purchase of 800 box cars, 140 stock cars, and 50 tank cars for narrow-gauge lines, and 300 box cars, 200 stock cars, 200 tank cars, and 50 gondolas for standard-gauge roads, this equipment to cost approximately $6,000,000.

PORT VETERINARY SANITATION STATION.—The Zootechnics Bureau of the Department of Agriculture is about to establish in Veracruz a station at which imported livestock, which comes chiefly from Colombia, will be examined and put through cattle baths to free it from ticks. This will be the first station of the kind in the Republic. It is said that Colombian cattle are otherwise free from disease.

MIGRATION FIGURES.—The Secretary of Government recently stated that from August 1, 1923, to July 31, 1924, 89,377 Mexicans emigrated to the United States, while 101,431 persons entered the Republic during that time.

WOOLEN MILLS.—Figures for the woolen industry compiled by the Treasury Department for the six months ending April 30, 1924, are as follows: Total number of factories, 36; workers employed, 4,945;

factory investment, 8,217,188 pesos; yarn spun, 17,798 kilos; goods woven, 351,233 kilos; various products, 615,101 kilos; value of goods sold, 5,195,797 pesos.

MEXICO CITY-ACAPULCO HIGHWAY.—On this highway, known in colonial times as the "Road to Asia," since Acapulco was the port for the Orient, 7,000 men were being employed in September, in order to bring the necessary work well toward its end before the close of President Obregón's administration on November 30, 1924. Of the total length of 450 kilometers, it was expected that approximately 400 kilometers would be completed by that time, including a difficult stretch of 72 kilometers over the Sierra Madre.

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND.—In his message to Congress on September 1, 1924, President Obregón gave the following figures in regard to land distribution since he assumed office on November 30, 1920:

Concessions for 5,661 hectares were declared void. The Nation gave up title to 51,005 hectares, while 14,574 hectares were rented. Five concessions were granted for colonizing land having a total area of 171,000 hectares. Two hundred thirty-three towns received 311,938 hectares in absolute possession, while 332 towns were granted provisional possession of 751,125 hectares. Forty-seven towns were given permission to use 99,711,852 cubic meters of water per year, while other grants of water amounting to 19,469,925 cubic meters were also given.

Cooperative common-land societies have been formed to the number of 229, the Government having furnished them with agricultural implements and machinery to the value of 201,149 pesos.

NICARAGUA

NEW ROAD.—Work has been commenced on the road to run from Chinandega through El Viejo to the Estero Real or Royal Strait, the engineers having recently surveyed the route to be followed.

PETROLEUM AND GAS CONCESSION.—The Government has made a contract for geological surveys and explorations for petroleum and natural gases in the Departments of Bluefields, Chontales, and Nueva Segovia in the sections of San Juan del Norte and Cabo de Gracias, and the districts of Río Grande, Prinzapolka, and Siquia. After discovery of oil the concessionary must drill five or more wells within three years from the date of approval of the contract by the Legislature. The initial payment or bond of the concessionary is $150,000. The contract is to last for 50 years but may be renewed. The concessionary is to pay 10 per cent quarterly of the gross product or its cash equivalent to the Government, 2 per cent to the fiscal agent for the National Charity Fund, and 2 per cent to municipalities or individuals who own the land on which the wells are driven. The

concessionary has the right to construct electric plants, railroads, telegraph and telephone systems over which the Government is to have free communication, and which at the conclusion of the contract pass into the possession of the Government. The concessionary also promises to employ at least half Nicaraguan labor.

PANAMA

FRUIT GROWERS' CORPORATION.—Twenty-five Americans who have lived some time on the Isthmus of Panama have organized a fruit growers' corporation, known as the Pacific Fruit Co., with offices on Avenida Central, Panama City. The company's banana plantation is on the Upper Bayano River, where the land is said to be very rich.

PARAGUAY

TRADE AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.—According to the United States *Commerce Reports*, the basis of interest in Paraguay at present lies in the trade and production of cotton and tobacco, while industry in general is picking up in consequence of a growing demand for all locally manufactured products. The interior cities are becoming important concentration depots for imported manufactured products, and reports point toward an attractive trade in textiles, perfumery, hardware, and foodstuffs. The demand for agricultural implements, especially plows, manifests an added interest on the part of the cotton planters to augment production. It is reported that the area to be planted this year will reach 100,000 acres, compared with 42,000 acres in 1923.

CATTLE INDUSTRY.—The cattle industry in Paraguay is reported to be in a very favorable condition. According to the Bureau of Cattle Industry and Meat Inspection, the following number of animals were slaughtered in Paraguay during the first six months in 1924: Bulls, 42,289; cows, 10,807; sheep, 380; calves, 341; and goats, 13.

COTTON CROP IN 1923–1924.—The Bureau of Agriculture and Agricultural Defense gave out the following figures with regard to the cotton planted, cultivated, and gathered in Paraguay up to the 31st of July, 1924:

Total area planted	hectares	12, 500
Area harvested	do	11, 443
Amount on hand July 31, 1924	kilos	3, 526, 724
Amount of seed on hand and exported up to July 31	kilos	7, 033, 448
Total production of fiber and seed	do	10, 560, 172

PERU

NEW PHARMACEUTICAL REGULATIONS.—The pharmaceutical regulations which were originally established in May, 1922, will finally become effective on December 1, 1924. After that date medicinal specialties which do not conform to the regulations will be refused admittance to the country. According to these regulations all medicinal specialties, whether of national or foreign manufacture, shall undergo analysis by the drugs inspection committee of Peru, and receive authorization from the Board of Health before being placed on sale. (*Commerce Reports*, September 22, 1924.)

BROADCASTING STATION IN LIMA.—According to word received recently from Peru a stock company has been organized in Lima for the purpose of building a high-power broadcasting station in that city. The company's stock is said to be 10,000 Peruvian pounds.

PERUVIAN AUTOMOBILE CLUB.—A number of persons interested in motoring recently held a meeting in Lima, at the suggestion of Sr. Marino Tabusso, for the purpose of organizing an automobile club. The program for the club's activities, as presented by Sr. Tabusso, which was unanimously approved, includes encouraging the construction and conservation of highways, organizing and directing touring parties, publishing guides and maps, and furnishing information necessary for preparing touring itineraries. The association will also publish a magazine.

NEW HOTEL FOR LIMA.—It is expected that by the end of this year the Gran Hotel Bolívar in Lima, at present under construction, will be completed. The building, facing on the Plaza San Martín, covers a large tract of ground and comprises three stories and a basement. The entire construction is of reinforced concrete, and the ceilings are reinforced with steel beams.

AERO CLUB OF PERU.—The President issued a decree on August 15 authorizing the founding of an Aero Club in Peru, the principal purpose of which is the organization of civil aviation and the development of aviation in all its various phases, military and commercial, as well as a means of sport. In order to fulfill its purpose the association will carry on scientific research work and experiments, conferences, exhibitions, and aeronautic congresses, and will also publish a magazine. The club is obliged to affiliate with similar institutions in other countries, and with the International Aero Club.

MERCHANT MARINE REGULATIONS AMENDED.—See page 1270.

SALVADOR

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—On August 3, 1924, electric light service was inaugurated in the towns of Santo Tomás, San Marcos, and Santiago Tezacuangos.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL EXPOSITION.—As part of the celebration of the August festivals an industrial and commercial exposition was held in San Salvador in which were exhibited products of national manufacture, among which were tanned leather and leather goods; wood and willow furniture; concrete garden furniture, such as benches and flower boxes; musical instruments, toys, toilet articles, and curiosities made by the prisoners in the Central Penitentiary; soaps; candles; peanut oil; soft drinks; corn meal; and many other products. This exposition is preliminary to a larger one to be held in December.

URUGUAY

CEREALS.—The Department of Industries published in September, 1924, the following figures in regard to the production of cereals during the agricultural year 1923–24, figures which were compiled by one of the agricultural experts of the department:

	Amount planted (kilos)	Production (kilos)
Wheat	30, 120, 137	363, 178, 095
Corn	3, 320, 390	165, 086, 200
Flaxseed	1, 879, 510	29, 920, 040
Oats	3, 714, 200	31, 289, 690
Barley	133, 699	1, 713, 614
Canary seed	59, 105	1, 190, 580
Rye	1, 695	13, 950

The area planted was 715,945 hectares, more than 90,000 hectares larger than that planted in 1922–23, the maximum area planted in the last decade having been 769,407 hectares, in 1915–16.

CATTLE SHOW IN YOUNG.—September 16, 1924, was the date of the opening of the great cattle show organized in the city of Young, under the auspices of the Young Labor League. Among those attending the opening ceremony were the Minister of Industries and the representatives of various agricultural and industrial concerns. This prosperous section of the country is known especially for its fine Hereford cattle.

NEW AGRICULTURAL COLONY.—During the month of September there arrived in Durazno the first 200 Austrian colonists brought over by Sr. Lazaro Gurlindo to establish an agricultural colony in this section of the Republic. According to the contract the new settlers will devote themselves to the development of agriculture, especially to horticulture, viticulture, and fruit growing.

CURE FOR THE TEXAS FEVER.—According to the Uruguayan press, Dr. Franz Fielitz, a Uruguayan veterinary, has discovered a cure for the cattle disease known as *Piroplasmosis bovina*, or Texas fever. The remedy consists of inoculation with a serum prepared by Doctor Fielitz, which has both preventive and curative effects. According to the reports, Doctor Fielitz has been experimenting with this serum

for the last three or four years, and is now able to claim a cure of 90 per cent of the animals treated.

VENEZUELA

PORT WORKS IN MARACAIBO BAY.—Congress has approved a contract made by the Ministry of Public Works with Sr. Gustavo Schlottnall for deepening the Bay of Maracaibo and lengthening the docks. The contractor agrees to construct a concrete dock 1,050 meters long, rectangular in shape and capable of docking five or six vessels of 22-foot draft. He also agrees to construct a 3-meter concrete sidewalk at the edge of the dock and a section of solid land for the extension of Avenida Gómez, as well as to dredge the channel to a depth of 28 feet over a zone of 200 meters beside the dock. The cost of this work will be $782,000.

VENEZUELAN LIGHT COMPANY.—A stock company known as the Compañía Anónima Venezolana de Luz has been formed in Caracas to provide electric light, having its own plant and large dynamos.

FOREIGN TRADE.—The total imports for the first six months of 1923 amounted to 60,670,104 kilograms, with a value of 64,919,316.26 bolívares. The total exports for the same period amounted to 321,192,614 kilograms, valued at 88,422,935.65 bolívares. The chief exports were: Crude petroleum, 222,840,052 kilograms, valued at 11,140,931.15 bolívares; coffee, 28,359,840 kilograms, valued at 42,831,546.40 bolívares; and cacao, 14,057,109 kilograms, valued at 15,781,543.10 bolívares.

VENEZUELAN NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The Compañía Venezolana de Navegación obtained in the first half of 1924 net profits totaling 420,908.24 bolívares, as against 306,209.52 bolívares in the corresponding period of 1923.

TELEPHONE SYSTEM.—Congress has approved a contract for a telephone service for the city of Maracaibo and near-by towns in the district of the same name in the State of Zulía.

AERIAL CABLE BETWEEN CARACAS AND BARLOVENTO.—The National Government has signed a contract for the construction and exploitation of an aerial cable for conveying merchandise, fruits, and other freight as well as passengers from Caracas to the Barlovento Valley, also serving Guerenas, Guatire, Cuacagua, and the Río Chico.

CITY IMPROVEMENT FOR MARACAY.—The municipality of the district of Girardot has approved a plan for city improvements in Maracay which includes running drinking water and sewers for all sections of the city. No houses or buildings of any kind may be constructed without a permit from the city officials.

IMPORT DUTIES.—See page 1266.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA

BUDGET FOR 1925.—The President, on August 25, presented to Congress the proposed budget for 1925, from which the following figures are taken:

EXPENDITURES (NATIONAL CURRENCY)

Government departments:	Pesos
National Congress	5, 962, 800. 00
Interior	105, 725, 613. 00
Foreign Affairs and Public Worship	7, 161, 859. 24
Finance	26, 213, 398. 00
Public Debt	149, 063, 250. 44
Justice and Public Instruction	121, 010, 672. 88
War	63, 937, 225. 00
Marine	45, 690, 647. 00
Agriculture	17, 482, 800. 00
Public Works	22, 855, 750. 00
Annuities and Pensions	23, 537, 052. 36
Total	588, 641, 067. 92
Subsidies and bounties:	
Regional asylums, night shelters, Hospice of Las Mercedes, National Colony for Feeble-minded, Charity Society of the Capital	14, 876, 447. 40
Federal Capital and national territories	2, 369, 100. 00
Buenos Aires	705, 800. 00
Santa Fé	484, 900. 00
Entre Ríos	347, 000. 00
Córdoba	444, 200. 00
Tucumán	279, 000. 00
Corrientes	316, 250. 00
Mendoza	245, 200. 00
Santiago del Estero	260, 100. 00
Salta	221, 300. 00
San Luis	121, 404. 00
San Juan	329, 900. 00
Catamarca	158, 500. 00
La Rioja	125, 200. 00
Jujuy	161, 300. 00
Total	21, 465, 601. 40

The estimate for total cash revenues, based on past financial years, extraordinary resources and unforeseen revenues and fines, totals 588,641,067.92 pesos, sufficient to cover the cash expenditures; while the proceeds of the National Lottery and funds from the tax on perfumes and specifics give a total of 21,465,601.40 pesos, which will balance the expenditures for subsidies and bounties.

CHILE

CUSTOMHOUSE REVENUE.—During the first seven months of 1924 the customhouse revenue amounted to 78,906,693.69 gold pesos of 18d., and in 1923 to 81,926,537.56 gold pesos, which shows a decrease of 3,019,843.97 gold pesos.

COLOMBIA

THE FIRST YEAR OF COLOMBIA'S CENTRAL BANK.—The following article is quoted from *Commerce Reports* for September 22, 1924:

The Banco de la República at Bogotá, Colombia, founded as a semiofficial bank of issue on July 20, 1923, has recently reported on its activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924.

The organization of this bank will be remembered as one of the tasks of the commission of American experts invited in 1923 by the Government of Colombia to draw up plans for monetary and fiscal reform. . . . The operations of the first year of its existence are of sufficient significance with relation to economic and business conditions in Colombia to warrant their consideration in some detail.

The balance sheet as of June 30, 1924, after the allocation of the year's profits to various funds, is as follows:

Assets

	Pesos
Cash in Colombia:	
Gold	5, 681, 689
Other cash	163, 167
Total	5, 844, 856
Gold accounts abroad	8, 442, 903
Advances and discounts to member banks, due within 90 days	3, 205, 802
Government cedulas (10 per cent)	2, 885, 440
Banking house	774, 732
Accrued interest	106, 570
Other assets	197, 913
Total	21, 458, 216

Liabilities

Paid capital	7, 263, 600
Reserve fund	59, 512
Dividends payable	214, 243
Deposits:	
Member banks	751, 355
National Government	1, 242, 319
Other official	88, 605
Judicial	106, 996
Others	4, 536
Government dollar drafts deposited	505, 926
	2, 699, 737
Notes in circulation	10, 179, 631
Treasury cedulas in circulation (2 per cent)	999, 699
Employes' pension and bonus fund	11, 358
Advance interest collected	21, 509
Reserve for taxes	8, 927
Total	21, 458, 216

Most of the above items are self-explanatory. The 10 per cent Government cedulas listed among the assets were received by the bank in exchange for an equal amount of 2 per cent Treasury cedulas which were circulating as money, and for whose retirement the bank assumed responsibility. The 2 per cent cedulas on June 30, 1923, were outstanding to the amount of 3,214,405 pesos, and a year later had been reduced to 999,699 pesos, as shown among the bank's liabilities. The 10 per cent cedulas are to be amortized in five years.

One of the principal functions of the bank was to regularize the currency of Colombia and to replace with its own convertible notes the several varieties of paper that have been in circulation. The new bank notes were to be issued for the purchase of gold coin or bullion and for the purchase or discount of commercial and agricultural paper and bills of exchange on foreign countries, subject to strict requirements as to security and to date of maturity, which, in the case of commercial paper, might not exceed 90 days. These notes have been successfully put into circulation, 10,179,631 pesos being outstanding on June 30, 1924. The following statement of the currency in circulation in Colombia at the end of June, 1924, compared with the year preceding, shows the changes made in that time:

Items	June 30—	
	1923	1924
Specie:	*Pesos*	*Pesos*
Coined gold	2,892,668	7,825,932
Silver	9,778,533	9,780,533
Nickel	2,000,000	2,000,000
Paper:		
Notes of the Banco de la República		10,179,632
Fiscal bills ("gold notes" and old issues)	10,360,709	10,360,709
Treasury cedulas (2 per cent)	3,214,405	999,699
Treasury "bonds"	5,090,793	4,254,768
Bank "bonds"	637,000	162,572
Bank cedulas	4,095,572	3,163,413
Total	38,069,680	48,727,258

. . . In July, 1923, the rate of exchange in Colombia was 106⅛ to 100; that is, 106⅛ Colombian pesos (par value $0.9733) to $100. The Banco de la República began to sell dollars at 104½ to 100, causing exchange to reach the par rate, or 102¾, in February, 1924, from which point there was a movement to a rate of 100 in May, at which figure exchange has remained since that time. The Colombian peso, therefore, has been maintained at slightly above par in its relation to the dollar during the past months. Exchange operations of the bank have so far been confined to dollars. Drafts on New York to the value of over $12,000,000 have been purchased; of these, $1,186,000 worth have been sold and American gold coin to the value of 3,067,500 pesos has been imported. . . .

The profits available for distribution on June 30, 1924, amounted to 297,560 pesos, of which 20 per cent was set aside for a reserve fund and 8 per cent for other purposes, leaving 214,243 pesos available for dividends.

The paid-up capital stock includes a subscription of 5,000,000 pesos by the National Government, the balance being owned by member banks. The authorized capital amounts to 10,000,000 pesos.

The gold reserve held against the note issue and deposits amounted to 8,891,000 pesos on June 30, 1924, a ratio of 66.5 per cent. The legal minimum is 60 per cent. Not more than two-fifths of the reserve may be held abroad.

The bank, as yet, has received deposits only from the Government, from other official institutions, and from member banks. The total movement of the deposit

account reached only something over 5,000,000 pesos up to the end of 1923, but grew to 48,000,000 pesos during the first half of 1924.

The bank has agencies in nine other cities of Colombia and is organizing those in four others in order to comply with the law that requires that an agency must be maintained in the capital of each Department. No branch offices have yet been opened, and deposits have been received only in Bogotá. In accordance with the law, clearing-house operations for member banks in Bogotá were begun in April, 1924. Clearings averaged about 10,000,000 pesos per month until June 30.

HAITI

Director for Haitian Internal Revenue Bureau.—In accordance with the law of June 6, 1924, which places the collection of internal revenues under the control of the General Receiver of Customs, and the immediate supervision of an American Director General, Dr. William E. Dunn, former commercial attaché of the American Embassy in Lima, Peru, was designated for the post, assuming the office on August 1, 1924, when the new service commenced to function.

MEXICO

Loan for $50,000,000.—On September 30, 1924, Mexican Government bonds to the amount of $50,000,000 were offered for sale by J. L. Arlitt, of Austin, Tex. The bonds, which bear 6 per cent interest, and are due in 1 to 10 years, were sold at a price to yield 9 per cent, and are guaranteed by the oil-production tax collected from all oil-producing companies in Mexico. The proceeds will be used to provide funds for the payment of the debt service to the International Bankers Committee on Mexico and for general governmental purposes, including floating indebtedness.

Public debt.—According to President Obregón's message to Congress on September 1, 1924, the public debt of Mexico is as follows:

	Pesos
Government debts contracted prior to 1913	695, 983, 150. 85
Government debts contracted subsequent to 1913	59, 436, 287. 47
Obligations guaranteed by the Government (municipal 5 per cent loan of 1889; 4½ per cent Loan Bank bonds; 5 per cent gold Loan Bank bonds, amortizable in 10 years; and bonds for the sanitation of Veracruz, Puerto México, Tampico, and Mazatlán)	109, 847, 625. 76
Debts of the railways	702, 858, 251. 85
Total	1, 568, 125, 315. 93

During the fiscal year 1923 cash payments of 30,000,000 pesos were made for interest in accordance with the agreement with the International Committee of Bankers in New York. During the

same fiscal year and up to September 1, 1924, bonds of the internal consolidated debt were amortized to the face value of 64,200 pesos. These bonds, which were deposited in guarantee of certain contracts, reverted to the Government due to nonfulfilment of contract.

Among the new obligations guaranteed by the Government should be mentioned the 5 per cent gold bonds, amortizable in 10 years, to the amount of 11,500,000 pesos, price of the estates of Luis Terrazas, purchased by the Loan Bank.

The amount paid for bonds, according to figures supplied by the various Government departments and the General Treasury of the Nation, was 8,930,493.93 pesos.

PARAGUAY

Banking transactions.—The Oficina de Cambios is negotiating with several American banks in an endeavor to arrange for the purchase and sale of drafts on American financial markets. This arrangement is desired in order to permit direct purchases of American drafts by the Asunción merchants in the absence of an American bank in Paraguay. The president of the Oficina de Cambios reports the total amount of money at present in circulation at 262,706,560 pesos, or 42,245,455 Paraguayan paper pesos more than the amount in circulation at the end of 1923. This amount is now guaranteed by 50.81 per cent gold. (*Commerce Reports*, October 6, 1924.)

URUGUAY

Electrification of the Northern Tramway Co.—The National Administrative Council of Uruguay approved recently a proposal for the electrification of the Northern Tramway Co. According to the contract the Executive is authorized to negotiate a loan of 5,500,000 pesos, issuing for this purpose debentures which will bear interest at the rate of 6½ per cent annually. The contract for the electrification will be awarded by means of bids, and it is required that the company securing the contract shall employ on its technical staff at least two Uruguayan engineers. (*Commerce Reports*, July 14.)

VENEZUELA

Import duties.—The National Congress on June 2, 1924, passed a law on import duties, which was approved by the President of the Republic on July 4 of the same year. The complete text was published in the extra number of the *Gaceta Oficial* for June 8, 1924.

LEGISLATION

ARGENTINA

COLONIZATION LAW.—President Alvear sent to Congress in August, 1924, the draft of a law which would grant to the Chief Executive the right to expropriate public or private lands throughout the Republic for rural colonization and the extension of agriculture and stock raising. According to this project the President would be allowed to expropriate only up to 50 per cent of the land of one proprietor and none if the proprietor had colonized 50 per cent of it. The lands thus acquired would be rented or sold to immigrants or other settlers.

BOLIVIA

FLAG DAY.—A decree dated July 30, 1924, designates August 17 of each year as Flag Day, in honor of the date on which the flag was adopted as the national emblem. On this date every year special exercises will be held in all the schools, with addresses on historical and patriotic subjects. This same decree abolishes the holiday known as Students Day.

PROTECTION OF RED CROSS EMBLEM.—An Executive decree of July 25, 1924, restricts the use of the Red Cross insignia and the denominations "Red Cross," "Cross of Geneva," and "Bolivian Red Cross" to the uses specified by the Geneva Convention of 1906.

BRAZIL

REGULATIONS FOR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.—On September 16 the *Diario Official* published new regulations for places of amusement in Rio de Janeiro. According to the new rules no place of public amusement may be opened without a license; licenses will not be issued for bull fights, cock fights, nor other spectacles causing suffering to animals; licenses will not be issued for social organizations and public dance halls without investigation of the character of the directors or owners thereof. The renewals of licenses for social organizations will be made only after investigation shows that there were no complaints as to fights, gaming, or disturbance of the public peace. The regulations for public places direct that all passageways and exits shall be free from large chairs or other obstructions, center aisles to be at least 1 meter wide, and side aisles at least 90 centimeters, both opening into doors swinging out. No offensive

advertisements are to be displayed nor those of any medicines not approved by the Department of Health. Advertising by means of bands on foot or in vehicles, bells or other noise nuisances shall not be permitted without a license. Regulations are also given regarding seats in theaters and motion-picture houses and also concerning carnivals and cabarets.

COSTA RICA

NEW POSTAL RATES.—The *Diario de Costa Rica* of September 11, 1924, publishes the new postal rates for domestic service, which apply also to the Republic of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Salvador, the United States and its possessions, Spain and its possessions, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

LAW PREVENTING CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—On August 22, 1924, President Ricardo Jiménez issued a decree defining acts of cruelty to animals which are punishable by article 558 of the Penal Code, fines from 2 to 60 colones being imposed by that article. The following are stated to be acts of cruelty:

To strike a beast of burden with a stick, iron, or other hard tool, or to whip furiously such a beast on the head, nose, flanks, or feet; to use sharp spurs which break the skin; to use a collar weighing more than 2 kilograms or an uncomfortable bit which draws blood; to use a goad with a point over a centimeter in width and sharp enough to break the skin; to strike, beat, or molest an animal fallen under or beside a vehicle, before loosening the harness, or in the case of oxen before unyoking them, and allowing them to rest, when one lies down and the other does not; to cause animals to haul weights greater than their strength permits, and to fail to provide means of preventing chafing by the harness in long hauls, and adequate rest periods; to load a full-sized vigorous saddle animal with more than 125 kilos, including the rider and equipment, or a small animal with more than its carrying capacity; to saddle an animal without a saddle cloth; to use an animal for draft, pack, or riding when wounded, suffering from sores, or worn out; to starve, overwork, or deprive an animal of light, air, and movement; to work a saddle, pack, or draft animal over six hours without water or food; to transport quadrupeds or bipeds upside down, or in heaps, without sufficient space or light, or hobbled for more than three hours; to lead one animal tied to the tail of another; to fatten fowl forcibly; to skin or pluck live animals or throw live animals to others as food; not to kill instantly to relieve from suffering any animals ordered killed by authority or for public or private food supply; to shut fowls or other animals in a pen too small for freedom of movement and without sufficient food and water every twelve hours; to delay more than twenty-four hours the milking of milch cows, and cows separated from their calves; to conduct cock, dog, or cat fights, and bull fights where barbed darts are used and the bull killed; to use sling shots or snares or cruelty of any kind against song birds; and, in general, to indulge in violence or ill treatment causing unnecessary suffering to animals, or to cause them suffering to urge them to undue effort. For the foregoing offenses the penalty of article 558 will be applied to the person guilty of such acts of cruelty, the immediate cessation of the cruelty being required. (*Gaceta Oficial*, August 28, 1924.)

ECUADOR

REGISTRY FOR IDENTIFICATION BY FINGERPRINTS.—By a new law, which will become effective January 1, 1925, a registry office has been established in connection with the Department of the Interior. According to this law every person over 16 years of age is obliged to obtain an identification card from the registry office. This card, which must be renewed every year, will carry, among other details, the person's full name, date of birth and birthplace, profession, nationality, civil status, and home address, besides his signature and thumb print. The identification card must be shown on any of the occasions specified in this law. For foreigners in transit through the Republic a passport will serve as an identification card for the first 15 days of their stay, after which time they must apply to the registry office for an identification card.

GUATEMALA

APPOINTMENT AND REGULATION OF JUDGES.—By decree No. 872, the President has amended the organic law and regulations of the judicial power, providing for the hearing of cases against judges of first instance by the Court of Appeals after two days' notice to the defendants, the defendants found guilty of delay in the administration of justice to be fined from 200 to 500 pesos; and for the appointment by the Executive power of justices of the peace where he deems necessary and the naming of their salaries by him, said justices to serve two years, the term being renewable, and the incumbent subject to transfer to another place. Magistrates, judges, and other employees of the judicial body are required by the decree to be in their offices daily and there remain during business hours. Formerly justices of the peace were elected and served without pay. The law became effective upon its publication on August 8, 1924.

MEXICO

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.—A bill on industrial accidents and occupational diseases has been submitted to the present Congress, which will also, according to the press, take up the subject of regulations for article 123 of the Constitution of 1917. The establishment of old-age pensions as part of these regulations is under discussion. This article is concerned with provisions concerning labor, including such subjects as the minimum wage and boards of conciliation and arbitration.

LAW ON SUSPENSION OF PAYMENTS BY BANKS OR BANKING HOUSES.—An extensive law on this subject, whose terms were agreed upon at the bankers' convention held some months ago under Government

auspices, was signed on August 14, 1924, by President Obregón, its publication being commenced in the *Diario Oficial* for August 30, 1924. The object of the law, according to a statement in the *Revista de Hacienda*, is to avoid banking panics.

PERU

MERCHANT MARINE REGULATIONS AMENDED.—An Executive decree of August 4 last makes some changes in articles 191 and 192 of the merchant marine regulations. The amendment to article 191 requires that all vessels leaving a Peruvian port must have a sailing permit, clean bill of health, and a full list of the crew. National vessels must carry, besides, certificates of semiyearly inspection, and a navigation permit or the provisional permit issued in certain cases provided for in articles 354, 355, and 357 of the regulations. Article 192 is amended to the effect that a ship leaving a port without the required license, if she touches at another port of the Republic, will be dealt with as stated in article 181, but if she proceeds to a foreign port the agent of the company to which the vessel belongs will be fined 50 to 200 Peruvian pounds, according to the type of vessel. Coastwise ships are obliged to present documents at every port proving that all lighthouse charges have been paid; failure to do this will oblige them to pay the charges, plus a surcharge of 50 per cent.

SALVADOR

REGULATIONS FOR DOMESTIC SERVICE.—A Presidential decree of July 8, 1924, published in the *Diario Oficial* of July 25, 1924, gives the following regulations for domestic service:

All persons engaged in or desiring to engage in domestic service must appear at the Registration Office of Domestic Service in the capital or at the offices of mayors in other cities or towns to register. They must be over 18 years of age, free from contagious diseases, and of good character. Persons from 12 to 18 years of age may enter domestic service if, in addition to the foregoing requirements, they have a written authorization from their parents or guardians, and if they are without means to continue their studies. Children under the age of 12 may be taken by respectable families as *hijos de casa*, or children of the household, from whom no work may be exacted beyond that suitable to their years. They must be allowed rest from 6 p. m. and not required to rise before 5 a. m. Every such child must be registered in the domestic service office by the person taking one into his household. The person having such a child under his care must see that the child is sent to school for two hours each day, or be responsible for his learning to read and write if there be no school.

Any person desiring to become a domestic servant must register at the Office of Domestic Service his name, those of his father and mother, his address, whether he is legitimate or illegitimate, and must furnish a certificate of good character from two or more reputable persons. He must also state whether he knows how to read and write. The physician of the domestic service office shall examine every applicant, stating whether or not he is in good health. A healthy applicant

will receive from the domestic service office an identification book containing the record of his registration and examination, as well as particulars relative to previous employment.

Carrying of firearms.—By Presidential decree of June 28, 1924, mayors of the municipalities of the Republic are forbidden to issue permits for the carrying of firearms within the limits of the municipality except to public officers in discharge of their duty. Permits already issued are valid until December 31, 1924. Persons traveling are permitted to carry firearms without a permit. This measure was taken because it was believed that firearms, instead of being a protection to reputable persons, have proved a menace, since they could be obtained by irresponsible or criminal persons. The full text of this regulation is published in the *Diario Oficial* of July 11, 1924.

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

ARGENTINA-VENEZUELA

General treaty of arbitration.—This general treaty of arbitration upon questions relative to the interpretation or application of conventions celebrated or to be celebrated between the contracting parties, and of the differences in interpretation or application of the principles of international law, was signed in duplicate in Caracas on July 22, 1911, and the ratifications exchanged in the same city on May 24, 1924.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC-UNITED STATES

Agreement between the Dominican Republic and the United States.—By an exchange of notes effected on September 25, 1924, the Dominican Republic and the United States concluded a commercial agreement, providing for unconditional most-favored-nation treatment with respect to customs duties and other charges affecting commerce. This treaty will continue in force until 30 days after notice of its termination shall have been given by either party. In the event, however, that either the Dominican Republic or the United States shall be prevented by legislative action from giving full effect to the provisions of the agreement, it shall automatically lapse.

PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Ratification of treaty and conventions.—On June 30, 1924, the Cuban Senate approved the treaty to prevent armed conflicts

between the American States, concluded at the Fifth International Conference of American States, held in Santiago in 1923, and also the conventions, subscribed at the same conference, relating to publicity of customhouse documents, uniformity of nomenclature for the classification of merchandise, and the protection of trade-marks. The above-mentioned treaty and conventions were ratified by the President of Cuba on August 2, 1924. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Cuba, August 26, 1924.)

PERU-VENEZUELA

ARBITRATION TREATY.—The arbitration treaty concluded in Lima between Peru and Venezuela on March 14, 1923, was ratified by the National Peruvian Congress on January 21, 1924, and approved by President Leguía on January 28 of the same year. It was also ratified by the Congress of Venezuela on July 3, 1923, and by President Gómez on February 20, 1924. Ratifications were exchanged in Lima in September, 1924.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA

SECOND UNIVERSITY CONGRESS.—The Second Annual University Congress of Argentina was opened in Buenos Aires on September 12. The plenary inaugural session was attended by the President of the Republic, the deans of the Universities of La Plata, Buenos Aires, Córdoba, the Littoral and Tucumán, as well as the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction. The 165 delegates from the five national universities discussed 40 subjects relating to higher education.

ARBOR DAY.—Arbor Day was celebrated in Buenos Aires on August 24 under the auspices of the Argentine Forestry Association. Schools Nos. 1, 4, 9, and 15 and the Patricios troop of Boy Scouts took part in the ceremony of tree planting. Dr. Manuel María Oliver spoke in behalf of the Forestry Association on the significance of planting trees, and what trees mean in the life of a people. Seeds were distributed to the audience at the conclusion of the program.

BOLIVIA

CHILDREN'S LEAGUE FOR PROTECTION OF TREES.—In the Evaristo Valle School in La Paz a league has been organized among the pupils for the purpose of developing in the children a proper appreciation of trees and plants, and of teaching them to protect the shrubbery in the public parks.

BRAZIL

REORGANIZATION OF MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.—The Teachers' League has submitted to the municipality of Rio de Janeiro a plan for the reorganization of the municipal school system, of which the following are the main points:

The division of education into three branches—primary, vocational, and normal—to be taught only by normal-school graduates or those who otherwise qualify; the division of primary education into two sections—fundamental and complementary—of three years each, taking children from 7 to 16 years, those over 14 being eligible for night schools; group schools able to provide schooling for up to 1,000 children and provided with a school dental clinic and medical clinic for the district as well as the offices of the inspector and other officials; school hours to be arranged for three groups of pupils—first group 8 to 12, second group 1 to 5, and third group 6 to 10, the building thus being utilized for a large number of pupils; night schools to be either for boys or for girls; teachers to begin their career in rural classes and be advanced to teaching in city schools. The teaching profession is also defined, qualifications being given, as well as suggestions as to proper salaries.

CHILE

A CENTENARY CELEBRATION.—On August 9, 1924, was celebrated the centenary of the foundation of the Concepción secondary school, where many prominent Chileans were educated and whose standing to-day is due especially to the patronage and cooperation of Sr. José Mercedes García, who devoted 50 years of his life to this institution. This school also served as a foundation for the University of Concepción, whose establishment is the result of the efforts of Sr. Virginio Gómez, Sr. Enrique Molina, and Sr. Augusto Rivera Parza.

NEW UNIVERSITY.—A donation consisting of a piece of ground and the funds to found a seat of learning to be known as the University of Valparaíso, a branch of the Catholic University in Santiago, has been made by Sra. Brown de Ariztía, Sra. Brown de Brunett, Sr. Rafael Ariztía, of Valparaíso, and the late mother of the two ladies named.

LECTURES ON THE CARE OF CHILDREN.—Lectures on prenatal care, feeding of the child during the first year, child labor, rest, sleep, and protection of the child against tuberculosis have recently been given in the auditorium of the University in Santiago.

COSTA RICA

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.—The *Gaceta Oficial* of August 21, 1924, publishes Decree 58 by which the State establishes a "Patronato" or

fund for the benefit of Costa Rican students without means to pursue studies abroad, furnishing 20 scholarships by which 4 students from San José and 3 students from each of the Provinces of Cartago, Heredia, Alajuela, and Guanacaste and 2 from the Provinces of Puntarenas and Limón may engage in scientific studies in other countries.

CUBA

DISTRIBUTION OF SEED FOR SCHOOL GARDENS.—Through a circular issued by the Department of Education the provincial school boards were informed that a commercial firm of Habana has offered packages of seed for free distribution among schools having gardens.

ECUADOR

FIRST ECUADOREAN CONGRESS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.—The First Ecuadorean Congress of University Students was formally opened in Ambato on August 28 last, delegates from all the universities participating. Among the subjects discussed by the congress were: The amendment of the statutes of the Students' Federation; an investigation of the attitude of the student body in regard to the actual organization of Ecuadorean universities; a study of the attitude taken by the students in regard to social and political problems; and also the preparation and organization of a program for extending the scope of the universities.

GUATEMALA

MEXICAN STUDENTS TO VISIT GUATEMALA.—Twenty students of the School of Chemical Sciences of the University of Mexico are to visit Guatemala in January, 1925, after their graduation. They are to be the guests of the Republic and will give lectures on their field of work during their stay. This visit, by which it is hoped to promote the fraternization of Mexico and Guatemala, was planned by Dr. Eduardo Aguirre Velásquez, Minister of Guatemala in Mexico.

SELF-GOVERNMENT IN SECONDARY SCHOOL.—On August 16, after a series of explanatory talks and discussions by pupils and teachers, the director of the Western National Institute for Boys established self-government in that school.

LIBRARY ACTIVITIES.—A children's library has been opened in Guatemala City in a room of the offices of Licenciado Villacorta, Political Chief of the Department. The idea was that of Doña Natalia Górriz, who has hoped to see it realized for some time. Various diplomats have promised magazines and other publications suitable for children.

The Minister of Public Education recently ordered that maps, books, and publications, as well as a monthly subvention of 1,000 pesos, be given to the director general of the Laborers' Cooperative

and Savings Association of Guatemala City for the society's library, which will now be open daily with a librarian in charge up to 10 p. m.

The Mexican Library of Guatemala City, under the management of the poet Rafael Arévalo Martínez, is the center each Saturday of a gathering of men of letters, artists, journalists, and musicians. On August 16 a Mexican program was given, the Mexican Minister and his wife being in attendance and enjoying the Mexican songs and recitations given in honor of their country.

HONDURAS

CAMPAIGN AGAINST ILLITERACY.—Readers and pamphlets on arithmetic and writing are being distributed, free of charge, among the persons interested in the campaign against illiteracy which has been conducted for the last four years by the teachers of the Boys' Normal School in Tegucigalpa, an office having been established for the purpose. Diplomas of honor will be awarded the persons who teach 20 or more Hondurans to read.

MEXICO

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS DURING PRESIDENT OBREGÓN'S ADMINISTRATION.—The following facts regarding education during the four years of President Obregón's administration, which ended November 30, 1924, are gleaned from an article appearing in *El Universal*, of Mexico City, for September 16:

The first important step taken by the National University in 1920 was a campaign for the reestablishment of the National Department of Education, which was successful. In addition to the National Preparatory School, which, as its name indicates, prepares students for the University in Mexico City, the latter is made up of the Colleges of Chemical Science, Dentistry, Medicine, Engineering, Law, and Liberal Arts, more than 2,500,000 pesos being expended annually for higher education. In the College of Liberal Arts several courses in pedagogy, psychology, and similar subjects have recently been introduced, these courses to serve as a nucleus for a future Teachers' College. Vacation courses for Mexican and foreign teachers were also established.

The primary school division of the Department of Education, also a recent creation, has jurisdiction over all Federal primary schools, including those in the Federal District and those in the States supported by national funds, as well as technical schools, normal schools, evening schools for workers, kindergartens, and other centers of education and culture, to the total number of 2,500. The expenditure therefor is approximately 4,500,000 pesos.

School medical service in the Federal District has been greatly improved, the medical inspectors making daily visits to the schools, giving health examinations, and taking other measures to secure the health of the pupils. Dispensaries have been opened for the treatment of the teeth, skin, eyes, ears, nose, and throat. Schools are regularly disinfected. The courtesy of this service is extended whenever possible to the Federal schools in the States.

Industrial and commercial instruction in the Republic is under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Technical Education. At present there are in Mexico City three trade schools for young men and five for young women. One of the four

commercial schools is exclusively for young women, all these schools having both night and day classes. There are also many evening schools for men and women workers, where they are taught elementary subjects and small industries. It is expected that the following will shortly be established: Railway workers' school, school for the preparation of technical teachers, vocational school for men, graphic arts school, and a department of government accounting. Vocational schools have also been opened in the most important cities of the country, such as Guadalajara, Puebla, Orizaba, Morelia, Culiacán, Tepic, and others. Four million pesos were spent on this branch of education in 1923.

During 1922, the first year of its existence, the Library Section distributed gratis 80,000 volumes to towns, schools, workers' organizations, public libraries, and other bodies. Up to 1924 this section had given out 350,000 volumes and created 928 libraries in various towns and cities, increasing the number to 13 in the Federal District, which includes the old and magnificent National Library, as well as the new Ibero-American Library, next to the Department of Education. Cheap editions of Greek and other classics have been published, and a monthly magazine, *El Libro y el Pueblo*, is devoted especially to books published in Spanish in any country.

Drawing is taught in the Federal schools according to the method of Señor Best-Maugard, which is an application of early primitive motives to the modern life of the race. Some of the work of Mexican school children exhibited in the show of Independent Artists in New York received high praise.

The Bureau of Physical Education, one of the most important new branches of the Department of Education, works in all the schools, from the primary up to the university, as well as in public athletic centers. Its labors were begun in 1922, the School of Physical Education, which now has 400 students, having been founded the following year, which also saw the formation of the Alliance of Teachers of Physical Education. Many swimming pools have been provided for the schools, and interest in athletics has been greatly promoted, as testified in numerous public competitions. This year traveling teachers are carrying instruction in this important department of education to all parts of the Republic.

Choral singing in schools, in workers' centers, and in army barracks has been one of the chief fields of work of the Bureau of Esthetic Culture since its foundation in 1921. More than 200 festivals in the open air or in theaters or other halls have been carried on under the direction of this bureau, Mexican folk songs receiving especial attention. Sixty thousand persons were present at the performance in the stadium in Mexico City. Workers are given an opportunity to learn to play some of the simpler instruments, and the bureau has also presented some theatrical performances.

The National Museum of Archeology, History, and Ethnology, founded in the time of the Viceroy Bucareli (1771–1779), possesses very extensive and rich collections. Its staff of experts is constantly making investigations on anthropology, archeology, aboriginal ethnology, colonial ethnology, and history, and publishing valuable reports. More than 940,000 persons, many of them distinguished foreigners, have visited the museum during the last four years.

The building operations of the department are in charge of the Bureau for the Repair and Construction of Buildings, which has erected numerous handsome modern edifices in Mexico City. Of these the first is that which houses the department itself, a beautiful three-story structure built around two large patios, first occupied in July, 1922. The bureau has also made over, at a cost of 455,819 pesos, a building for use as an annex to the Preparatory School; a former barracks for the Gabriela Mistral Vocational School for Girls, the expense being 122,670 pesos; a former church for the Ibero-American Library, at a cost of 37,506 pesos; the building for the Men's Normal School, at a cost of 19,493 pesos; and the

College of Chemical Sciences, at a cost of 81,435 pesos. General repairs amounted to 150,696 pesos.

New schools include: Benito Juárez, with 62 classrooms, playground, stadium for 5,000 persons, swimming pool, and library, costing 500,452 pesos; José María Morelos, with 80 classrooms, a library, stadium, athletic field, swimming pool, and garden, costing 461,916 pesos; Belisario Domínguez, capacity 2,000 pupils, with stadium for 3,000 spectators and swimming pool, and on the same grounds the Cervantes library, which has 10,000 volumes for adults and 2,000 for children; the building which will house the school for training technical teachers, and that for railway workers, costing 173,732 pesos; and the newsboys' home, to cost about 22,463 pesos. The National Stadium, erected at an expenditure of 549,716 pesos and seating 50,000 persons, should also be mentioned, most of the cost, however, having been secured from voluntary contributions.

It is to be noted that lack of space prevented mention of the cultural missions to rural sections, which have several times been described at some length in the BULLETIN.

FOREIGN PROFESSORS IN UNIVERSITY.—Dr. Bernardo Gastélum, Secretary of Public Education, recently announced that next year it is planned to invite two American or European professors to give courses in each of the colleges composing the University (see note above). Doctor Gastélum believes in seeking international fraternity through the bonds of truth and knowledge.

SCHOLARSHIP IN AMERICAN SCHOOL.—Ricardo Ampudia, 15 years old, has been selected by the Secretary of Public Education as the Preparatory School student to receive the two-year scholarship in the American School in Mexico City given by Mr. Charles Beecher Warren, former ambassador to Mexico.

NICARAGUA

OPEN-AIR SCHOOL.—Father Félix Pereira, who teaches a free school for poor children in León, has begun holding his classes in the Parque Central, so that the children may have the benefit of fresh air and sunshine.

PANAMA

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—The President, in his message to Congress at its opening session on September 6, 1924, stated that the primary school program had been revised during the year by a competent committee, and that, as part of the Government plan to improve the educational system as well as to enlarge it, a conference of public instruction inspectors, also attended by the principals of schools, was called from March 10 to 21, 1924. Teachers' examinations were given for the first time in the past May for persons not graduates of normal schools holding a teaching position for less than two years, and to aspirants for such positions. (Due to the increased number of schools the number of normal graduates is not sufficient to fill the vacancies on the teaching staff.)

Eight school libraries, in the towns of David, Santiago, Las Tablas, Chitré, Aguadulce, Penomé, Colón, and Bocas del Toro, were established with excellent results. Motion-picture machines and educational films were purchased for the International Institute and the Women's Normal School, and the Model School at Las Tablas is also to be equipped. Children of school age are estimated to number about 80,000, of whom approximately 50,000 are registered in the schools. It is hoped to increase the number of fine school buildings, of which the community may be proud, and to provide school facilities even in remote mountain districts.

ARBOR DAY.—The Government has issued an order that Arbor Day be celebrated on the third Friday of August by the public schools with exercises which will impress upon the pupils the desire to plant and protect trees and shrubs.

INSPECTION OF KINDERGARTENS.—National kindergarten inspection has been established to keep the standard uniform, the teachers in touch with the newest methods, and the classes supplied with materials. Periodic conferences for kindergarten teachers are to be held.

PARAGUAY

UNIVERSITY CONFRATERNITY.—On July 18, 1924, the students of the Medical School of Buenos Aires appointed Sr. Ruperto L. Repeto to carry a message to their colleagues, the students of the Medical School of Asunción, part of which follows:

> We take advantage of the opportunity offered us by reason of the trip of our fellow student, Sr. Roberto L. Repeto, to extend our best greetings to the medical students of Asunción. Although separated from each other by many miles of territory, we do not forget our dear friends in Paraguay. . . .
>
> On his return, our ambassador, who travels without credentials or vexatious protocols, will bring back to us word which will acquaint us fully with the university organization of Paraguay. We hope, in this humble manner, to be able to cooperate in the great cause of Latin American solidarity, a cause which we hope has among you many ardent admirers. Perhaps some day all the students of this school will be able to come together to see you; in the meanwhile we are sending this our ambassador to tell you that the doors of our home are wide open to you, and our hearts bound together with yours. . . .

To this message the medical students of Paraguay replied in part as follows:

> The great ideals of Latin-American solidarity which you proclaim are identical with the ideal prevailing among the younger generation of this land, somewhat forgotten by her neighboring sister Republics, because of her geographic situation and the events of her heroic and cruel history. Engaged as we are in the great effort of national reconstruction, . . . our thoughts of Americanism have not gone far beyond a lovely dream, very dear to our hearts. . . .
>
> We are sure, dear friends of Argentina, that just as soon as we know one another better, then we shall learn to love each other more.

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.—The Minister of Agriculture has presented to Congress a project for the foundation of a School of Agriculture to be located in the Botanical Garden in Asunción. The project calls for an appropriation of 400,000 pesos for installation expenses and 50,000 pesos monthly for the upkeep of the school.

URUGUAY

TEXTBOOKS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The National Council of Primary and Normal Education recently approved a resolution stating that the authors of textbooks officially adopted for use in the public schools could not make any modification in the contents of their books without first securing the authorization of the council.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR RURAL TEACHERS.—The National Council of Primary and Normal Education has created in the secondary schools of Montevideo 36 scholarships for rural teachers, 2 for each Department. The teachers obtaining the scholarships will act as supply teachers in case of temporary vacancies which may occur in the Montevideo primary schools. The scholarships will last until the teachers complete their secondary course.

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF DECORATIVE AND INDUSTRIAL ARTS.—Owing to the celebration of the International Exposition of Decorative and Industrial Arts, to be held in Paris in 1925, in which exposition will be shown the great progress made in this field of human activity by all the countries of the civilized world, the National Bureau of Industrial Education of Uruguay has prepared an extensive report showing the importance and desirability of securing the cooperation and participation in this exposition of all the national industrial schools. Judging by the great progress attained in this branch of education in Uruguay, it is to be expected that the participation of this Republic in the Parisian exhibit will be a real exponent of its great artistic and industrial advancement.

VENEZUELA

REGULATION FOR PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—The President of the Republic has issued a decree giving regulations for primary schools and obligatory school attendance, and secondary schools and teaching positions, as well as official inspection of schools. The completion of four years of elementary school work is required of children between the ages of 7 and 14, remitted, however, if no free school facilities are available within two kilometers. The complete text of this decree appears in the extra number of the *Gaceta Oficial* of August 28, 1924.

LABOR

BRAZIL

CHILEAN AND BRAZILIAN CLERKS' UNIONS.—The Chilean Clerks' Union sent during September to the Brazilian Clerks' Union a letter mentioning the feat of the young Brazilian Boy Scout Alvaro Silva, who walked from Brazil to Chile, and forwarded statutes and magazines requesting similar matter from the Brazilian association. The Brazilian union has planned to deliver a fraternal message for the Chilean association to the Chilean ambassador.

CHILE

EMPLOYEES AND LABORERS' HOUSES.—A bill on the housing of persons of the middle class and laborers was presented in the Chamber of Deputies last August. It is hoped that a project of such vital importance to all classes concerned will be favorably considered by Congress.

COLOMBIA

LABORERS' HOUSES.—See page 1283.

CUBA

OBSERVATION OF EIGHT-HOUR LAW.—A resolution issued by the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor calls the attention of proprietors of stores and similar establishments to the necessity for strict observance of article 9 of the eight-hour law regulations, by which they are obliged to keep a registry book, marking the time the clerks come to work, when they leave, and the number of hours employed. The registry must be signed by the employee.

LIBRARY FOR WORKMEN.—The library for workmen, founded in Habana, due to the initiative and generosity of Dr. Oswaldo Guerrero, whose name it now bears, has during the first year of its existence proved of great service. This library, which now contains 304 volumes and a number of magazines and newspapers, is located in the building of the National Labor Union.

ECUADOR

PROFIT-SHARING PROJECT.—The Building and Loan Association of Quito has under consideration a very important amendment to its statutes, which is that giving their employees a share in the earnings of the company, on a percentage basis, thus realizing the modern ideal of organizing industry on the basis of recognizing the right of

labor to participate in the profits resulting from its cooperation with capital.

MEXICO

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OF LABOR PROPOSED.—The daily press states that it is reported that labor organizations have formulated a plan for establishing a cabinet portfolio of labor, subjects pertaining to which are now included in the jurisdiction of the Department of Industry, Commerce, and Labor. While this plan awaits congressional action, it is hoped to open labor offices in all the States and Territories of the Republic, one of their duties to be to report on labor supply and demand.

LABOR CONVENTION.—The sixth convention of the Confederación Regional Obrera Mexican, the Mexican Federation of Labor Unions, was held in Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, from November 17 to 23, 1924. A report of the meeting will be given in a later edition.



ARGENTINA

BOY SCOUTS' WALKING TRIP.—Capt. Lorenzo Stewart Usher, of the Alberdi troop of Boy Scouts of Santa Fé Province, and Juan Manuel Cortínez, lieutenant captain of the same troop, propose to carry out a suggestion of *America*, a magazine of Santa Fé, which has offered to pay the expenses of a walking trip to Washington to be undertaken by Scouts. When they arrive in the American Capital they are to plant several seeds from the historic pine of San Lorenzo. The Scouts left Buenos Aires for Chile on August 31 to follow the route taken by Bolívar. From Santiago they will go to Peru, thence to Bolivia, and so northward. The boys estimate that this walking trip will take about two years.

CONGRESS OF YOUTH.—A Congress of Youth has been called to take place in Buenos Aires in May, 1925. The themes to be discussed at this first South American Congress of Youth are:

How can popular sentiment be encouraged in favor of American fraternity? What are the most practical methods for encouraging the exchange of ideas between the youth of the various countries? How shall difficulties of a geographical, economic, and political nature be removed where they now hinder intercourse between the youth of American countries? The establishment of a Casa de América, or American clubhouse, in each national capital. The legal federation or mutual moral support of all centers of culture of American youth in behalf of this fraternal movement. Toward what does the participation of

woman in the youth movement tend? Is it already a factor in the progress, culture, and union of the continent?

CHILDREN'S THEATER.—The city of Rosario, the capital of Santa Fé Province, plans to establish a children's theater to give performances in different sections in parks and plazas thus providing wholesome recreation for children, instead of allowing them to draw ideas of the drama and of life from improper or unsuitable moving pictures.

BRAZIL

FIRST EXPOSITION OF WORK OF LEAGUE FOR THE BLIND.—On September 14, 1924, the first exposition of the work of the League for the Blind was opened in Rio de Janeiro by the prefect of the Federal District. The proceeds of this exposition will be given to the fund for the construction of an Asylum for the Blind of Brazil. The opening of the exposition was made more interesting by the performance of a band composed entirely of blind musicians. Two blind young women from the Benjamin Constant Institute gave exhibitions of their skill with the needle, while two blind young men showed specimens of Braille writing. Work of persons who were not blind was also on exhibit, as these are also members of the league. The plans for the new asylum were on view.

CHILE

MOTHERS' AND CHILDREN'S AID.—Founded by a group of philanthropic women in cooperation with many of the doctors of the city, a Mothers' and Children's Aid has been conducted for the last three years in Valparaíso, which has been of great help to workers' families, special attention being given to the care and feeding of babies, thus reducing infant mortality.

CHILDREN'S LUNCHES.—For the purpose of reducing child mortality by providing children with the right food, a movement has been started in Santiago to establish free lunches for children so that they may receive the right kind of food.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE.—There are dental clinics in 35 of the Chilean public schools, of which 15 are connected with the normal schools and 20 with other schools in the Republic. According to a report rendered by Sr. Alejandro Manhood, director of the Dental School, this service has proved satisfactory, the work accomplished showing the progress which has been made in this branch of health education.

COLOMBIA

BILLS ON SOCIAL HYGIENE AND VISUAL EDUCATION.—Two interesting bills have been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies by the Committee on Social Welfare and Promotion of Agriculture.

The first provides for the extension of public health work to cover inspection of water, sewers, foods, and medicines, including regulations for the production and sale of alcoholic drinks; and for establishing the study of school hygiene and opening a campaign for the prevention of epidemics. The second bill provides for the use of traveling motion-picture exhibits mounted on trucks as a means of diffusing visually in rural districts the elementary principles of hygiene and agriculture.

Laborers' houses.—In a suburb of Bogotá a group of small houses with gardens attached has been built for laborers' families by the Society of St. Vincent of Paul. Two rows of 8 houses each were recently finished and more will be built later. During the last 12 years this society has constructed 59 houses in the suburbs of Bogotá, 35 of which constitute the St. Vincent development and 24 that of Ozaman, providing simple but hygienic housing for 500 persons with abundance of air, light, and flowers.

Day nursery.—Under the direction of the municipal inspector of the Bogotá market a day nursery has been established in the upper story of the new building for the children of the women occupying the stalls. Nurses employed for the purpose will care for the children.

COSTA RICA

Law preventing cruelty to animals.—See page 1268.

CUBA

Social Hygiene League.—In connection with the Health Department a Social Hygiene League has been organized. By means of public lectures and scientific propaganda the league will wage an intensive campaign against venereal disease.

Campaign against typhoid fever.—The Health Department is carrying on an important campaign against typhoid fever. Dr. J. A. López del Valle, the Director of Sanitation, addressed a circular to the heads of local sanitary boards recommending to them means of eliminating typhoid fever, placing special emphasis on the benefits of inoculation. (By presidential decree of August 2, 1924, such inoculation was made obligatory for all inhabitants of Cuba.) Suggestions were made to the effect that posters be placed in public squares and similar localities where they would attract attention. It was also recommended that conferences on hygiene be organized in both private and public schools, in connection with this campaign.

Sanatorium planned.—The *Centro Gallego*, one of the important organizations in Habana, has completed plans for the construction, in that city, of a large sanatorium for the use of its members, to be

known as the Galicia Model Sanatorium. The approximate cost of the building is estimated at two million and a half pesos. A competent staff of doctors and nurses will be employed, and every modern appliance provided for treating disease, special attention being given to tubercular patients. For contagious and infectious fevers isolation wards will be built, and in another section a well-appointed clinic will be opened for treating diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat.

First Red Cross International Lifeguard meet.—On October 25 and 26 a contest was held in Habana, between the Habana Lifeguard Corps of the Red Cross and the Red Cross Life Saving Corps of Jacksonville, Fla. Owing to the international aspect of the meet several officials of the American Red Cross were present. The contest included many details of life saving and resuscitation, as well as first aid, bandaging, and other work that helps to make this organization a boon to mankind.

Delegate to a congress.—Dr. Jorge Le-Roy Cassé has been appointed to represent Cuba at the Congress on the Interchange of Epidemiological Statistics, to take place in Geneva this year. Doctor Le-Roy Cassé is also commissioned to study health statistics in France, Belgium, Italy, and Spain.

ECUADOR

New president of the Red Cross.—Due to the resignation of Sr. Luis R. Dávila, president and founder of the National Red Cross, the society has elected a new president, choosing Dr. Isidro Ayora for the position.

HONDURAS

Compliment to Boy Scouts.—The citizens of Tegucigalpa have presented the company of Boy Scouts at the Normal School of Tegucigalpa, which is under the direction of Prof. Raúl Zaldívar, with a solid gold medal bearing the inscriptions, "For helping others at all times" (the second point of the scout oath) on one side and "The Citizens of Tegucigalpa to the Boy Scouts of the Normal School—Gratitude—August 16, 1923," on the other, in acknowledgment of their services rendered during the fire which occurred on that date.

MEXICO

Infant and child mortality.—The following figures for infant and child mortality in Mexico City during 1922 and 1923 are officially reported in the *Boletín del Departamento de la Estadística Nacional* for May, 1924:

	Still-births	1–10 days	10–20 days	20–30 days	1–2 months	2–6 months	6–12 months	1–2 years	2–6 years	6–10 years	10–14 years	Total
January–March:												
Male, 1922	200	178	64	29	102	139	152	149	104	40	32	1,189
Female, 1922	189	144	44	26	76	138	133	179	90	33	22	1,074
Male, 1923	208	152	51	35	93	134	154	173	111	43	26	1,180
Female, 1923	192	141	45	41	55	126	184	173	108	25	18	1,108
April–June:												
Male, 1922	181	163	57	40	80	172	255	280	180	53	39	1,500
Female, 1922	158	124	73	34	61	161	242	422	140	37	27	1,479
Male, 1923	209	141	37	51	69	183	323	273	194	40	34	1,554
Female, 1923	170	130	34	51	55	151	393	289	185	38	14	1,510
July–September:												
Male, 1922	196	153	42	45	74	148	156	234	147	35	28	1,258
Female, 1922	173	133	32	26	79	110	164	238	115	27	18	1,115
Male, 1923	184	145	56	58	93	154	199	261	150	47	29	1,376
Female, 1923	149	111	35	42	74	135	201	281	153	32	26	1,239
October–December:												
Male, 1922	222	169	64	54	93	156	161	183	88	32	26	1,248
Female, 1922	197	129	42	36	83	143	196	175	123	33	19	1,176
Male, 1923	233	142	85	22	72	137	153	152	105	32	29	1,162
Female, 1923	189	120	49	29	51	121	146	170	139	16	28	1,058
Total males, 1922	799	663	227	168	349	615	724	846	519	160	125	5,195
Total females, 1922	717	530	191	122	299	552	735	1,014	468	130	86	4,844
Total males, 1923	834	580	229	166	327	608	829	859	560	162	118	5,272
Total females, 1923	700	502	163	163	235	532	924	913	585	111	86	4,915

PANAMA

SANTO TOMÁS HOSPITAL.—The press gives the following account of the opening of the Santo Tomás Hospital:

On September 1, 1924, the new Santo Tomás Hospital, part of the Gorgas Memorial Institute, located in the Exposition Grounds on the outskirts of Panama City, was inaugurated by President Porras before a gathering of about 4,000 persons. President-elect Chiari, cabinet officers, Government officials, the diplomatic corps, and many prominent persons were present. Major Bocock, chairman of the construction committee, officially turned the new hospital over to the Minister of Public Works, who in turn declared the hospital open for service to the public. The National Anthem was then played by the band and the national flag raised upon the flagstaff on the plaza overlooking the sea.

The buildings were inspected by the guests. The main building has a capacity of 296 beds, 134 for men, 112 for women, and 50 for children in 10 wards and 26 private rooms. On the ground floor are the infirmary; kitchen; dental clinic; eye, ear, nose, and throat clinic for out-patients; storerooms; dispensary; dining rooms for nurses; sewing room; hydrotherapy room; refrigerating plant; electric plant; and dormitory for 24 men employees. The second floor contains the administration offices, the general dining room, wards, a library, and a school for nurses. The third floor will have the children's and other wards. On the fourth floor are the X-ray rooms, the operating rooms, and private rooms. Four concrete stairways and two elevators connect the floors. Other smaller buildings, such as the pavilions for venereal diseases, the maternity ward, the tuberculosis ward, the isolation ward, and the Carlos J. Finlay laboratory, surround the main building and are of similar construction. There are altogether 12 buildings in the new Santo Tomás Hospital.

The staff of physicians, surgeons, nurses, and employees of the hospital are all to be of Panaman nationality, except where specialists can not be obtained. The superintendent of the Santo Tomás Hospital will be in charge of the administration of the other hospitals of the country. Major Bocock has been engaged by contract to act as superintendent of the hospital.

The maternity ward of the old Santo Tomás Hospital in the center of Panama City has been made into a dispensary and prenatal clinic, to save patients the long trip out to the new hospital when not necessary.

URUGUAY

American International Bureau of Child Welfare.—The International Bureau of Child Welfare, whose creation was provided for in a resolution approved in the Second Pan American Child Congress held in Montevideo in 1919, and by a decree of June 24, 1924, of the Uruguayan Government, was recently established in the Medical Club of Montevideo. This bureau will be the center of action and propaganda in the Americas of all questions pertaining to the care of children. According to the proposed statutes submitted for ratification to the Fourth Pan American Child Welfare Congress in Santiago, it will gather and publish all laws, regulations, and other documents dealing with child welfare; secure official information concerning the interpretation and execution of such laws; make a complete list of all public and private institutions devoted to the care of children in each country; and secure all the books and reviews on child welfare published in each country, as well as the reports on different child-welfare organizations. The bureau will also publish all demographic statistics and general information in regard to the protection of children, especially those statistics dealing with infant mortality and infantile diseases.

It is proposed that the institution be governed by an International Board, composed of a representative from each of the countries giving their adhesion to the bureau. From among the members of the board a president, a vice president, and a secretary will be elected, the term of office being two years. Each member country will contribute a quota of 2,000 pesos annually for the upkeep of the bureau. The bureau will issue every three months a publication entitled *Bulletin of the International American Bureau of Child Welfare*, dealing with child-welfare activities in the Americas.

New magazine.—Secondary School No. 5 of Las Piedras, Department of Canelones, is publishing an interesting magazine dealing with child education and welfare entitled *Our Children* (Nuestros Hijos). The object of this new publication is to establish closer relations between the school and the home, and to secure the cooperation of parents in the proper education of their children.

GENERAL NOTES

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Commission to study administration of Puerto Rico.—A commission appointed by the President, and composed of Sr. Jaime Vidal, Sr. Manuel Tavares Julio, and Sr. Martín de Maya, left Santo Domingo last September for Puerto Rico, where they were sent for the purpose of studying various phases of the administration of that island, in order to prepare a report covering public instruction, agricultural development, irrigation, sanitation, immigration, and other important subjects pertaining to the development of national industries and public administration.

VENEZUELA

Centenary of the Battle of Ayacucho.—The President has declared December 7 to 13 national holidays in commemoration of the heroes who took part in the Battle of Ayacucho, 100 years ago, in the struggle for freedom. The Government of Venezuela will offer to the Republic of Peru three palms of bronze and gold to be attached as permanent decorations to monuments or sites recording gratitude to the Liberator, Simón Bolívar, and the heroes of Ayacucho. The sword which Peru gave to the Liberator, Simón Bolívar, now in the Simón Bolívar Museum in Caracas, will be taken to Lima and placed on exhibition during the centenary celebration. The flag which Pizarro carried in the conquest of Peru, later given at Cuzco to the Marshal of Ayacucho, who gave it to Bolívar, the latter in turn presenting it to the city of Caracas, will also be exhibited. The Government has appropriated the sum of 2,000,000 bolívares for the centenary celebration. In all the departments of the Republic local celebrations will be held. The State of Miranda will erect a bronze bust of the Marshal of Ayacucho in the Plaza Sucre of the city of Petare. The Fourth Venezuelan Congress of Medicine is to be held in the city of Caracas during December as part of the tribute of Venezuelan medical science to the national celebration.

Medal conferred on Edison.—On August 22, 1924, the President of the Republic conferred upon the famous American inventor and scientist, Thomas A. Edison, the Venezuelan medal of Public Instruction.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO OCTOBER 15, 1924

Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA	1924	
Argentine hide situation and cattle slaughtered	Aug. 27	Henry H. Morgan, consul general at Buenos Aires.
Estimated linseed crop	Sept. 3	Robert Harnden, consul at Rosario.
BRAZIL		
Summary of public works to be carried out, second half of 1924.	Aug. 10	Fred Eastin, jr., vice consul at Pernambuco.
Water and sewer service of Ceara, Brazil	Aug. 12	Do.
Present lighting service of Recife	do	Do.
The statistical service of Pernambuco	do	Do.
Credits for railways in northeast Brazil	Aug. 13	Do.
Important sugar merger in Pernambuco	Aug. 16	Do.
The coming cotton crop in Pernambuco	Aug. 19	Do.
Wheat flour mill to be installed in Pernambuco	do	Do.
Automobile roads and bridge construction, Rio Grande do Norte.	Aug. 21	Do.
Railroad transportation in northeastern Brazil	Aug. 22	Do.
Cotton shipments from Recife, Aug. 1, 1923, to July 31, 1924.	Aug. 25	Do.
Coffee movement from Bahia for the months of April, May, and June, 1924.	do	Homer Brett, consul at Bahia.
Rubber, caucho, and balata crops for 1923 and 1924	Aug. 26	James H. Roth, vice consul at Manaos.
Report on Brazilian nut crop for the year 1923–24	Aug. 27	Do.
Report on the Guaraná industry of Amazonas	Aug. 28	Do.
The coffee crops of Pernambuco, crop years 1923–24 and 1924–25.	do	Do.
The Brazilian pineapple industry	Aug. 30	Jack D. Dickerson, consul at Rio de Janeiro.
Sanitation works in Natal	Sept. 1	Fred Eastin, jr.
A produce and stock exchange for Pernambuco	do	Do.
Public works planned for Garanhuns, Pernambuco	Sept. 2	Do.
Status of port works at Recife	do	Do.
Cocoa movements in Bahia for August, 1924	Sept. 4	Homer Brett.
Imports at the Port of Recife, calendar year 1923	Sept. 6	Fred Eastin, jr.
The motion-picture market	Sept. 8	A. Gaulin, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Review of Brazilian commerce and industries for August, 1924.	Sept. 10	Do.
Motion-picture theaters of Sao Paulo	Sept. 12	A. T. Haeberle, consul at Sao Paulo.
CHILE		
General information on Port of Arica	Aug. 22	Egmont C. von Tresckow, consul at Arica.
The prospects for wool and skins in the 1925 season	Aug. 26	George T. Colman, consul at Punta Arenas.
COLOMBIA		
Construction of central railroad of Bolivar	Sept. 8	Lester L. Schnare, consul at Cartagena.
Proposed amendments to Colombian negotiable instruments.	Sept. 18	Maurice L. Stafford, consul at Barranquilla.
CUBA		
Review of commerce and industries for July, 1924	Aug. 15	Carlton Bailey Hurst, consul general at Habana.
Road construction in Oriente Province	Sept. 8	Francis R. Stewart, consul at Santiago de Cuba.
GUATEMALA		
Report on the commerce and industries of Guatemala for August, 1924.	Sept. 4	Augustus Ostertag, vice consul at Guatemala City.
HONDURAS		
Large shipments of bananas from Tela	Aug. 29	S. L. Wilkinson, vice consul at Tela.
PARAGUAY		
Exhibition of national products at Asuncion	Sept. 2	Digby A. Willson, consul at Asuncion.
New photoplay house in Asuncion	Sept. 3	Do.
The value of Paraguayan cotton crop	Sept. 5	Do.
SALVADOR		
August report on commerce and industries	Aug. 31	W. J. McCafferty, consul at San Salvador.
URUGUAY		
Uruguayan import trade for first half of 1924	Aug. 29	Thomas H. Bevan, consul at Montevideo.
Exports for first half of 1924	Sept. 4	Do.
Architectural competition for municipal palace	Sept. 9	Do.
Crop statistics for 1923–24	Sept. 12	Do.